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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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The Earth Prepared for Man.

We have received the annexed Letter from our correspondent as a "Criticism upon the Theory" advanced by Dr. C. F. Winslow, in the learned Address to which the writer alludes. As we have published the Address so widely, we cheerfully publish the Criticism, confident that a discussion of the subject matter is one of deep interest, and one worthy a discussion among scientific minds. Dr. Winslow is East at the present time, and as we mail him our Journal, it will reach him, and we have no doubt will draw from him a prompt response.

Most cheerfully do we offer our columns for any scientific discussion upon matters that shall tend to make our Earth more fitted to be the abode of the "intellectual races;" we should rejoice most especially if California should offer to the world a harvest of mind corresponding to the growth of the matter upon the soil which is the subject of discussion:

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Editors Farmer: My attention has been called to an Address, which appeared in your Journal of the 17th ult., purporting to have been delivered by request before the Legislature in February, 1854, entitled "The preparation of the Earth for the Intellectual Races, by Doct. C.F. Winslow."

As a composition it is an admirable production. The language with which he has clothed his ideas, is most forcibly and eloquently arranged, and contributes greatly to the interest of the reader. The subject presents to the reflecting mind a field of boundless research, replete with the loftiest aspirations of the human mind, inspiring the intellectual reader with sentiments of delight, in the contemplation of a theme so full of grandeur and sublimity. In thus obtruding upon your columns, permit me to call the attention of your readers to the position assumed by the Doctor in his theory of the organization of our earth. In the introduction of the subject, he says: "Some of the most striking considerations you may observe to be original, and the application of the whole range of thought, many persons may imagine bold and novel." And he may have added, likewise with great propriety, chaotic. In order to pacify the belligerent attitude of antagonistic theories, in the formation of the earth, he has sought to combine, in the construction of his original, bold, and noble system, the advantages conceived by the advocates of both the Aqueous, or Electrical, and that of the Igneous theories. He says: "As salts exist in the ocean, dissolved and invisible, in the original condition of things, the matter composing this earth, existed as a solution in water, and was diffused throughout space. As the salts of the ocean crystalize by condensation and assume specified shapes, so primordial atoms, subjected to forces, instituted by Supreme wisdom, assumed solidity, and became planetary spheres." Thus far he has set out, upon the broad and expansive theories, advanced by many of the more intellectual philosophers of the present day. Not content, however, to pursue his investigations along the lucid channels of this grand and comprehensive system, through which the student is borne with gentle breezes to the boundless storehouses of nature's great laboratory, apparently with a view to astound his hearers, he abruptly changes the harmony of the elementary forces of Creation, by the introduction of a grand and magnificent conflagration of the whole structure. He says: "The accumulation of elementary masses of condensed matter, was attended with galvanic results so potent, that complete fusion ensued to the earth; and what existed at first as molecules dissolved in ether, and afterwards as solid masses of varying metallic and mineral composition, or as gas and fluid, became, when ultimately mingled together, a glowing globe of compound and liquid rock, 8000 miles thick, circling around the sun." What a magnificent spectacle the poetical imagination of the Doctor has wrought in presenting to the minds of his hearers, that solid globe, glowing with incandescent heat, rolling in its orbit around the sun! Doubtless the constellations of the Universe were veiled in total darkness, by the brilliancy of that epoch; the originality, boldness and novelty of which, I presume, there will be none to dispute. It is difficult to treat a stupid blunder, with that degree of serious consideration which a subject like this, so imperatively demands. It will be observed, that having first set in motion the material atoms, of which our world is constituted, under the efficient force of gravitation or attraction, or in his own words, condensation (which signify the same, for these words have all one meaning, and are applied to one and the same principle), he is pleased to subject the whole mass to a state of fusion. What difficulties he sought to avoid in the investigation of his subject, in the pursuit of the theory upon which he first set out (which was in good working order, so far, that under its efficient influence the condensation of our globe had become so far advanced that the crystalization of various matter had already assumed the character of rocky and solid substance), by this altogether unaccountable presumption, he has not disclosed. Whatever they were, they certainly could not have presented a more formidable character than is found to confront him in his new position. On what principles, or by what laws, can he drive, in its circle around the sun, a globe of liquid or molten rock? He has destroyed the force of gravitation or attraction—(the force to which the earth is, and was indebted, to enable it to perform its circuit around the sun)—by the introduction of that of repulsion—extreme, mad, unbridled repulsion—which would scatter into infinitesimal fragments the liquid globe ere it had revolved on its axis. If it were possible to subject our globe to a state of liquid heat, it would lose its orbit, and it would cease to be a globe; for the repulsive force of that incandescent heat of which he speaks, would separate its atoms into infinite space, where they would lose the identity of their prior organization in subjection to the controlling influences of other planetary spheres, into which they would emerge. Thus would terminate the existence, not only of our own great and beautiful world, but likewise that of the Doctor's most wonderful structure, would cease to exist.

In the force of attraction, regulated and held in check by the lesser force of repulsion, do we discover the harmonious workings of nature, and learn the hidden mysteries of creation. If further evidence were necessary to demonstrate the absurdity of the Doctor's position, it is to be found in the following declaration: He says, "and what existed at first as molecules, dissolved in ether, and afterwards as solid masses of varying metallic and mineral composition, or as gas and fluid, became, when ultimately mingled together, a glowing globe of compound and liquid rock." Every schoolboy, who is acquainted with the rudiments of chemistry only, would at once discard the presumption that gas, or fluids, could by any possibility commingle with, or be retained by a mass of liquid molten rock, glowing with incandescent heat "Glowing incandescent" signify a white heat, the intensity of which will not only fuse, but it will decompose the constituents of all the metals with which we are acquainted. A diamond yields up a sacrifice to the stern mandates of incandescent heat. Gases and fluids, and many of the more fusible metals, would have been driven off into unknown space, far beyond the original orbit of the earth, at a temperature very many degrees below that of a white heat; a degree which it would most undoubtedly require, in order to subject granite to a state of fusion. Nature seeks not an agency in liquid glowing heat, in order to create worlds, nor yet to lay even the foundations, or rib work, of her magnificent structures. The formation of granite rock, like unto all other rock, minerals and metals, is the result of one and the same law, by which the Great Architect of Nature perfects all his works.

I am at a loss to inference the source from which the Doctor derived the conception of this anomalous theory, the character of which it is difficult to unravel. Laplace's Nebular Theory, and Macintosh's Electrical Theory, alloyed with Milton's Paradise Lost, resemble in some features this imaginary philosophy.

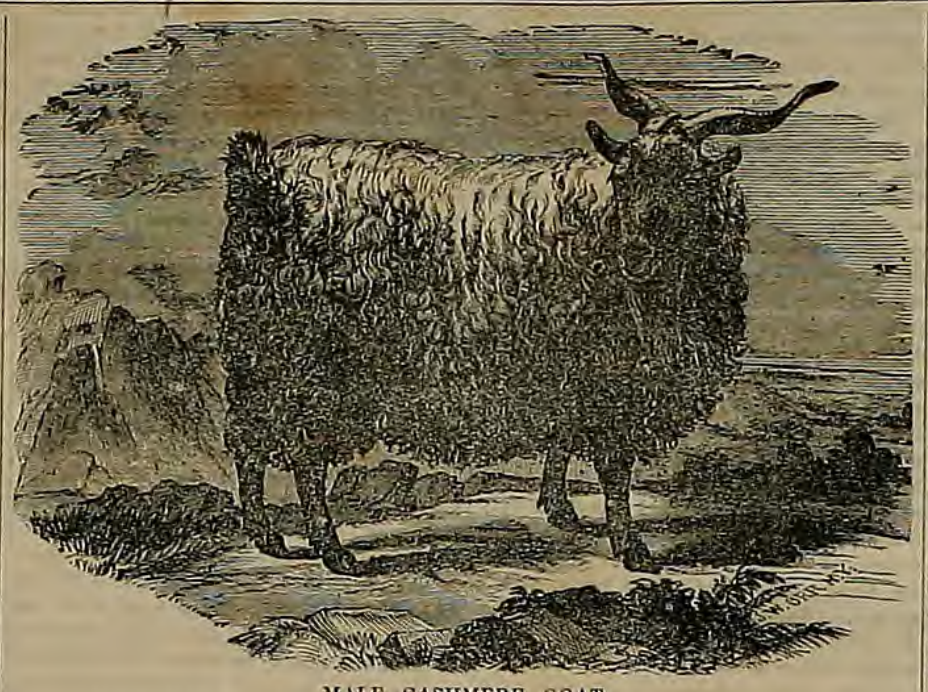
There are other errors in the Address, which would require too much space in a newspaper article to consider. Enough I think, has been shown, to convince every intelligent mind of the absurdity of the Doctor's Electro, Aqua, Igneous theory of the formation of our world.

And with the highest considerations, I am your most obedient servant,

E. F. Brundage.

January 6th, 1857.

More Antiquarian Discoveries.—The Placer Herald says: Some miners working upon the ranch of Mr. Hawes, about four miles from the Indian Valley House, in this country, found, some four feet under ground, quite a quantity of bones and some thirty fire-bricks of different patterns, marked with letters and figures of modern style. Pickwickian antiquarians hereabouts have built upon this a splendid theory, by which the imagination is carried into the dark vistas of the past; but we apprehend some unfortunate forty-niner could explain all about it.



MALE CASHMERE GOAT.

Live weight 155 lbs; weight of fleece 7 lbs. The property of Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga.

We present herewith cuts made by J. W. Orr, of a male and female Cashmere Goat, owned by Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Georgia. These animals were introduced here from the East in 1849, by Dr. J. B. Davis, of S. C., from whom they were mostly purchased by Mr. Peters, in 1853. His flock now consists of twenty-five head. A few animals are owned by other gentlemen, but this is the largest collection. How far they may become a useful addition to the stock of the country, is not yet fully determined; those who have given the most attention to the subject appear to cherish high hopes of them.

FEMALE CASHMERE GOAT.

Live weight, 102 lbs; weight of yearly fleece 4½ lbs. The property of Richard Peters, of Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Peters says: "That they are not the Thibet Shawl Goat, is proved by their total dissimilarity to a specimen of that breed in possession of the subscriber; the latter variety having only an under-coating of a few ounces—which portion of its fleece is alone valuable. Works on Natural sciences show that they are not the common Angora Goat, of the Province of that name in Asiatic Turkey, as that animal is of varied color, with a fleece of indifferent value. They have become known as "Cashmere Goats," from the pure white color and fineness of their fleeces, and their undoubted Eastern origin.

The fleeces of the matured bucks weigh from six to seven pounds. Ewes yield from three to four pounds. The flesh of the crosses is superior to most mutton, tender and delicious, making them a desirable acquisition to our food-producing animals. The ease with which they are kept, living as they do on weeds, briars, browse, and other coarse herbage, fits them for many portions of our country where sheep could not be sustained to advantage; while their ability and disposition to defend themselves from the attacks of dogs, evidence a value peculiar to this race of animals. They are free from all diseases to which sheep are liable, hardy and prolific; and experience has proven that they readily adapt themselves to all portions of the United States."

The Bees.

The recent astonishing account of Bees, given by Mr. W. L. Briggs, while it shows an increased knowledge of their habits should also call into action a series of experiments that shall secure to the apiarist not only a rapid increase of his stock of Bees, but also secure a strong and healthy stock.

The remarkable success of Mr. Briggs would lead us to inquire of him as to his success in these particulars: If a strong hive shall give off two, three, four or five swarms in a season, are these swarms as strong, healthy and as productive of honey as when only one or two swarms are sent off from a hive? We would also know the result of so large an increase of swarms; and more, if the apiarist can, by making new Queens, make a still further division of swarms? We would yet inquire what have been, what will be the result? For if by these subdivisions, if by increasing the number of swarms we do not also increase the products, then it is all a waste of time and labor.

The grand object of an apiarist should be, not only to increase the number of his swarms, whereby his product of honey should also be increased, but also to know that his swarms are all strong in numbers, healthy and free from all symptoms of disease, that they will be enabled to reward those who have care of them by large returns of honey, and at the same time to reserve to themselves a stock for their winter use, and for all contingences of the seasons.

While we take pleasure in making known the success of Mr. Briggs, in his recent experiments on Bees, we have waited to see if others would not ask the questions we have now propounded. To us it seems clear that while we aim at a better knowledge of this little creature, the Bee, the most perfect and beautiful type of industry, we should aim to follow their nature, and to come to their aid; for if the mere love of gain shall be our object, if the object shall only be to increase the number of swarms, as a matter of gain in dollars and cents, then surely we shall lose sight of the higher law of nature, and the consequence will be loss only, for a too rapid increase will weaken the swarms and unfit them for labor, which must necessarily end in a loss of the hive.

Most earnestly do we urge upon all who are interested in the Bees to give this subject their serious attention, and communicate with us freely, for by so doing they will confer a benefit upon the public, which will in return act upon themselves.

Fremont's Mariposa Claim—Taxes Due.—The Mariposa Gazette says, the assessment this year (1856) of Col. Fremont's claim is $1,000,000, the taxes upon which are $17,000—a round sum to be paid yearly upon property which, as yet, has yielded nothing to the proprietors. The $8,000 tax due this county from this claim in 1855 being paid, together with the taxes as assessed of 1856, will, after paying the expenses of this county the present year, place us out of debt and leave a balance in the Treasury. The tax must soon be paid by Col. Fremont, or by the sale of the property for this purpose.

Prune your Fruit Trees.

Now is the time to prune your fruit trees, vines, roses, shrubs, &c., and to form your hedges. Pruning is a science. We read, "just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined." We know, *as a tree is pruned*, so will be the beauty of its form, the vigor and healthiness of its growth, and the quality and quantity of its fruit, or the perfection and beauty of its flowers.

The vine can be pruned in several ways, the system to be adopted depends upon the place the vine occupies—whether in the vineyard, on the trellis, or as an ornament, short pruning we advocate always. But 'tis of fruit trees we intend more particularly to write.

When we visit orchards we do not find one person in twenty that understands the true science of pruning. In many orchards we have found trees pruned up as standard trees some six and eight feet from the ground before they branch. In this country nothing can be more fatal to success. Fruit trees should branch low; the tree requires this, for two important reasons: 1st, That these branches may stay the tree, and support it against the strong winds that prevail; and, 2d, that these branches may also shade the ground in dry weather.

The formation of the tree will then be natural, and the science of pruning will then come to form the tree and aid it in the fruiting process, by taking off the useless branches, and shortening others so as to give vigor to the fruit buds.

Fruit trees make such very bold growth that it is necessary to *shorten in* every year; this system is the best, and all that is required is to have an eye to forming a round head, taking care to have the branches form in a handsome shape, something like the *cone of a pine apple of a large size*. We notice with pleasure an increased attention to the pruning of trees, and while at San José, we were exceedingly gratified in a visit to the fruit orchard of R. G. Moody, Esq. It was a small orchard of some one hundred and fifty trees, but it was a gem of an orchard. Every tree was No. 1, and the beautiful form of the trees, their clean, shining bark, their bold buds standing out on the branches, gave evidence of care and attention of the right character. In all that we have seen in California among orchards we have seen no one example of complete, finished pruning that would excel this orchard. In a conversation with the proprietor we were satisfied he understood the science of nature and the claim the tree had upon him for his care and attention, and the proprietor also knew (for his practice evinced it) that the tree would pay him well for all the attention he gave it. We give all due honor to Mr. Moody, and hope his neighbors, far and near, will visit his orchard and copy his example.

The Fruit Orchard and Nursery.—Go among the bearing fruit trees, and examine the trunk and limbs; take out the diseased wood; scrape off the rough bark of the apple and pear, and smear their trunks with soft soap; remove the gum around the base of the peach tree, and from the spout of a tea kettle pour boiling water into the holes of the worms in the root; this will kill the worm without injury to the tree; shorten the long branches of the peach tree; lighten the soil around all fruit trees with a fork, that the rootlets may not be cut.

If you look for profit from an orchard, cultivate the orchard for its fruit, and not for cotton, peas or potatoes. Young fruit trees may now be started from seeds. Choice fruit trees may now be grafted into seedling roots, and may be grafted on the limbs or trunk of old healthy trees. All amateur cultivators, and farmers, should have a stock of seedlings on hand, that they may graft choice varieties upon. Grafting is a very simple process, and may be performed by children and servants with success, after a few hours instruction.—[Soil of the South.

We select the above as peculiarly applicable at the present time, as work that should be done now.

Readings of the Poets.—Several interesting soirees have recently been held in San Francisco, both in public and in private, which have done much to create a taste for social and intellectual culture, which bespeaks a good future for California. It was our privilege to be present and enjoy the intellectual treat offered to a few friends at the Rassette House, and afterwards to be present at Musical Hall and hear the readings by Mrs. E. Lesdernier. The best proof of their excellence and beauty was given by the character and attention of the audience. Rarely do we witness one so large and select as the audience which listened to the last named readings. There was a graceful and easy manner presented by the reader, a perfect modulation of the voice, an easy intonation, which evinced a knowledge of the author. The lady was in costume dress in the readings of Longfellow's Hiawatha, and difficult as was this poem, it was most admirably personified. We trust our citizens, wherever this lady shall go, will improve the opportunity of hearing so accomplished an artiste.

Rassette.—This hotel is rapidly filling up. Many passengers by the Golden Gate took lodging at the Rassette. G. W. Grannis, Esq., so favorably known at the International, is there.

REJECTED ESSAY.

On the Tule Lands of California.

"Fas est ab-haste doceri." (VIRGIL.

Who that has ever been in "merry-England," and has traveled over the length and breadth of that pleasant land, or that has visited the fertile countries of the Netherlands, and seen what industry has there accomplished, in reclaiming from the dominions of Neptune some of their most productive soils, but must at once perceive the immense treasure which California possesses in her Tule swamps, and the comparative ease with which those swamps may be brought under cultivation? I despise, as much as ever Horace did, the "*servile genus imatorum*," those mere copyists who have not a grain of originality in their composition, but as I have been in those countries, and have gained information from witnessing their labors, it is but honest and right that I should acknowledge the debt of gratitude which I owe them, and seriously recommend to others who are my friends, to follow their example.

There was once a time, when the dominions of England—that giant power which now

"Bestrides this narrow world like a Colossus,"

or, if I may be allowed to travestie the fable of the ancients of Briarius with his hundred hands, like a huge centipede, with one foot in her island home, and another on every shore, and exchanging her manufactured goods for the raw productions of every country on earth—There was a time when those dominions were confined to the southern portion of the island, and when a great proportion of her richest soils were sedgy swamps, where the sea and her lazy rivers contended for the mastery. But the active hand of perseverance mastered them both, and confined them within narrower limits, and changed those rushy bottoms into grassy fields, and covered them with golden grain. Nor was this praiseworthy object deferred, till the necessities of the people compelled them to reclaim their bogs, for the purpose of eking out a scanty provision for the increasing inhabitants, nor till Mammon had found out their value, and discovered that they might afford a profitable investment for his superfluous capital. There have always been some good men and true, even in the darkest times, who are actuated by other than merely selfish motives, who believe that they cannot be better employed than in contributing to the comfort and advancement of their fellow mortals. Long, long ago, when learning had taken refuge in the monasteries, and only existed within their sacred walls, the holy abbots directed the attention of their tenant farmers to this important object, and aided them with money and counsel, to enable them to accomplish it.

In contending in peaceful rivalry with England, we have no mean opponent to deal with; but who, that has the heart and spirit of a man, does not feel his courage rise, and his soul animated in consequence, with

"Such joy, as warriors feel,
O'er foemen worthy of their steel?"

There are none of the reclaimed swamps in England, which the public generally have had a better opportunity of seeing frequently, than the Essex Marshes; which extend from the outskirts of London a long way down the river. I recollect, some nine or ten years ago, accompanying my friend Mr. Elliot, one afternoon, for the purpose of examing those overgreen pastures, whose dark emerald hues make them so conspicuos, and so rivet the attention of farmers. They comprise without exception the richest pasturage I have ever seen. Of these lands Mr. Elliot, who was a cattle salesman in Smithfield Market, then rented 160 acres, for which, with an elegant house and its accompaniments, built as a residence by the late Lord Holland, he paid the moderate yearly rent of twelve hundred and eighty pounds sterling. And for such land, and so situated (within six miles of the Bank), even Mr. Elliot himself admitted it was a moderate rent. But Elliot was a magnanimous fellow, and an honest descendant of those notorious freebooters and cattle-lifters, so renowned in border song and story, who

With the Armstrongs did convene,
And were a gallant company."

He had been "a laird" in Scotland, but had sold his patrimony, and come up to London for the purpose of dealing in cattle, for which, doubtless, he felt a sort of hereditary propensity, but which the altered times made it necessary to follow in "the honest way of trade."

I stayed at my friend's house a day or two, and during that time had an ample opportunity of getting perfectly acquainted with the simple way, in which the so-called "marshes" are managed. At one time they had been partially covered at high-water. The arms of the old sloughs still remain, and supply, by turns, the place of veins and arteries, in conducting in and off the water; for no double system of catch-drain irrigation is there practiced. This simple plan is not only cheaper, but for tillage or pasturage the only one that is suitable. But let me describe these marshes as they are, and what has been done to make them so valuable.

Close by the edge of the river an embankment about seven feet high has been thrown up, with a ditch inside, from the earth of which the embankment, doubtless, has been chiefly constructed. This embankment, as it is washed by the tide in the river at high water, presents a considerable slope on the side next the river, and has consequently a much greater base than would be necessary with us, where the still water, from which we would require to protect ourselves, would not require a defense of so great strength, nor one which would cost so much in erecting. There, every three or four days fresh water is admitted from the river at high water, to supply the place of that which is allowed to remain for such length of time in the arms of the old sloughs, which form a sort of natural channels, by means of which, as I stated, the marshes are irrigated. Into these natural ditches the water is taken, till they are filled within about eighteen inches of the surface. They form a perfect labyrinth and network; and no stranger could possibly thread his way through them without a guide. The reclaiming of swamp land in this way, therefore, however suitable for pasture lands, would not be sufficient for those intended for tillage. In which case it would be necessary to cut new ditches for a similar purpose, and fill up the old channels with the earth thence taken. There is another circumstance besides, which would make the reclamation of our Tule swamps attended with considerable additional expense. There, the natural rise and fall of the river, from the influx and efflux of the tides, renders any apparatus for raising water unnecessary. Here, we would be obliged to use, generally, steam or other power to effect the same purpose.

The reason which induces me to refer especialty to the management of the Essex Marshes is, that they are irrigated systematically, a thing which ought to be done with our Tulé swamps; as, otherwise, one-half of their productive powers would remain in abeyance. The polders in the Netherlands, so far as they have come under my own observation, are made to subserve the purpose of pasture lands, by being only partially drained by navigable canals, and ditches leading at great intervals into those canals. We want our swamp lands for cultivation; and every farmer knows that land which is imperfectly drained is not well adapted for that purpose. Still it is better to have land in a half-drained condition, under the continued heat and drought of California summers, than to have it too dry. As an evidence of this, the lands of "The Monte," near Los Angeles, which once were so fertile, have, I am told, by draining been very much deteriorated. We want to combine irrigation with draining; and in our case, no better system can be adopted, than that which is followed in the instance which I have referred to, modified so as to accommodate it to our altered circumstances.

Before attempting to describe any method, by which the cultivation of swamp lands may be effected, I wish to say a few words in regard to the expense, which every one knows must depend on circumstances, which there is no possibility of ascertaining previously; including as they do the size of the embankments wanted, and the comparative difficulty of constructing them. To use the words of Mr. Blackie, in a prize essay furnished by him on the similar topic of reclaiming lands from the sea for the Highland Society of Scotland: "It would be an Herculean task, to attempt to lay down rules, or give directions for raising the requisite structures in every situation. So many local impediments occur, so many unlooked for obstacles must be surmounted, and there are always so many circumstances to be attended to, and provided for, that much must ever depend on the ability of the director." But there is one rule of universal application, because it is mathematically correct, which is apparent to every one, that the greater the extent of land brought under cultivation, the less in proportion will be the expense; as by embanking a whole tract of country along a lake or river at once, the least possible length of embankment is wanted, while a small portion of land would require to be embanked all round. Thus, the expense of securing such lands only increases, in proportion to the length of the embankment required to guard against the rise of the river or lake, while the extent of country embanked is in geometrical proportion. It would be well, therefore, that such operations should be conducted by companies, and inducements ought, under certain limitations, to be held out to those who are willing to form a connection for such an object.

A company formed for such a purpose must be aware that such labors would prove highly remunerative, from the ease with which a large extent of valuable land may be reclaimed, and brought under cultivation. The principal objects in most cases would be, to select some suitable tract of land, extending back for a considerable distance, and to have an embankment, of sufficient hight and strength, erected against those places, from which the lands are liable to be overflowed—let us suppose, by way of example, 7 feet high, with 21 feet of base, and 7 feet broad at the top. This would allow both sides to have their slopes at an angle of 45°. Inside this embankment, but not too near it, let a ditch be cut, about 6 feet deep, and sufficiently wide to furnish the greater portion of the material for the embankment. (A small portion may generally be taken from the outside, without doing any injury.) Great care must be taken in having this embankment firmly and compactly built; and perhaps no better system could be adopted, than to work in with the mud, as excavated from the ditch, a quantity of the tules, reeds, and rushes, which grow in the swamp, thus forming the embankment into a regular mud wall. To do this the more efficiently, abundance of water should be pumped on the wall when building, and oxen used for treading, and properly mixing the materials together. The propriety of some such system will be the more apparent, when it is considered that the embankment has to be water-tight, and every one knows that a small leak, during the time the lands would naturally be subject to overflow, might soon make a large breach, which it might be impossible to stop for several months.

Having properly secured the lands to be reclaimed by an embankment, with a large canal inside, capable of carrying off leisurely their drainage, and the water used for irrigation, we have next to take into account, that, to render those lands susceptible of yielding the greatest possible produce, they have to be both drained and irrigated. As in the case of the Essex Marshes, this double purpose may be effected (with a few additional adjuncts) by one system of drains. But in our case we have two things to do, one of which in that instance was not wanted at all, and the other, it there required but little trouble to effect. We require to have our drains made artificially at regular distances, so that the land may admit of easy cultivation; and in most instances we would have to use a regular power, for the purpose of pumping in and out water.

As the susceptibility of such lands being made more than usually productive depends, in a great measure, on their being properly irrigated, such drains ought not to be too far apart, and, as in the instance referred to, the water should be brought, as a general rule, which however the circumstances of different cases would modify, to within about eighteen inches of the surface. These drains it would be better not to have too small, as the object can be better accomplished, where there is a considerable body of water collected. I shall, therefore, suppose by way of example, that they have been dug 4 feet deep, 6 feet wide at the surface, and 4 feet at the bottom; and that the land reclaimed is, by such a system of drains all communicating, subdivided into regular square fields, of eight or ten acres each, or what would give them a little more advantage in regard to draining and irrigation, that they are parallelograms, having their breadth in the proportion of about 8 to 10 to the length. The earth excavated from the ditches should be carted into any arms of sloughs, which may be on the ground, or hollow places, which without being filled up might be injured, instead of being benefitted by irrigation. By such a network of ditches the land would not only be drained, and made susceptible of irrigation, but would also be subdivided into little fields, having all the advantages of inclosures. Nay further, such trees as the willow, the lime-tree, and the poplar might be planted along their edges, and all the advantages of shade and shelter for cattle which might be feeding within, procured, without any additional ground being wasted in consequence.

In some portions of Holland, wind-mills are used, for the purpose of pumping out the drainage of their rich pasture lands; but wind at best is but a fickle power, and too variable in its operation to be used advantageously where valuable grain, and other cultivated crops are raised; and in England, such unsteady appliances are now superseded by steam. Deeping Fen near Spalding, containing 25,000 acres, is effectually drained by two steam engines, of 60 and 80 horse-power; and Littleport Fen near Ely, containing 28,000, is drained by two engines, of 30 and 80 horse-power.

Here no such excessive power would be wanted, for draining an equal extent of land. A good water-tight embankment once built, we would seldom have to pump out more water, than the rain which falls on the land in winter, and two comparatively small engines—one to pump in water and another to pump it out—would keep a constant flow of fresh water in circulation through all our ditches, sufficient to irrigate the whole. This would be necessary, as every one knows that irrigation cannot be profitably effected, without a constant supply of fresh water. These engines once erected, the expense of keeping them working would not be very great. It is said, that "it has been proved, that by a common condensing steam engine, one bushel of coals will raise more than 50,000,000 pounds of water, one foot." But in several instances one, and in some, both of these engines might be dispensed with. In reclaiming such a large extent of country, we would frequently have an opportunity of diverting a mountain stream, or water from a river, so as to provide a sufficient supply, for the purpose for which we want it. In others, in consequence, also, of draining a large extent of ground, a sufficient fall would be afforded for draining off the water, and where the land reclaimed was bounded, and rendered naturally unproductive by a river, in which the tides rose and fell, we might take advantage of the circumstance, and construct proper floodgates, by means of which the expense of pumping out might be saved. In treating on the proper management of land so situated, I cannot do better than repeat the sensible directions of Mr. T. F. Lambson, of Salem, New Jersey: "1st. The marsh should be secured from the tide by a permanent bank. 2d. A sluice, or sluices, of a sufficient capacity must be laid, to discharge the rain water, and back-waters, which proceed from adjacent uplands, so that, at no time, the watercourses and ditches will be filled to overflowing. The sluices should be laid deep enough to draw the water through them, from the lowest part of the marsh. Great care should be taken to have the doors made tight, so as to exclude all the water possible. The watercourses and drains should intersect each other at right angles, and no lot of marsh land should contain more than ten acres. If any rainwater should lay upon the middle of these lots, *it will be necessary to cut small drains, to let it pass off freely.** These might be covered where the materials are at hand. The mud and earth, which come out of watercourses and ditches, should be removed into the lowest part of the marsh. By a neglect of this, the rainwater will be confined too long on the surface, and the most luxuriant growth of timothy or clover may, in a short time, be converted into a nursery of rushes."

Our swamp lands properly drained, and the ground sufficiently dry to admit of being plowed, let the tules, and other aquatic plants, reeds, and grasses, which grow on them, which can be burnt, be so, so as to form no impediment to the plow. After which, let the land be well turned up with a trench plow. When plowed over, the future management will depend very much on circumstances. Where there are a great number of roots, and the furrows lie open, and the surface is much exposed, it would frequently be better not to attempt cropping for the first year, especially as in such cases we would have an opportunity, during our dry summer weather, of burning up the rough surface and roots, and thus at once removing every incumbrance. But where no such impediments prevail, the ground may be sown with oats for hay, or any other crop, which the experienced farmer thinks most suitable, taking all the circumstances of the case into account. I am partial to the diagonal Scotch harrow, but for such land, when newly broken up, it is unsuitable. Its great recommendation is lightness, and efficiency in making a smooth surface. Here we would require a strong and heavy harrow, and none is equal for our purpose to the triangular, with coulter shaped teeth, strongly fastened with screws and bolts, and having plates of iron underneath the bars, with handles attached to it, so as to admit of its being lifted, for the purpose of removing roots and weeds.

* This I entirely coincide with.

When the ground is left fallow for the first season, an opportunity is afforded of having it well broken up in the course of the summer; and it would, in consequence, be in an excellent condition for being planted next year with potatoes, a crop for which it would generally be found particularly adapted. But there is no crop for which such land is not suited, and it is this circumstance, among others, which would make our Tulé swamps, when properly subdued, so pre-eminently valuable; as we would, on such lands, have an opportunity of introducing a system of Agriculture not hitherto practiced in California, and which in most cases has so many obstacles to contend with, as to render it almost impractical. I mean a regular system of convertible agriculture, where grass, grain, and green crops follow each other in proper succession, and by means of which, the natural fertility of the soil may be retained *ad infinitum*.

It is usual, in describing a rotation of crops, to commence with the green crop; but let us in this instance suppose that such crops have been carried, and that the land properly broken, and perfectly free from weeds, is in proper condition to be sown with a grain crop, to be followed by artificial grass. Of course I do not mean that the whole land, under the management of one farmer, has been in any one crop at once, but that an equal proportion of his fields, adapted to the particular rotation which he has concluded to adopt, have been so, and which any one, having a farm divided into a number of small fields, such as the peculiar circumstances of our low lands render necessary, will have an excellent opportunity of adjusting, so that while some of the fields in one crop are at a considerable distance, others may, for the sake of convenience, more immediately adjoin the homestead. But let us proceed to lay down the land in a suitable grain crop. Of all grain crops, as I know from my own experience, none of those usually grown in this State is so well adapted for giving the young grasses, which are now to be sown, the best opportunity of having a vigorous start, as barley. It does not require to be so early sown as wheat, and is not so tall, and it grows more sparsely on the ground than oats, so that the young grasses among its roots would have more air, and besides it grows quicker, and is sooner off the ground. I flatter myself that we will soon have *chevalier*, and other superior varieties of barley, introduced into this State, the weight and plumpness of which could not fail to recommend them to the especial notice of the maltster, and procure for them the highest price in the market. Barley is a crop which seems prescriptively suited for California, and such superior soils would be admirably adapted for the best varieties.

It is usual in California to commence at the outside of the field, and plow round and round. Such a clumsy mode of cultivation ought, on no account, to be adopted on low lying lands. We want straight open furrows, to assist in letting the water as freely off as possible. Let such ground be plowed in regular lands, or ridges, of the same width, and not too broad, with well-opened water furrows between them. As well as letting the water more freely off, this will greatly facilitate the operation of sowing, and give the field a far more respectable appearance. Let us suppose that we have concluded to make our lands twenty-four feet wide. The farmer, or some experienced and intelligent laborer, should measure off with a tape line, or rod, a distance of six feet from the edge of the field, setting a row of poles at such distance all the length. Let one of the best plowmen on the farm proceed to open a furrow along the line of these poles. This, with a little practice, he will perform so as to make his furrow perfectly straight. Let him then turn round the horses, and throw another furrow from the same place to the other side, thus leaving a wide, open furrow, with an equal quantity of mold on both sides of it. Whilst he is making this second furrow, let the person who is setting the poles proceed, expeditiously, to remove them a distance of thirty feet, in a straight line as before; which he ought to have done by the time the plowman has completed his second furrow. Along this line the plowman opens up a double furrow as before. And again the poles are removed, for such operation being again performed. But this time, and consecutively, only a distance of twenty-four feet. The reason of six feet being taken off the edge, and thirty feet instead of twenty-four, on the next occasion, was, that the lands may be all twenty-four feet wide, which is thus produced. The plowman proceeds to *gather up* the ground next the edge of the field, thus: He plows again into the newly opened furrow, and round it, and continues so plowing till he has reached the edge of the field. By doing which, as any one will perceive, he plows a land of twelve feet in width, and the land which was thirty feet broad has been reduced to twenty-four feet, the same as the others. The plowman now proceeds to *split out* the twenty-four feet lands, by laying twelve feet to the one side, and twelve feet to the other. Thus twelve feet more is added to the twelve already plowed, by the time the last furrow in the unplowed ridge is turned over, and regular ridges, or lands, twenty-four feet wide, *minus* the water-furrows between them, will be made all over the field.

Let no one say this is a needless refinement in Agriculture, and a waste of time. Two men and two horses will thus lay off a field of ten acres, in a few hours; so that afterwards any boy may plow it unmistakeably, and well. And besides, the lands are thus laid down for the whole rotation, and the operation of sowing is rendered more easy and perfect. But the great advantage, I would almost say the necessity, of laying off low ground in regular lands, with water-furrows between them, is, that in winter they form so many drains, along which the water will run with ease; and if the work ought to be done in some shape, I see no reason why it should not be done well.

The ground so plowed, and sown with barley or some other grain, with timothy and clover sown along with it, may be expected to grow an excellent crop; and the extra returns, it is probable, will compensate the farmer for any little additional labor which he has laid out in preparing the ground for its reception. But it is in his valuable hay crops which follow, and which he has such facilities, by means of irrigation, of growing in perfection, that the superiority of such lands will become most distinctly apparent. And I would be loth to say, because I might not be credited, how many aftermaths of clover, besides his principal hay crop, he might cut under the circumstances, in one season. For this reason, and because such land is so admirably adapted for pasturage, I would recommend that the fields should remain two years in grass—the first for hay, and the second for pasture.

By being depastured for one year, by means of which it would be enriched by the droppings of the animals which grazed on it, and consolidated by their tread, the land would be in an excellent condition for growing wheat, which will always be a principal and profitable crop, in this and ever other country adapted for its growth.

When the wheat crop has been gathered, we would, in the same season, have an excellent opportunity of giving such land a summer fallow. Under other circumstances, the farmers of California have to wait till the rains of winter have sufficiently moistened their fields to admit of their being plowed, but all that we would require to do would be to raise the water a few inches in our water-courses, or, if that were not enough, we might easily put the whole field under water together. Before winter arrived, we could thus have our fields plowed, and cross-plowed, and renovated in vigor, and every weed and grass, whether natural or artificial, exterminated; so as to have them in the best possible condition for green crops.

It will be perceived that such a system of husbandry is meant to have stock-raising and stall-feeding conjoined with it. This, as every one knows, is one of the most pleasant and profitable occupations of rural life. But apart from the direct profits resulting from the sale of his cattle, and dairy produce, when conjoined with tillage, the farmer thus possesses an inexhaustible supply of manure, capable, when properly cared for, of preserving his land for any length of time in all its original fertility. And now is the time to apply it, as the land is being planted with potatoes.

In planting potatoes in such low lands, it is always better to have them in raised drills; and for this purpose, and to allow the manure then applied to be properly covered, no better system could be followed, than that described so graphically in Stephens' Book of the Farm.

And here again, we are fortunately and singularly circumstanced. There is nothing to prevent us having two green crops in the same season; one of potatoes, and one of turnips. Potatoes, if planted early in March, would be ready to be dug about the 1st of July; and turnips would here be sown in good season in the month of September. This would be impossible on most farms now under cultivation in this State, in consequence of the ground being too dry to admit of turnips being sown at that season. But, as I have already observed, we have an opportunity of irrigating *our land* to any extent—thus making our Tule lands, when reclaimed, susceptible of a system of Agriculture, in some measure resembling the practice of the market gardener. In most countries two such crops following in succession would be highly objectionable, as the component constituents of both plants are so much alike, and both contain an unusually large quantity of alkalies. But these lands also contain them in unusual abundance, and as the turnip crop, and probably a large portion of the potato crop would be consumed on the farm, and the manure made from their consumption more immediately applied for the growth of such crops, there can be no rational objection to such a practice, nor any doubt of its satisfying the expectations of the farmer. The turnips, too, thus raised, would come at the very time when they are most wanted. There are two months, even in California, when vegetation generally makes no progress—the months of December and January. But the hardy turnip is the native of a northern climate, and, like the cabbage, forms an exception to the general rule, and when advanced to a certain stage of its growth will continue to grow in the plains, through our coldest winters. What an advantage would the systematic stock farmer thus derive? And how opportunely would its useful aid come in, at the very time when some such auxiliary is most needed? When the late clovers have been cut down by early frosts,

and the cattle refuse to eat their blackened stems?

I believe I have said enough to convince any one of the preponderating value of our Tule lands, when once reclaimed, over every other kind in the State. And I cannot contemplate any more prudent or profitable investment of capital, than that which may be laid out for bringing them under cultivation. WM. THOMPSON.

Are Carrots worth Cultivating.

A correspondent inquires whether Carrots are really worth cultivating as food for cattle? In answer to his inquiry, we present a few brief extracts from standard authorities:

The nutritive matter in carrots, as analyzed by Hermstadt, comprise 9 per cent. of starch and fibre, 1.75 of gum, 7.8 sugar, 0.35 of oil, and 1.1 of albumen. Clater inserts them among his list of drugs, "because they contain the best medicine that can be given, either when the animal is slowly recovering from severe illness, or when he has much cough, or considerable humor or foulness about him." Prof. Norton says "a half bushel of carrots to each cow daily, will be found an excellent addition to their food; it gives sweetness and richness to the milk, making the butter of a yellow color, even in winter." Thaer remarks, that "Carrots afford excellent nourishment for all kinds of live stock; for this purpose, they are better than any kind of turnip." The same author, in his "English Agriculture," says: "the English, and particularly the Suffolk cultivators, were the first to show that horses may be kept in full vigor six months upon this food, although employed in the most laborious occupation." Mr. Merrill, of Mass., says, "for feeding horses, I should prefer 100 bushels of Carrots and 100 bushels of oats, to 200 bushels of oats." Mr. Curner remarks, "I have found by the experience of the last two years, that where eight pounds of oat feeding was allowed to draught horses, four pounds might be taken away and supplied by an equal weight of carrots; and the health, spirit and ability of the horses to do their work, be perfectly as good as with the whole quantity of oats. *An acre of Carrots supplies a quantity of food for working horses equal to* 16 *or* 20 *acres of oats.*" Low says, "it (the carrot) is admirable for all kinds of stock." We have Loudon's authority for asserting, "that Carrots when mixed with cut straw and a little hay, without corn, keep the horses in excellent condition for performing all kinds of labor." Burrows fed his horses on Carrots and hay only, from the last week of October until the first of June; he states that he fed ten cart horses in this way for six years, without giving them any corn whatever, effecting also a considerable saving of hay. Stewart in his "Stable Economy," speaks of the Carrot, as follows: "The Carrot is held in high esteem. There is none better, nor perhaps so good. When first given it is slightly diuretic and laxative, but, as the horses become accustomed to it, the effects cease to be produced. They also improve the state of the skin. They form a good substitute for grass, and an excellent alterative for horses out of condition. To sick and idle horses, they render corn unnecessary. They are beneficial in all chronic diseases connected with breathing, and have a marked influence on chronic cough or broken wind." We might multiply these quotations *ad infinitum*; but enough have been given to satisfy any reasonable farmer that Carrots are a most valuable article of food for cattle and horses, and if so, why should they not be more extensidely cultivated? If the Suffolk horses are kept in full vigor on them for six months in the year, why should not our horses be equally benefitted by their use? If, as experience has abundantly proven, Carrots are excellent and profitable food for cows, why should not our farmers avail themselves of these excellences? "Because," answers one who undertook their cultivation, as he does everything else, in an un-farmerlike manner, "oats or corn are more profitable." We will feel greatly obliged to the correspondent who will satisfactorily prove that the Carrot crop is not one of the most valuable which can be grown. With anything like proper cultivation, Carrots will yield at least 500 bushels to the acre, and in some instances the yield has been treble that quantity. Estimating them at 25 cents a bushel, and the expense of cultivation at $25 more per acre than oats, it is not difficult to arrive at a tolerably satisfactory conclusion as to the relative value of the two crops. At this time, Carrots command in Philadelphia, a ready sale at 50 cents per bushel, and we venture the assertion that tens of thousands of bushels would be required to supply the demand in this city alone if their value as food for horses and cattle was properly understood.

That difficulties do stand in the way of their cultivation, is admitted, but these difficulties are not insuperable, nor are they even formidable enough to afford room for discouragement. Where all the requisites of successful cultivation have been complied with, the cost has been ascertained not to exceed 12 cents per bushel, and in many cases, as much as one-fourth less. But admitting that they cost the farmer 16 cents, we contend that they are still more profitable than oats or corn; for in addition to the fact that the yield is very large, no other root crop leaves the soil in so fine a mechanical state for the growth of the following crop. In our next we will give the details of the preparation of the land and seed, and the cultivation and storing of the crop.—[Phila. Farm Journal.

HOW TO EAT STRAWBERRIES.—The Julmarnock Journal says, that those persons who have eaten strawberries served up in the following manner, will never eat them in any other way. The readers of our paper, who, we have reason to believe, are lovers of strawberries, will do well to try the experiment:

"Place as many berries as will form one layer at the bottom of a dish, and sift some fine loaf-sugar over them; then place another layer, and sift again. When there are five or six layers, cut a fresh lemon and squeeze all over them. Before helping, let them be gently disturbed, that they may have the benefit of the lemon juice and sugar."

AN ANCIENT BARK.—The New Bedford Mercury says: The whaling bark Maria, which recently returned to New Bedford from the Pacific, is beyond question the oldest vessel in the United States. We have so often sketched her prolonged career that a repetition is perhaps unnecessary, excepting always, the memorable fact that she was the first ship that hoisted the American flag in the river Thames at the conclusion of the war of the American Revolution. She has already outlived on the ocean many of her more pretentious juniors, and promises to do good service yet to her owners.

Miscellany.

THE GRASSHOPPER.

FROM THE GREEK OF ANACREON, 600 B. C.

Happy insect what can be
In happiness compared to thee?
Fed with nourishment divine,
The dewy morning's gentle wine!
Nature waits upon thee still,
And thy verdant cup does fill;
'Tis fill'd wherever thou dost tread,
Nature self's thy Ganymede.
Thou dost drink, and dance, and sing,
Happiest than the happiest king!
All the fields which thou dost see,
All the plants belong to thee;
All that summer hours produce,
Fertile made with early juice.
Man for thee does sow and plow;
Farmer he, and landlord thou!
Thou dost innocently enjoy;
Nor does thy luxury destroy.
The shepherd gladly heareth thee,
More harmonious than he.
Thee country hinds with gladness hear,
Prophet of the ripen'd year!
Thee Phœbus loves and does inspire;
Phœbus is himself thy sire.
To thee, of all things upon earth,
Life is no longer than thy mirth.
Happy insect! happy thou,
Dost neither age nor winter know.
But when thou'st drunk, and dane'd, and sung
Thy fill, the flowery leaves among
(Voluptuous and wise withal,
Epicurean animal)!
Satiated with thy summer feast,
Thou retir'st to endless rest.

[Translation of Abraham Cowley, 1618–1657.

Interesting Letter from Egypt.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writing from Beirut, Aug. 20th, 1856, gives the following very interesting sketch:

THE first modern ruler of Egypt who had any idea of improving the condition of the country by constructing works of public utility, was the celebrated Mehemet Ali. Having been elevated to the rank of Pasha from an humble position and with a foreign origin, as he was an Albanian and not a Turk, and had embraced the Turk's religion for the sake of office and ambition, he was sent to Egypt by the Sultan as a province suitable for a man of his energy and restlessness. Irritated by provocations from the Porte, conscious of his great executive powers, and yielding to the promptings of his ambition, he made Egypt his own independent kingdom; and throwing off his allegiance to the Sultan, invaded and conquered Syria and Palestine, and was about to take possession of Constantinople itself, and make it the capital of *his* empire instead of being that of the Sultan, when the allied fleets of England, France, and Russia, drove him back to Egypt at the moment Turkey lay at his feet. The Porte and its allies stipulated that he and his heirs should have the government of Egypt henceforth to all future time, independent and undisturbed, upon the payment of an annual tribute to the Porte of about $300,000, and be dignified with the title of Viceroy. The no less celebrated Ibrahim Pasha, under whom he won most of his victories and made most of his conquests, was not the *son* of Mehemet Ali, as generally supposed, but of one of his numerous wives. Abbas Pasha succeeded to the vice-royalty upon the death of Mehemet Ali, and the present Pasha, Mohammed Said, upon the decease of Abbas. The present Viceroy is said to be a man of great energy and large views, but sometimes cruel to his subjects, capricious in his movements, and given to luxurious habits which must shorten his life, if they do not indeed, as most predict who know him, soon end it.

Said Pasha, however, from mingling freely with the English and the French, has conceived ideas as humane as they are expensive; and should he be able to carry out his projected measures, he may bring back to Egypt something of its ancient glory. The internal improvements and public works projected, and in some instances completed or commenced by Mehemet Ali, he has adopted as his own, and designs not only to carry them out fully, but to add to them largely. His alleged cruelty is not exhibited, so far as I can learn, in acts of ill nature, passion, jealously, or malice towards individuals. He does not crowd his prisons upon mere suspicion, like the king of Naples, nor like him wear out his victims in dark, damp dungeons, or send them, after sham trials, away to execution. His cruelty is the conscription of young men for the army, who are seized without notice, and wherever found after sunset, and hurried away to the army without permission to bid farewell to those they love the most. Forced labor is also common upon the public works, in which great suffering is often endured, with sickness and death.

There are not wanting traits of humanity, however, in the Viceroy, as the following facts will show: He has an only child, a son, not above three years old, whom he has committed entirely to the care and training of an English governess. Not long since, on the occasion of a great festivity, when numerous Pashas and high officials were present, he ordered the governess to bring his child into the precsence of the distinguished guests, and she remained with her charge for some time in such strange company. The child clung confidently and affectionately to his guardian in view of such an array of beards and swords, while the governess made herself as easy as in an English parlor. So bold a deed on the part of the Viceroy, indicating a paternal heart and his approval of European usage in the social intercourse of the sexes, naturally created a great deal of wonder in the land of the Pharaohs. Besides this, Said Pasha has manifested a tolerant spirit in religion. Not only have the native Christian sects had the fullest liberty of worship, but English and American missionaries are allowed to prosecute their work without molestation, and recently the Viceroy ordered that all Christian soldiers in his army should be allowed to hold religious services in their own way. In the late war he furnished a strong auxiliary force for the Porte, for which service the Sultan recently sent him a costly sword by one of his Ministers of State, with a letter of thanks in his own hand. It is suspected by some that the Viceroy's ambition and energy suggest the thought of independence at some no distant day, of which some of his public works are in anticipation.

Saying nothing of the ship canal projected across the Isthmus of Suez, within two years only the Viceroy has introduced the following administrative measures, besides others of the same character: The abolition of slavery; discharging all the villages of arrear taxes; liberty of commerce and trade, instead of the former system of monopoly; the payment of taxes and duties in money instead of payment in kind; the amelioration of the state of the army; the extinction of all the old debts of the State; the equal liability of men of all religions and races to conscription; and the decision of a great mass of matters for a long time in litigation by abitration instead of the tedious process of law.

The railroad from Alexandria to Cairo is a work of *more* than two years' standing, but the fruit of the present Pasha's enterprising spirit. In addition to this, he has built two branches in the Delta, and is engaged in extending the main line from Cairo to Suez on the Red Sea, which when completed will make a line above 200 miles long. A telegraphic line is built along the railroad from Alexandria to Cairo, and for some months has been in operation: with the completion of the railroad it will be extended to Suez, and connected with a line to Constantinople, and another along the coast of Africa to Algiers, and thence across the Mediterranean to Europe. Lighting Cairo and Alexandria with gas, an expedition to the sources of the Nile, the re-organization of schools, and especially of the Medical School, and the cleaning out of the Mahmoudieh canal, are also among the honorable and useful acts of the Pasha within the last two years.

The Mahmoudieh canal was built in the year 1819 by Mehemet Ali, connecting Alexandria with the Nile. The length of the canal is 60 miles, with a depth of 18 feet and a width of 90. It was navigable only during the overflow of the Nile, and for eight months was dry. It is stated that 150,000 men, impressed into the service by the Viceroy, completed the work in a year, though tens of thousands of the laborers perished from excessive toil, insufficient provisions and accommodations, and a pestilential air. Being neglected for a long period, the canal partially filled up again, and made the navigation impracticable. Seeing this, Said Pasha resolved to throw out the earth which had fallen in, and restore it to its original use. Purposing to do the work in a month, if possible, he inquired of his engineer the number of men necessary to accomplish it, who gave 67,000. Every village and locality were required to furnish their proper contingents, to whom a certain portion of the new excavation was assigned, with the assurance the quicker it was done the sooner they might return. As the time of harvest was approaching, and the cleaning of the canal must be finished by the end of April, officers, overseers and laborers understood the importance of haste; and when the forces deployed along the line of the canal, they were found to number 150,000 instead 67,000. As soon as a party reached its "claim," hoes, shovels, pick-axes and baskets were found awaiting them. One used the hoe or shovel, another filled the basket, and three bore it away and emptied out its contents. A great number were up to their waists in water, and at night the ground was their bed, the heavens their curtains, and the stars the guardians which watched over them. The labor went on in the midst of joyful shouts, the workmen vieing with each other to see who could first execute the task assigned them, and putting forth all their strength to the sound of music,—for every province and every village had brought their eminent performers, such as are called for on great occasions, as the birth of a child, the rite of circumcision, marriage, and the feast days of the Moslem *santons*, or saints; for the Mahommedan calendar is as rich in the names and days of such characters as the Catholic. When the engineers and officers passed by in inspecting the works, they saluted them in the Arabic form: "God preserve your days!" Near by markets were located at suitable intervals, at which the laborers procured onions, nuts, dates, figs, cheese, eggs, &c.; while every morning fresh bread was distributed by the government. Thus these Egyptian peasants, called *fellahs*, converted the period of their hard toil into a long festivity.

Through the precautions taken by the authorities and the good spirits of the workmen, there was not a single case of mortality in this immense multitude of 150,000 men, whilst the instances of sickness was not more than five in a thousand. Thus with little expense to the government (for such labor is unpaid) this important canal was cleaned out, deepened and enlarged, though sixty miles long, between April 10th and May 3d. A government and people capable of so much well-directed energy are able to construct the proposed ship canal from sea to sea, and any other works which public utility may require.

The common day wages of the Egyptian peasants are sixteen cents, they furnishing their own provision!

The railroad already constructed and in operation between Alexandria and Cairo is more than 100 miles in length, and though the speed would fail to satisfy the go-ahead Yankee, a full day being required to pass over it, the utility, public and private, is incalculable. The conduct of Said Pasha is often vexatious to travelers; for when he is traveling he will sometimes detain the train for a day at some depot on the route, whenever the fit comes over him, whatever the inconvenience and loss to the passengers. The road is in the process of construction from Cairo to Suez, on the Red Sea, a distance less than that from Alexandria to Cairo, and will be completed by the end of the year. The line of electric telegraph will be extended to the same point and at the same time, where it is intended to connect it with the long line projected to the East Indies.

Another enterprise projected by the Viceroy, and sustained at his own expense exclusively, is a scientific expedition to discover the source of the Nile. The expedition will be composed of scientific men of different countries, and be conducted by a young traveler already favorably known by his African explorations. From the strong influence of the Viceroy in London, and from the fact that the government of that country is in the hands of another son of Mehemet Ali, it is thought the expedition will encounter no obstructions in pursuing their object, and be able to solve the grand problem of ancient and modern geography, which has hitherto defied the most ardent zeal and resolute self-devotion. Preparations for this enterprise are already in progress, whose results will be awaited with much interest by the scientific world.

In this connection it may be proper to add, that the Sardinian government has lately received a letter from Mr. Brun Rollet, Vice Consul of Sardinia at Khartum, in Nubia, dated from the banks of the Misselad, in which he states that after a month's exploration he had succeeded in reconnoitering the lake by which the waters of the Misselad and the Madj communicate with those of the White Nile; and that having found the mouth of the Misselad, which flows into the lake, he had, under the escort of twenty-three Egyptian soldiers, penetrated to the river, and ascended it to the distance of 120 miles when he wrote. His intention was to go up the river as far as he could; and he declares that from its width and depth he has no doubt it is the real Nile. Mr. Rollet's opinion on such a subject is said to be entitled to great respect, from the fact that he has made numerous excursions up both the Blue Nile and the White Nile. From what the natives told him, it appears that the Misselad, in the rainy season, overflows an immense extent of country. As far as he had gone, the vegetation on the banks was luxuriant, and the reception given him by the natives, though not always favorable, was not hostile.

As I may not be nearer to the Desert of Sahara for some time to come, I will here add, that under the direction of a French General of Algiers, a boring has been made in the desert for water with the most complete success. The Artesian well is 180 feet deep, and the spring furnishes about 1000 gallons of water per minute, which is clear and of an excellent quality. The engineer who conducted the work exhibited great energy and resoluteness. For thirty-nine days and nights the work went on without the least interruption, notwithstanding the thermometer sometimes stood 115 degrees!

Should the same process be followed in the desert between Mount Sinai and the Holy Land, which is as utterly without wells and fountains as in the days of the Israelites, though in some places puddles of brackish water are found, which neither men nor animals can drink, probably the same success would follow, and travelers be saved the necessity of carrying water in skins for about twenty days' march. Perhaps water could be found in the great American desert by the same operation, and thus an immense waste be made inhabitable by millions of human beings. At any rate it is worth while to make the experiment.

Literature and Longevity.

AN opinion has been expressed (says Mrs. Sigourney, in her interesting volume, "Past Meridian"), that literary labors, or habitual excursions into the regions of imagination, are adverse to the continuance of health, or even the integrity of intellect. Grave charges, truly! and examples to the contrary may be easily adduced.

Premature death and mental declension are confined to no profession or condition of life. Too early, or undue stress laid on the organs of the brain, is doubtless fraught with disastrous consequences. Still, their constant and severe exercise may comport both with physical welfare and longevity.

It is indeed true, that Swift "expired a driveler and a show"—but not until he had passed seven years beyond the span allotted to human life: and the amiable author of the "Task" closed his pilgrimage in a rayless cloud at sixty-six; and Walter Scott sank at sixty-one, under toils too ambitiously pursued for the safe union of flesh with spirit; and Southey, whose reckless industry precluded needful rest, subsided ere sixty-eight into syncope and the shadows of darkness; and Henry Kirke White faded at twenty-one, in the fresh blossom of his young renown; and Byron, at thirty-six, rent the fiery armor of genius and of passion, and fled from the conflict of life.

Yet Goethe, unimpaired by the strong excitements of imagination, saw his eighty-second winter; and the sententious architect of the "Night Thoughts" reached fourscore and four; and Voltaire, at the same period, was still in love with the vanity of fame; and Corneille continued to enjoy his laurels to seventy-eight; and Crabbe, at an equal age, resigned the pen which had sketched, with daguerreotype minuteness, the passing scene. Joseph Warton, until his seventy-ninth year, made his mental riches and cheerful piety sources of delight to all around him; Charles Wesley, on the verge of eighty, called his wife to his dying pillow, and, with an inexpressible smile, dictated his metrical effusion; and Klopstock, the bard of the "Messiah," continued until the same period to cheer and delight his friends. Isaac Watts laid down his consecrated harp at seventy-four; and our own [American] Trumbull, the author of "McFingal," preserved till eighty-two the bright, clear intellect whose strains had animated both the camp and the cottage. The illustrious Metastasio detained the admiring ear of Italy until eighty-four; and Milton, at sixty-six, opened his long eclipsed eyes on "cloudless light serene," leaving to the world the mournful memories of "Lost Paradise," with living strains of heroic and sublime counsel. Mason was seventy-two ere "the holy earth," where his "dead Maria" slumbered, admitted him to share her repose; and the tender Petrarch, and the brave old John Dryden, told out fully their seventy years, and the ingenious La Fontaine, seventy-four; while Fontenelle, whose powers of sight and hearing extended their ministrations to the unusual term of ninety-six years, lacked only the revolution of a few moons to complete his entire century.

Those masters of the Grecian lyre, Anacreon, the sweet Sophocles, and the fiery-souled Pindar, felt no frost of intellect, but were transplanted as evergreens in the winter of fourscore. At the same advanced period, Wordsworth, in our own times, continued to mingle the music of his verse with the murmur of Rydal's falling water; and Joanna Baillie, to fold around her the robe of tragic power, enjoying her ninetieth year the friendship of the good, and the fruits of a fair renown. Montgomery, the religious poet, so long cherished guest amid the romantic scenery of Sheffield, departed at the age of eighty-two; and Rogers, who gave us in early life the "Pleasures of Memory," was cheered, at ninety-three, with the love of all who ever came within the sphere of his amiable virtues.

It was a brighter vernal day than often occurs under English skies (says the lady writer quoted above) when I drove to Hampstead to see Joanna Baillie. I found her seated on the sofa, in her parlor, surrounded by many pictures—herself, to me, the most pleasant picture of dignified and healthful age. On her cheek was somewhat more of a color than usual; for she had just returned from a long walk among her pensioners, and the exercise and the comfort of active benevolence lent new life and expression to her smile. Seventy-six years had absorbed any charm that youth might have bestowed; yet to my eye she was beautiful. On the same sofa was her sister Agnes, whom she so intensely loved, and to whom one of her sweetest poetical effusions was addressed. Though several years beyond fourscore, her complexion was singularly fair, her features symmetrical, and her demeanor graceful and attractive. Between them was seated Rogers, the banker-poet, with locks like the driven snow, having come out several miles from his mansion in St. James' Park to make them a friendly call. His smooth brow and fresh flow of conversation made it difficult to believe that this could be indeed his eightieth spring. It seems he had been kindly advising the authoress of "Plays of the Passions" to collect her fugitive poems, from their widespread channel, into the more enduring form of a volume. As she felt disinclined to the labor, he had himself undertaken and accomplished it, and was now discussing the success of the publication, and enjoying the high suffrages of criticism as if they were his own. Their cheering joyous tones pleasantly blended; and mental communion and service seemed to have given them new youth, or rather to have kept it perennial.

Even now I imagine that I hear the voice of the venerable poet repeating, with deliberate intonation and perfect emphasis, his favorite passage from Mrs. Barbauld, who herself resided in the immediate vicinity, at Hampstead. It was written in extreme old age, but with unfaded vigor of intellect:

"Life! we've been long together,
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part where friends are dear,
Perhaps 'twill cost both pang and tear;
So, steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time—
Say not, Good-night! but in yon happier clime
Bid me, Good-morning!"

Plato wove for the men of Attica his beautiful theories to the age of eighty-one. Newton, as illustrious for Christian humility as for intellectual greatness, laid down his earthly honors at eighty-five; and Franklin, who, in the words of Mirabeau, "stole the lightnings from heaven, and the scepter from tyrants," cheered us with the mild radiance of his philanthropy till eighty-four; and Herschel rose above the stars, with which he had long communed, at eighty-three—while his sister, whom he had so kindly made the companion of his celestial intercourse, survived until ninety-seven. Mrs. Hofland and Miss Jane Porter reached seventy-four, in dignity and honor; Mrs. Champone, seventy-five; Mrs. Piozzi, the biographer of Dr. Johnson, eighty-one; Miss Burney, eighty-eight; Mrs. Carter, eighty-nine, and the venerable Hannah More died only one year younger, having, with indefatigable industry, composed eleven books after she had numbered her sixtieth birthday; Mrs. Elizabeth Montague and Mrs. Sherwood lived to be eighty-one; and Mrs. Barbauld to a more advanced age.—[Wesleyan Methodist Magazine.

GAIT AN INDICATION OF CHARACTER.—Observing people move slow—their heads move alternately from side to side, while they occasionally stop and turn round. Careful persons lift their feet high and place them down flat and firm. Sometimes they stoop down, pick up some little obstruction, and place it quietly by the side of the way. Calculating persons generally walk with their hands in their pockets, and their heads slightly inclined. Modest persons generally step softly for fear of being observed. Timid persons often step off from the sidewalk on meeting another, and always go round a stone instead of stepping over it. Wide awake persons "toe out," and have a long swing with their arms, while their hands shake about miscellaneously. Careless persons are forever stubbing their toes. Lazy persons scrape about loosely with their heels, and are first on one side of the walk and then on the other. Very strong minded persons have their toes directly in front of them, and have a kind of stamp movement. Unstable persons walk fast and slow, by turns. Venturous persons try all roads, frequently climb fences, instead of going through the gate, and never let down a bar. One-idea persons are very selfish, and "toe in." Cross persons are apt to hit their knees together. Good-natured persons snap their thumb and finger every few steps. Fun-loving persons have a kind of jig movement. Absent minded persons often take the wrong road, and sometimes find themselves up to their knees in a mud puddle, although the sidewalks are excellent. Dignified men move slow and erect. Fast persons cut across the corner, kick every dog they meet, knock down little children, run against the ladies, and hit every twelfth man's ribs with their elbows. Very neat men occasionally stop to wipe the dust from their boots; their hands hang by their sides. Very polite persons are sometimes seen bowing in their course to black servant girls and black stumps. —[Selected.

Agricultural Bureau at Washington.

WE learn, says the Country Gentleman, from one who has recently visited this department of the Patent Office, that it is gradually gaining in usefulness and importance to the interests of the Agricultural public. An appropriation of $30,000 has already been made by the present Congress, and a further appropriation of $70,000 will be asked for before the close of the session, making in all the sum of $100,000 for the current year.

About $20,000 are to be expended for seeds and cuttings. About forty bushels of English turnip seed has recently arrived at New York, and is now probably in the process of being distributed. The Bureau received at the same time four hundred bushels of peas, and seven hundred pounds of early York cabbage seed.

One thousand bushels of wheat have been ordered from the Mediterranean. In distributing this wheat, especial reference will be had to experiments in cross-foundation, by which it is thought new and valuable varieties of wheat may be obtained.

Dr. Parker, U. S. Commissioner to China, has had $1,000 placed at his disposal for the purchase of seed.

Mr. W. T. Dennis has been commissioned to visit every State in the Union, report upon its grasses, and procure seed for distribution. When seed has been procured, experiments will be instituted with a view of ascertaining what grasses are most permanent, most prolific, and most nutritious for stock, in every district or county in the Union.

Dr. C. T. Jackson, is permanently engaged in chemical experiments of considerable value. By one set of experiments, Dr. Jackson has proved that oil, worth about seventy-five cents per gallon, can be extracted from cotton seed, leaving a cake worth two or three cents per pound.

Experiments of much promise are projected, among which are those by which the amount of phosphate in the worn out soils of the east, as compared with the virgin soils of the west, are to be determined.

These are some of the chief operations at present being carried on or projected by the Agricultural Bureau, under the direction of Dr. D. J. Brown. They certainly promise important results to the agricultural fraternity.

CHASING A GREASED PIG.—We learn that a novel kind of amusement was got up at Felchville, in the town of Natick, on the afternoon of Thanksgiving Day. A small pig with the bristles cut off, was greased all over and placed in a field, and twelve young chaps entered to compete for the prize, the one who should first should the pig to have it. Frank Murphy won the pig.

A wheelbarrow feat, more profitable than Ben Perley Poore's also came off, the one who should, blindfolded, wheel nearest to a stake in the field, having the prize of $2 50. A large crowd assembled to see the fun.—[Milford Journal.

LIFE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—An individual, known as Maltey, recently turned up after traveling three days and nights among the hills in the vicinity of Shasta without food. It was supposed that he had perished in the snow.

The California Farmer.

SACRAMENTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICES.

In order to facilitate and advance the interests of our paper, and to promote the cause we plead, we shall issue our paper hereafter at San Francisco and Sacramento, simultaneously, having offices in both places. Our Office in Sacramento as heretofore, and our Office in San Francisco, No. 130 Washington street, near Sansome.

Our New Volume.

With this issue our patrons will receive Number One of Volume Seven of the California Farmer. Three years we have been permitted to address many friends who have journeyed with us, and to these and to all who have joined us on our journey, we tender our warmest thanks. The efforts of the past, we trust, will be our guarantee for the future. We shall aim to improve in each volume. Some plans which we have in progress, not yet completed, we hope will gratify our friends, when we lay them before the public. Our aim shall ever be to improve—our motto is onward progress.

We do not wish to promise too much, but we will do all we can to deserve well of our friends, and may we not hope for their cheerful and hearty co-operation and assistance. If each subscriber would only send us one additional name, how much more we could accomplish.

Our plans for the future, with our Prospectus, will appear in No. 2, and ere that we hope to have many hundred new subscribers from our friends, to commence our New Volume. We ask a fair judgment of our journal—we ask a generous support.

The People are Coming.

Yes! the people are coming. The little cloud, no bigger than the hand, will soon spread over the whole horizon of the Pacific, and we shall see the coming spring an emigration setting this way that will cheer the hearts of the desponding and awaken to new life the wheels of industry and prosperity.

We feel conscious that no one will esteem it egotistical on our part when we say that in striving to reveal the great resources of the State, we *have* labored to promote the best welfare of California. We have ever believed that over and above the value of her mineral treasures there lay hid in her soil a mine of wealth richer than all Golconda's treasures; and these her agricultural products, and to this point we have labored earnestly, and we feel we have done it conscientiously and faithfully, believing great good would flow from it, and we can say with some degree of satisfaction, we have not labored in vain.

The great effort should now be to call to our shores thousands, tens of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, and it can only be done by scattering far and wide over all the great States of our Union, and Europe, a true knowledge of our resources, a true and faithful account of our climate and soil, and its capacity of sustaining a great population; and also of giving wings to the truth, that we have churches, colleges, schools and all the needed facilities for sustaining and making comfortable and happy all who desire to come. Let the people of California do this, and there shall come to our shores a population of the right kind. They will not be mere hunters for gold; they will not be office-seekers; they will not be loafers and idlers, the mere scum of over-populated cities; but they will be farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, and they will not come alone, but they will come in families and whole districts, and thus bring their wealth with them—wealth of more priceless value than the gold of Ophir, for they will bring their *industrial habits*. They will be working men and working women, and they will come, as the great text book says, "as doves flocking to their windows."

We have said we have not labored in vain. No, for we have continual proof that there is an earnest spirit of inquiry in all the great States of the Union about California, and if our people are wise the opportunity of giving the required knowledge will not be lost.

In proof of this, we lay before our reader a letter, which we have received from a correspondent at Marysville, just from the Eastern States, and although simply a letter on friendly business, not intended for publication, we deem it so really important that we ask the indulgence of our friend for making it public—and it is a source of pride and pleasure that we have been instrumental in often setting the ball in motion in this way. So we say to our Virginian, and all other friends in every State of the Union, and the world,

Come! come!! come!!! our hearts are large and warm, "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a Farm."

The following is the letter referred to:

Yuba City (Cal.), January 12th, 1957

Col. Warren: Having returned from a seven months' tour through the Western and Southern States, I desire that you continue the Farmer to my brother, at Harrisonville, Va., for six months, after the past year's subscription expires. It had scattered the California fever in that vicinity, before I reached there, to such an extent, that it was in vain for me to try counteracting the influence it had. The result will be a large immigration from the Chestnut hills in that vicinity, before the expiration of the above six months.

You will also please direct the Farmer for six months, to Daniel Ellington, Esq., Mattoon, Ill., and to George M. Hanson, Jr., Wytheville, Va., for the same period.

I will see you in Sacramento, soon.

Truly, Geo. M. Hanson.

Thus the work goes bravely on, and soon we shall have the immigration needed. Many thanks to our friend for his interest in our behalf—if all citizens would do likewise, the cry would be, "Still they come."

Wagonroad vs. Railroad—Immigration.

Every citizen of California who has interests at stake, and who feels that he is identified with the prosperity or adversity of the State, must see the pressing necessity of action upon these two great measures, the Wagonroad and the Railroad bills, which must come up again the present session of Congress. Now that the great and all-pervading topic of the past month (the election of Senators) is disposed of, we trust our citizens, one and all, will unite in every measure that will increase our population and build up our State.

We are grateful to know that all classes of business men are awake to the vast importance of taking measures to induce an emigration to California, for unless we can have an increased population, we must admit that so far as merchandising in our cities and towns is concerned, we must agree with a very wealthy and distinguished merchant on Front street, San Francisco, who said to us, a few days since, that unless we should have a new emigration, *California was gone in*. The effort made in New York city, by several of the prominent men of California and Oregon, to awaken attention to this subject, was a movement of great importance to California; and it will be a poor return for such effort to those gentlemen to know that here, in California, no feeling of interest was made in response to that action. We sincerely hope another steamer will not leave the port of San Francisco, without conveying to the friends in New York, a spirit of approval and co-operation from Californians.

But to the subject matter in hand, the "Great Highway" for an in-coming population, *a Wagonroad* and *a Railroad*: both these can be secured only by earnest and efficient action, directed to these results, and as we desire to lay before our readers arguments in support of our premises, we think of none more powerful, none more to the point, and none more honorable to the author and to California, for whom he plead, than the following extracts from the speech of the Hon. John B Weller, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the bill to authorize and facilitate the construction of a Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph through the territories of the United States, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, April 18,1856. Should any one say, this is an old speech, made a year ago, this is true, but if any one will read these extracts and see their truth as applied to California interests, they will say, with Mynheer, "'Tish petter as new."

The following extracts, being only part of the eloquent appeal, should be carefully read:

Mr. Weller said: Mr. President, this subject has occupied a good deal of the attention of the American people for many years past. It has been discussed in the public press, in popular assemblies, in national conventions, and in State Legislatures. More than twenty States have passed resolutions in favor of the construction of a railroad from the valley of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean; and it cannot be doubted that a very large majority of the American people are in favor of this enterprise. Notwithstanding we have had their judgment pronounced at each session of Congress, in the form of memorials, petitions, and resolutions, yet we have been unable, up to this time, to procure the sanction of their representatives in Congress to this measure.

The importance of a railroad connecting the Mississippi river with the Pacific ocean, was brought to the attention of Congress in the year 1845, by the memorial of Asa Whitney, and in some shape or form it has been before us at each session of Congress since that year. Near the close of the last session a bill was for the first time passed through the Senate, providing for a Pacific railroad, with two branches, but it was too late to be acted upon in the House of Representatives.

Whatever opposition this bill may meet with in the Senate, it can hardly be charged by the strictest constructionist that it violates either the letter or spirit of the Constitution. Notwithstanding the absolute necessity, in my judgment, which exists for the construction of this road, I could not give my sanction to a bill which violates any of those constitutional principles by which I have been governed since my first entrance into public life.

It has been the policy of this Government, for many years past, to make large and liberal donations of the public lands to States and companies, to aid them in the construction of roads and canals. Nor has the Government suffered anything by this policy. Whilst the States have been materially benefited, the General Government, by the increased value of its reserved lands, has been fully remunerated for these donations. Ohio, Illinois, Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, Michigan, and some other States, have been enabled, by this policy, to complete public works of incalculable value to the whole nation.

Under this system, the Federal Government is regarded as a land proprietor—the owner of an immense region of unoccupied lands; and, as such, is called upon to contribute towards a public work, which renders valuable, lands which in their present condition are valueless.

In these wild and uninhabited regions—now a howling wilderness—the hardy, enterprising emigrant would soon find a home, and surround himself with all the comforts of life. The uncivilized Indian and the beast of prey would soon disappear before the onward march of Christianity and civilization.

Senators have heretofore raised the objection that we did not possess the information necessary to enable us to determine the practicability of this enterprise. This objection no longer exists. We have already expended $340,000 in surveying and exploring the immense region of country through which we propose to run this road. The voluminous reports from the various parties are now before us; and they enable us to ascertain the facts necessary to enlighten our judgments. But notwithstanding these reports, and other reliable information which we have, I regret to say there are some Senators who still persist in affirming that the whole country between the Mississippi river and the eastern boundary of California is a barren and desolate waste, which can never be brought under cultivation by the labor of man.

Why, sir, in 1793, after the defeat of Generals Harmar and St. Clair, when it was proposed to send General Wayne with an army to protect the few white settlers northwest of the Ohio, it was opposed on the ground, that that section of country could never be made the abiding place of the white man. In that territory we now have some five millions of free, happy, and prosperous people. Hardy pioneers have converted that "barren wilderness" into a beautiful garden, which now blooms and blossoms as the rose.

Again, when we acquired Texas, it was said that that country was covered with swamps and marshes, which must forever prevent its cultivation; but my friend here from Texas [Gen. Rusk] will now tell you that the best cotton lands in the world are to be found within that State. The large exportations of cotton which she annually makes will sustain this assertion.

When that country from whence I come was purchased from Mexico, it was declared by one of our most distinguished statesmen that it was "not worth a dollar;" and yet within the last six years some four hundred millions of dollars in gold have been taken from her soil, and this is but the beginning of the work.

I have no doubt that Senators from the old States are falling into the same error with regard to the territory through which this road is proposed to pass. Rich and productive valleys, of no inconsiderable extent, will be found in the ranges of the Rocky Mountains, capable of sustaining a large population. We find by the official report of the Secretary of War, that what is called the Colorado desert is susceptible of reduction to cultivation by irrigation. He says:

"Another feature of interest developed in the course of the further examination of the work on the route of the thirty-second parallel is, that the Colorado desert, which is traversed by the route for a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, and which, in the report referred to, was noted as consisting of soil that needed only water to render it highly productive, is, in fact, the delta of the Colorado river; and, according to barometric levels, is so much lower than that stream, as to be easily irrigated from it. Thus there is every reason to believe four thousand five hundred square miles of soil, of great fertility, of which nearly one half is in our territory, may be brought into cultivation in one unbroken tract along the route."

The Secretary further says:

"In the first years of a war with any great maritime power, the communication by sea could not be relied upon for the transportation of supplies from the Atlantic to the Pacific States. Our naval peace establishment would not furnish adequate convoys for the number of store-ships which it would be necessary to employ, and store-ships alone laden with supplies could not undertake a voyage of twenty thousand miles, passing numerous neutral ports, where an enemy's armed vessels, even of the smallest size, might lie in wait to intercept them.

"The only line of communication, then, would be overland, and by this it would be impracticable, with any means heretofore used, to furnish the amount of supplies required for the defense of the Pacific frontier. At the present prices, over the best part of this route, the expense of land transportation alone, for the annual supplies of provisions, clothing, camp equipage, and ammunition, for such an army as it would be necessary to maintain there, would exceed $20,000,000; and to maintain troops and carry on defensive operations under those circumstances, the expense per man would be six times greater than it is now: the land transportation of each field twelve pounder, with a due supply of ammunition for one year, would cost $2 500; of each twenty-four pounder and ammunition, $9,000; and of a seacoast gun and ammunition, $12 000. The transportation of ammunition for a year for one thousand sea-coast guns would cost $10,000,000. But the expense of transportation would be vastly increased by a war; and at the rates that were paid on the northern frontier during the last war with Great Britain, the above estimates would be trebled. The time required for the overland journey would be from four to six months. In point of fact, however, supplies for such an army could not be transported across the continent. On the arid and barren belts to be crossed, the limited quantities of water and grass would soon be exhausted by the numerous draught animals required for heavy trains, and over such distances forage could not be carried for their subsistence.

"On the other hand, the enemy would send out his supplies at from one-seventh to one-twentieth the above rates, and in less time—perhaps in one-fourth the time—if he should obtain command of the Isthmus routes.

"Any reliance, therefore, upon furnishing that part of our frontier with means of defense from the Atlantic and interior States, after the commencement of hostilities, would be vain; and the next resource would be to accumulate there such amount of stores and supplies as would suffice during the continuance of the contest, or until we could obtain command of the sea. Assigning but a moderate limit to this period, the expense would yet be enormous. The fortifications, depots, and store-houses would necessarily be on the largest scale, and the cost of placing supplies there for five years would amount to nearly one hundred millions of dollars.

"In many respects the cost during peace would be equivalent to that during war. The perishable character of many articles would render it, perhaps, impracticable to put provisions in depot for such a length of time; and in any case there would be deterioration amounting to some millions of dollars per year.

"These considerations, and others of a strictly military character, cause the Department to examine with interest all projects promising the accomplishment of a railroad communication between the navigable waters of the Mississippi and those of the Pacific ocean. As military operations depend in a greater degree upon rapidity and certainty of movement than upon any other circumstance, the introduction of railway transportation has greatly improved the means of defending our Atlantic and inland frontiers; and to give us a sense of security from attack upon the most exposed portion of our territory, it is requisite that the facility of railroad transportation should be extended to the Pacific coast. Were such a road completed, our Pacific coast, instead of being further removed in time, and less accessible to us than to an enemy, would be brought within a few days of easy communication, and the cost of supplying an army there, instead of being many times greater to us than to him, would be about equal. We would be relieved of the necessity of accumulating large supplies on that coast, to waste, perhaps, through long years of peace; and we could feel entire confidence that, let war come when and with whom it may, before a hostile expedition could reach that exposed frontier, an ample force could be placed there to repel any attempts at invasion."

These facts show the importance of the road for military purposes; and I trust that those who sincerely desire to retain our possessions on the Pacific as a part of our Union, will allow them to exercise a proper influence on their minds.

If the telegraph, which I propose in this bill, were constructed, so that, in the event of a war, intelligence could thereby be communicated at once to San Francisco, we might possibly be able to obtain the supremacy of the Pacific before you had succeeded in obtaining the control of the Atlantic.

There are nearly six hundred vessels engaged in whaling upon the northern Pacific, and also a large number of clipper ships there, which could easily be converted into privateersmen, if suitable ordnance and ordnance stores could be obtained at our navy yard on the bay of San Francisco. Steamers could be dispatched to the whaling grounds immediately with intelligence that a state of war existed, and in this way we might equip a fleet which no ordinary force could easily overcome.

Although we are now separated from you by oceans and foreign States on the one hand, and on the other by mountains, and the wild, uncultivated country inhabited by some one hundred and fifty thousand uncivilized Indians (most of whom, by your policy, have been thrown between us), we still cling to the Union with all that ardent enthusiasm and all that patriotic devotion which characterize true Americans. Let us feel that your affections, your sympathies, as well as your interests, are identified with ours—allow us to have close and frequent communication with you as equals and as brethren of the same common family, and California will never desert you. I consider it utterly impossible in the very nature of things to retain our Pacific possessions unless you establish a direct communication with them; and I predict that, unless this is done, there will be an independent government on that coast in less than fifteen years. You must break down the barriers which Nature has interposed between you and them, or such will be the inevitable result. There is a "sick man" who is the owner of very rich and valuable lands immediately upon our southern border, and in the event of his death California might claim the right to administer upon his estate.

As an American who desires to see this Union pepetuated, I have made this declaration in the hearing of the Senate. Although loyal, as I have already said, to the Union, we must have *equal laws, equal rights, and equal protection*.

After giving various estimates of the time required to build the road—its costs and profits—with tables of other roads, &c., Mr. Weller proceeds in his eloquent closing remarks, thus:

But, Mr. President, I have already trespassed perhaps too far upon the time of the Senate; but I sincerely desire, if possible, to obtain speedy action upon this bill. Senators who have opposed it heretofore upon the ground that we had not sufficient information on the subject, can no longer doubt upon this point. I ask them to come up, in the spirit of patriotism, to aid me in the construction of this work, which will redound more to the glory and honor, and the future wealth and prosperity of our country, than any work ever undertaken by any Government of either ancient or modern times. Standing here as the sole representative of the Pacific coast, I am asking, at your hands, that justice and impartiality which will enable us to feel proud that we are a part of the American family. I ask you, Senators, to turn aside from the discussion of sectional questions, which are now convulsing the Republic from its center to its circumference, and unite with me in carrying through a measure which will ultimately make ours the greatest commercial nation on the globe. I invite you, in the name of a far and distant constituency, to observe the golden rule, and do unto them as you would others should do unto you. They love the Union. They are ready to sacrifice their lives, if necessary, to maintain it; but loyalty and protection are correlative duties. Whilst we stand by you, you must deal justly and impartially with us. No union, unless founded upon the *equality of the States*, can command their confidence or respect. Do to our people as you have done to others. Give us the same protection, the same facilities of communicating with the Central Government, and we will be the last, as I have already remarked—the very last—to abandon you. The same blood that runs through your veins courses through theirs; and, although most of them are now far from their native places, they have lost none of their attachment to the Constitution which binds us together as one people—none of the veneration for their illustrious ancestors who laid the foundations of our national greatness. As Americans, they look with admiration upon the same flag that now floats upon every sea, and is respected in every quarter of the earth; and have the same high hopes of our future greatness.

I invoke you, by the high character which your country has assumed amongst the nations of the earth—by the memories of the past—by the hopes of perpetuating this, the best and freest Government that the wisdom of man ever devised, to stand by me and give your sanction to this bill.

A Visit to San Jose.

We took a flying visit to the city of San Jose, the present week, to look at the nurserymen at work. We visited Mr. Prevost's nursery and garden, and found he had made great improvements since the Fair time. He had removed his green-houses to the new ground lately cleared, where the morning sun could rest upon them. Mr. Prevost's whole place is in very fine order, and his customers keep all hands at work very busily. This gentleman is soon expecting from France a large collection of orange trees and large camellias. We were pleased to hear from Mr. Prevost this fact, that there was a largely increasing demand for roses, garden plants, &c., and he attributes the increased attention to this subject to the "homes" now being built. Wherever a permanent home is built, there are sure to come orders for the ornamental part, and this should be the case over the whole State, for the home should be made as beautiful as possible. Mr. Prevost always manifests a very generous spirit in all his business transactions. His motto is "live and let live," and he takes pleasure in seeing his neighbors prosper as well as himself, and we have known of his efforts to secure business for his neighbors without the least jealousy or selfishness, and in a business of the kind named Mr. Prevost is an example of disinterested kindness.

We visited Mons. Delmas and found him busy in pruning his grapes. It will be remembered that this gentleman received the first premium of the State Society for the best collection of foreign grapes, and also for the best white wine. He showed us his system of pruning and the effort he is making for the coming year to have fine grapes and wine. His grounds are in most excellent order.

A call at the large nursery of Smith & Winchell convinced us that there was a great demand for fruit trees. Here we saw the evidence that the future of California would be great in her fruit orchards. Messrs. Smith & Winchell are selling trees by the thousand, and we have never seen finer trees grown. Many trees of two years' growth were from six to ten feet high, and well formed from the ground, and fully furnished with side branches in beautiful conical form. To show how much interest is manifested in orcharding, we can give actual sales as reported to us from this nursery. Messrs. Smith & Winchell have made one sale of $2,300, three sales of over $1,000 each, and many of $300, $500 and $600 each. They have sold the present season some 80,000 trees of various kinds. The peculiar condition of the financial market renders it necessary to accommodate in terms, and this we find is the case with all nurserymen. About twenty-five per cent. only of all sales is cash; the balance on time.

An immense amount of trees of all kinds are daily forced on the market at auction, yet trees from the regular nurseries, fresh dug, are always worth twice or three times as much, and orchardists will learn this by and by.

We are glad to see our nurserymen busy and prospering.

Good Titles.

If there is one thing that will make a man feel happy when quietly seated by his fireside and surrounded by those he loves, and in what he calls his home, it is to *know*, that *it is a home*, and one that no outsider can come and lay a better claim to what he has paid for than himself.

One of the heaviest curses, one that has inflicted a deadlier blow to the prosperity of California than even political misrule (if that were possible), has been, and still is, the unsettled condition of the *land titles*, so mixed up, so covered with grant after grant, or with Peter Smith, or Argenti, or Limantour titles, that purchasers get heart-sick, and leave the country in disgust. We would fain hope that before long *the business men* all over the State will see the necessity of some action that will give security to land titles, and then we could offer better inducements for families to come to California and settle with us.

These remarks are now presented to show we wish to present everything that shall tend to a great public good. Whoever aims to this point of settling titles and labors for it, should be esteemed of more than ordinary patriotism and abilties.

To puchasers of real estate in California, especially in San Francisco, where real estate is covered a foot thick with titles, he who can explain or perfect a title is indeed a benefactor. We were much instructed and also interested recently in examining the famous records of the firm of Gunnison & Parker, who have been at a heavy expense to prepare a "*chain* of title" from an early date to the present time. We saw several cases where estates had been conveyed from party to party, in all the changeable affairs, until the cost of the transfer had far exceeded the value of the estate in question.

Messrs. Gunnison & Parker have been at work for more than three years in preparing complete and reliable volumes which are of great interest to all who are engaged in real estate large or small; and we feel sure that these gentlemen will be amply rewarded for all they do to introduce them into California.

We hope persons about to buy land in San Francisco will call at Messrs. Gunnison & Parker's and see the labor that has been given to this subject; and we wish the same thing would be done in every county in the State. We can name with pleasure that W. S. Mesic, Esq., of Sacramento county, has a similar chain of title for that county.

Everything done to perfect and quiet land titles we look upon as a corner stone in the foundation work of California. It is the starting-point of the goodly, the beautiful structure that must rise ere long to attract the gaze of the world.

True Luxury.

True luxury consisteth not in that we enjoy alone, however gratifying it may be to our taste or appetite; even to our most exalted senses. True luxury can only be found in that inward consciousness of having secured happiness to others. Wealth, pleasure, the fruits of the earth, and the beautiful flowers that are scattered so profusely around us, when enjoyed alone, lose half their value. The greater half is gone, unless we can find objects with whom and upon whom we can confer a portion, so that our own enjoyment may be enhanced.

The purely selfish being can never know true enjoyment. That luxury consists in doing good and conferring happiness on those we love.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

This command of Him "who spake as never man spake," was intended as a lesson to train the mind to be *forgetful of itself* while in the pursuit of happiness, and seek to find it witnessing the happiness we could confer upon others. The joy we create in others must of necessity flow back upon ourselves, the same as the gentle rains which are showered upon earth to make it bud and blossom are again drawn up by the heat of the sun to the clouds, again and again to be dispensed upon the earth to make it more and more beautiful. Then each tree, plant and flower give out from their thousand petals dew drops like tears of gratitude, tokens of their love, which the morning sun receives to its bosom as its reward for the life it gave to the flowers.

Go, mortal! go and learn by this how perfect are nature's plans. Be noble, generous, win the bliss of the truly happy man.

Fine Seed Potatoes.—We saw a very superior quality of Seed Potatoes at the warehouse of Messrs. Reynolds & Co., on Davis street, San Francisco. There were two varieties—the true Kidneys and the Lady Fingers, both white potatoes. These were very fine, and we hope will be freely grown. Messrs. Reynolds & Co., always have the very best.

The Value of Winter Evenings.

It must be a source of great satisfaction to every well wisher to the moral interests of California to note the change that has taken place in regard to the taste and desires of many of the young men of the present time. Until recently, the cultivation of the social and intellectual nature was overlooked or gave place to a desire for the acquisition of wealth or the pursuit of pleasure; but now, most happily, our State and cities teem with associations formed for the high purposes of acquiring a taste and knowledge of the highest and most useful sciences, and for controling, directing and educating the moral, social and intellectual tastes of the community.

We clip the following from the Buffalo Republican, and agreeing most fully with these suggestions, we feel we have reason of rejoicing to know that here in California we have such institutions as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Mercantile Library, the Mechanics' Institute and Reading Room, and many other means, such as Debating Societies, Lyceums, &c. But hear what the Buffalo Republican says on winter evenings:

Winter Evenings.—The long evenings are now fully at hand and much time may be devoted by our young men to mental improvement. Instead of spending their leisure hours on the corners of the streets, indulging as too many do, in profane and obscene language, if they would improve the hours thus spent in the acquiring of useful knowledge, which may be obtained at less expense than tobacco and cigars, they would not only benefit themselves but society at large, by becoming sober, intelligent and virtuous citizens, qualified to fill the various stations to which they may be called in after life. Could our youth but appreciate the value of well formed habits upon their future usefulness and prosperity in life, we feel persuaded that they would embrace every opportunity to cultivate the faculties with which they are endowed, and thus lay the foundation for future usefulness.

Valuable as are the suggestions of our cotemporary of Buffalo we, here in California, are improving our winter evenings. Besides the institutions of which we speak, and of which we are proud, an increasing taste for literature is evinced by means of social entertainments in private circles, conversation, music and readings of the best writers in prose and poetry. In all our cities we note this feeling with intense pleasure, and hail it with joy, and every well wisher to California's best interests should give this bright epoch a helping hand.

While we acknowledge there is great room for improvement in the social circles of fashion and pleasure we cannot but anticipate a change as striking as there has been in the condition of many in other matters.

Superior Sheep for California.—We learn from Messrs. Searle and Wynn, that they received by the steamer Golden Gate from New York, two Bucks and two Ewes, of very high character. These animals are yearlings, but weigh about 175 pounds each. Messrs. S. and W. inform us that they are reported to yield a fleece of 18 pounds at a shearing. The cost of the sheep in New York, was $1400.

We received a kind invitation to go and see these sheep, and shall do so at an early day and report particulars. Such stock are a great benefit to our State, and the importers are benefactors.

Amusements.—Go to the Museum, and see that genius Adams handle the bears, and Wirsen charm the snakes—corner of Clay and Kearny.

Go to Concert Hall—corner of Washington and Sansome—and see the interesting Diorama of Bunker Hill and Burning of Charlestown—these are worthy a visit.

The Earthquake at San Jose.—The earthquake was felt very sensibly at San Jose, and in all Santa Clara valley, and its effects upon the artesian wells was most singular. The well at the beautiful cottage of Col. A. J. Grayson rose some twelve inches above the usual flow, and then fell suddenly as much below—rose and fell several times and then resumed its usual current. The first well sunk, near Smith & Winchell's, which had flowed but slowly of late, ceased altogether. Another, at Guild & Brown's, was stopped. Several others rose and fell. The great well in the city suddenly ceased its flow and now barely runs. We have heard of other strange pranks, both on earth and in the water. We shall note further these results.

Information Wanted—Of Charles Douglas Clark, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. When last heard from (11th June, 1854) was at Salmon River, Shasta county. Any information regarding said person will be thankfully received at the office of this paper, 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Arrival of an Authoress.—The Hon. Mrs. Granville Whyte, of England, arrived in town yesterday, and has apartments at the Brevoort House. Mrs. Whyte is widely known in Europe and America as Miss Mulock, the talented authoress of The Ogilvies, Agatha's Husband, Olive, John Halifax, Gentleman, and other interesting and clever novels.

Perhaps no work of fiction in our language has had such personal influence and created such individual impressions, as John Halifax, Gentleman. It is a work of rare excellence, and has already achieved a universal popularity. We understand that the gifted authoress will send to the press, at an early day, another work, which is expected, by those who have seen parts of it, to enhance her already enviable reputation as a writer.—[New York Post, 23d Nov.

Holloway's Ointment.—Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula. Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

The above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are Sole Agents in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

CALIFORNIA AGENTS.

J. W. Sullivan, *near Post-Office, San Francisco.*
Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Pacific Express Company, *at all their Offices.*
Langton & Co., *at all their Offices.*
The Farmer can be found at the following places at all times
Ullman & Co., *P. O. Building, San Francisco.*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
Thos. T. Hooper, *Postmaster, Benicia.*
M. M. Richardson, *Suisun.*
J. M. Dudley, Esq., *Napa City and County.*
J. F. Rosenbaum, *Stockton.*
P. F. Grant, *Deputy Postmaster, Santa Clara.*
J. B. Manny, *San Jose.*
A. A. Dunham, *Half-Moon Bay, will supply those who want papers.*

Foreign Agents.

J. Q. A. Warren, Boston, Mass., *Associate Editor and Corresponding Agent for the Eastern States, by whom Subscriptions and Advertisements are received—Office, on Washington street.*

Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions for this paper.*

M. Dusacq, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*

*** Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued, Publishers may continue to send them till all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Postmasters would oblige, by a strict fulfillment to the regulations requiring them to notify Publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Postage of the Farmer.—The Postage of the Farmer to any part of the State is only 6½ *cents per quarter, or 26 cents per year.* This is the lawful postage established by Congress, and when more is exacted it is a violation of law

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN'& CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

☞ The Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the California Farmer, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the California Farmer, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

A PERFUMED BREATH

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A Beautiful Complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

IMPORTANT
TO THE LADIES!

The undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &C., &C.;
The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
At very Reduced Prices.
Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
At very reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments

Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
v7-1 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets),
San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]
Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

The proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,
22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.
P. S—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-8 3m

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On TUESDAY, - - - - - JANUARY, 20th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Monday, January 19th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., 19th Jan., and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BARCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.
Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conchllo.

One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

CHANGE OF BERTH.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A.M.	At 7½ A.M.	At 7 A.M.
12½ P.M.	11½ A.M.	11 A.M.
3 P.M.	2 P.M.	1½ P.M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.

THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the International Hotel, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage.
Orders left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. A. ROLES.
Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "International Hotel." v6-18.

Pacing Stallion "Billy Blossom."

THIS celebrated Stallion challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States for from $1000 to $5000, to go in harness, one mile heats, the best two in three, or the best three in five, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, any time out of his standing season, as may be agreed upon.
For further particulars inquire of H. McNALLY, Agent, 85 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco.
☞ Due notice will be given when and where he will stand. v6-24 4t

"EXCELSIOR."
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street,
6-11 SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,
Has now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Hush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

H. WELLS & CO.,
FLORENCE, New Hampshire Co., Mass.,
Are at all times prepared to fill orders for any size (single or double) of Wells's Patent (Improved) Premium Circular Saw Mills, which take the lead of all other mills in market for manufacturing lumber.
Also, Morrison's Shingle Machines, which rive, shave and joint perfectly, sixty shingles per minute.
Self-Setting, Shingle and Lath Sawing Machines, capable of sawing 1,000 shingles per hour, or 4,000 laths per day. Cuts and List of Prices sent by mail when desired. v6-19 2m

RETAIL PRICES OF
Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

Manufactured and sold Wholesale and Retail by Stimpson & Co, 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.
A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.
F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

To Florists, Nursery and Seedsmen, and Others.

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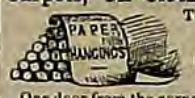

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THE SUBSCRIBER hereby tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and earnestly soliciting a continuance of the same, with this motto, of "Quick Sales and Small Profits," would still offer for sale
All Kinds of Feed Grain and Hay,
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Hucks & Lambert's Patent Anti-friction Axle Grease,
An article unequaled by anything of the kind now in use, which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.
Orders from the country attended to with promptness and dispatch.
Connected with the store is an **Artesian Well,** which furnishes the best water in the city.
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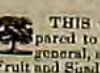

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Ladies' Department.

SONNETS TO ADHEMER.

FROM THE ITALIAN.

BY ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS.

I'm roving up the river of the past,
Where thou and I, Adhemar, hand in hand—
Cheek pressed to cheek, whilom, were wont to stand,
Watching the golden moments as they passed;
Or, speechless gaze into each other's eyes
Until our souls arose in those expanses,
And stood up, face to face, exchanging glances
Of love, then swooned away in ecstasies.
Cupid through us gained immortality—
A passport through the gates of Eden won,
Since, while our flame lent ardor to the sun,
It held within itself a purity
That lifted it above the thought of sin—
And the full sanction of both heaven and earth did win.

My love for thee had not a parallel—
The dusky Queen of Egypt had ignored
The dizzy height to which my passion soared.
The burning Lesbian, in her Island,
Had never strung her lyre to such a hight,
Lest at the tension it had sprung apart,
And laid all shattered, shivering, like her heart.
Such love begot not Helen's fatal flight,
As thou, Adhemar, in my breast inspired.
Had Antony, Phaon, Paris been as true
To all love ever dreamed, or felt or knew,
As thou, whose gallant soul my being fired,
The Orient Queen had wooed no aspic sleep,
Nor Sappho made the wild Leucadian leap.

WOMAN'S EYES.

BY E. H. BURRINGTON.

I love the eye that looks an azure world,
For then I dream of skies, and all their blueness,
Or Violets in their own mute worth impearled,
Which show me beauty in their youth and newness.
I love the eye that seems a thunder cloud,
The stormy black one, flinging out its fire;
There is a hidden home behind its shroud,
Where all the spirits of young Love retire.
I love the grey eye—though the least of all—
Whose look is like the evening's silent fall,
An indistinct, unsettled kind of light,
The mingled poetry of day and night;
But blue, or black, or grey, or more uncommon,
I love them all when they belong to Woman.

Hard Times, Economy, and Housekeeping.

Some very sensible suggestions are contained in the following, from the Boston Traveler, which we commend to the proud and lazy:

Hard Times.—Mr. Editor: I have read several articles on this subject lately, and, as the case is a very serious one, I wish to offer some ideas from my own experience of forty years' housekeeping. I have kept a record, during the aforesaid time, of my expenses of every description, and can state what every one who has kept house during said period will acknowledge to be correct. Almost every article of marketing for a family has nearly doubled in price, and, in some articles, are three or four times dearer than they were in 1816. Tea, coffee, sugar, and some other imported articles are less now than formerly. All vegetables of our own raising are double what they were and potatoes cost now more than five times the price I paid for the very best quality ten years ago, and they were carted fourteen miles and put into my cellar in Boston. Labor was lower by one-half than it is now, and wages to female domestics ranged from fifty cents per week to one dollar. Clothing (if we exclude jewelry and extravagant silks, laces, etc.) is less than formerly.

But the extravagance of *fashion* is truly awful in men, and worse in women. These changes may be said to indicate prosperous times, and so it may be said with those who have accumulated fortunes, and are obtaining great profits on their business, and exorbitant interest on their surplus incomes. This class can affor to pay the highest prices for everything, as they are realizing a larger interest upon their capital than any increase in the expense of living could effect, however extravagant. I do not mean to find fault with any one for using his own property as he pleases, and obtaining for his money whatever it is worth, in the same manner as he would for coffee, cotton, sugar, or any other article of commerce. Nor do I object to his paying a high price for any article he may fancy, keeping a good table, horses and carriages, or any other luxuries in which he may choose to indulge his family, and which his means justify, but I merely state the means as a cause, in a measure, for the hard times complained of, by those of limited means, from small business; clerks and women, whose stipends were sufficient for their respectable maintenance some years ago, which remuneration has not been increased, but in some cases been sadly reduced.

These are the persons who are the sufferers from the prosperous times and the increase of prices for all articles of absolute necessity. But this class of society are not altogether free from blame, and they have it in their power to remedy the evil in some degree, if they are disposed to do so, by curtailing some unnecessary expenses and extravagances into which they have been led by unwisely imitating those who are able to bear them from having more ample means. It may be justifiable in a lady of fortune to avoid the cares of housekeeping, and placing the burden upon her superintendent and domestics. It may cost a third more, or perhaps double what the expenses ought to be, but for this freedom from care and trouble her husband is willing and able to pay. But with a wife whose husband is working hard to maintain his family, perhaps on limited means (which is the case with almost all the world, with few exceptions), the case is very different.

In such instances, the wife should superintend every thing herself, and dispense with all possible domestic aid. The difference between the expense of one or two domestics is very great, it is believed three or four hundred dollars annually, as the wages now paid to females is from one to two dollars per week, and their board, at the present cost of provisions, rent, etc., can not be less than three or four hundred dollars per week, without allowing any thing for the destruction they may cause, and, perhaps, their dishonesty. The wife of a man of moderate means should acquaint herself with what is necessary for the support of the family, daily, weekly, or monthly; and after a fair trial of a few months she can tell at once, at the end of the week or month, whether any waste has been made, and stop the leak at once; or, if living too fast, she can then see what can most easily be dispensed with, to reduce their expenditures to their means; and a man and his wife should frequently look over the account of their expenses together and then determine what they can afford.

If fifty pounds of sugar, a barrel of flour, or any other article is sent home on a given day, and lasts perhaps a month, you have reason to expect that the same quantity will suffice with the usual care for another month; and, if it does not, it would be as well to look into the cause. These things may be done by the wife alone, as her husband is occupied in winning bread for the bairns, and it is unreasonable to expect that our domestics will take much trouble in economizing for us. I have often heard such arguments used, and replied to by the lady of the house, by saying that such a course would not leave her any time to read, visit her friends, or amuse herself. I can only say that one case is an absolute necessity, and the other is not. But I also say there is time to do both.

I believe, Mr. Editor, that many men are deterred from marrying, whose means are sufficient, with economy, to maintain a family, from the fear of incurring expenses which their business and income would not justify, and from no other reason; and this difficulty is not confined to the middle classes of society, but is felt in the highest and most wealthy; and the last season at the watering places has been productive of very few engagements, from the exorbitant expectations of the belles and their papas and mammas; this is, however, occasionally obviated by uniting a rich young man to a lady equally wealthy. There are now so many conveniences, Mr. Editor, for leading a single life, by our own sex, that unless the ladies can make up their minds to be *real* wives, and dispense with some of the frivolities and extravagances of the times—to learn to *help*, rear and care for the family—I am afraid the aforesaid conveniences for celibacy may be extended to those who were intended to be the greatest blessing of this life. CAMBRIDGE.

MY DREAM.

I had a dream, a joyous dream—
I vainly thought 'twould last;
It did not teach me hopes were vain,
But ah! that dream is past!

It was blest childhood's time of joy,
That sweet and pleasant dream!
It cheered the heart that knew no woe,
But fled when sorrow came!

Selections from "Young America."

The following compositions are taken from the Young America, a manuscript quarterly, published by the lads at the High School for boys at Benicia, under the charge of C. T. Flatt, Esq. Whatever may be said of the style or merit of these compositions, it is very certain the lad is a real "Young America" that dare attack the fashions thus boldly.

We publish these brief pieces of composition to encourage boys to *think* and to put their thoughts on paper. By so doing, they will be enabled by a just criticism kindly given to cultivate a love and desire for that which is worthy.

Boys and girls' minds are like rich soils—if we do not grow flowers and fruit, *rank weeds* will spring up spontaneously, and soon outgrow and overshadow the bright flowers that nature placed originally there.

Nick of the Woods.

At the time of the settlement of Kentucky, the early settlers were very much annoyed by the Indians. They would sometimes attack them at night and early in the morning. If any one went to see a friend near by he would be in danger of being killed by some lowering Indian. When the settlers went to bed it was with a doubt as to whether they would ever rise again.

There was only one man in the settlements who would venture in the woods alone. He would roam about day and night. The settlers called him "Nick of the Woods." He was tall and robust, and the settlers called him Nick, because he was so ugly and big they thought surely that he could be no other than the "Old Nick." He went about howling for his pig, like a wild boar. The people could tell when he was around, for when he killed an Indian he would mark him with a cross. He was the dread of the Indians: if fifty of them were in a body they would run from him. If he was about you might look out for Indians, for he never went where he could get no prey, for he delighted in killing Indians. The Indians called him "Jibbenanoisa," which meant the Walking Spirit. YOUNG AMERICA.

Why are the Benicia school boys out of tune?

Because, unless they can B sharp they will have to sing to C Flatt.

A few Words about Bonnets.

At the present time, if a man happens to have a sudden longing for rural scenery, or wishes to regale his eyes with the sight of delicious looking fruit, he will only have to step out upon the great thoroughfares of all our cities, and, by waiting a few minutes, he will see a moving flower or fruit-stand, as the case may be, perched upon the head of some of fashion's devoted followers. On one side will hang a beautiful bunch of grapes with the leaves entwined throughout the fabric; right behind that, there will be a nice bunch of plums; on the other side, like as not, there will be some strawberries and cherries, and especially if the wearer happens to be young and pretty the observer will have an overwhelming desire to step forward and test the reality of the fruit; only, as he is about to do so, he will make a mistake and touch the *tulips*, which had hitherto been unobserved, instead of the fruit. He will see bonnets embellished by clusters of vegetables that would make an epicure's mouth water, and farmers walking along the street are surprised at seeing a peculiarly marked stalk of wheat, which he confidently supposed was in his granary, sailing along upon the head of some belle.

Now such bonnets as they have now-a-days we should like to know the use of. Suppose the wearer happened to be out on a pleasant afternoon, and suddenly a shower comes on and no vehicles in sight, now would not that lady be in a pretty predicament by the time she got home? and she would most likely be laid up with a cold for the next week. In our grand-mother's time bonnets were worn which covered the head, and did not have to be pinned on. To use a cant, but very expressive word, the bonnets of the present day are a "humbug."

What is the difference between the ages 16 and 61?

Because one is happy and careless and the other cappy and hairless.

BOOKS, &c.

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.

BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of

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Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
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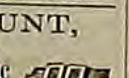

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The water enters the cylinder upon its side, at each end alternately, passes through the piston heads, and is discharged through the round air-vessel in the center of the pump. These pistons are each furnished with a valve, connected in such a manner that both must operate simultaneously, one valve opening at the precise moment the other closes; consequently these pumps may be run at higher speed than pumps generally.

These pumps have received numerous Medals, Diplomas and commendatory notices from various State and and County Fairs, including Medal and Diploma at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York.

The power of a single individual applied to the size usually furnished for family use, is sufficient to draw water from a well twenty-five feet deep, and throw it upwards of fifty feet from a hose-pipe, rendering it a very efficient FIRE ENGINE, ready for use at any moment.

Circulars containing full information relative to size, prices, &c, may be obtained by addressing the

MESSRS. DODGE, Newburgh, N.Y.;
Or, KELLOGG & DODGE,
v6-22 Charleston, S. C.

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c. v6-1 3m

600 Peoria Premium Steel Plows.

THIS CELEBRATED PLOW, manufactured by Messrs. Toby & Anderson, at Peoria, Ill., is the most complete and finished Plow ever offered for sale in California.

They are packed in cases of ten each, so that they can be shipped, with small expense, to the different agricultural districts. All the genuine Peoria Plows are marked "Toby & Anderson, Peoria, Ill., on the beam."

For sale by SOUTHWORTH & CO.
44 Battery street near California.
" " " C. P. GREENLY & CO., Stockton.
" " " BAKER & HAMILTON, Sac. City.
v6-15 " " " TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

California Premium Plows.

ALL WHO USE THEM KNOW THEIR VALUE!

THEY received the Premium at the State Agricultural Fair of the present year. They are a Cast Pow, with Steel Point, and are warranted to do as good work in any soil as the best Steel Plow ever made, and are

Light, Strong and Durable!

Farmers and Dealers are requested to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

We are likewise making STEEL PLOWS of all sizes. Our Plows are all Polished, both Premium and Steel.

E. BAKER, J street,
v6-18 3m between 10th and 11th, Sacramento.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes;
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
v6-11 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Agricultural Business.

AN opportunity now offers to one or two persons who desire to enter into a very profitable business, and can furnish $5,000 each. The chance is a rare one, and the most satisfactory testimony can be given of its success.

None need communicate that cannot command the ready money for the immediate commencement of the enterprise.

The utmost confidence can be relied upon, and no person will be treated with but the principal. Letters, with real signature, addressed to "G. A. B." and left at, or mailed to the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, will receive prompt reply. v6-15

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v6-14 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-14 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-6 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

Coffey & Risdon Boiler Works,

Corner of Bush and Market streets, opposite the Oriental Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned, who have been foremen, managers, and active partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased Mr. Snow's interest in the same, will continued the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers of every description, Steam and Water Pipe, and do Sheet Iron Work of all kinds at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Particular attention paid to all orders from the Mines for Steam Boilers or Water Pipe, Engines or Pumps for Mining and Agricultural purposes.

COFFEY & RISDON,
v6-11 3m (Successors to Thos. Snow & Co.)

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v6-15 tj1 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

PREMIUM ALE.

THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR THE BEST CALIFORNIA ALE was awarded the "LION COMPANY BREWERY," 136 Pine street, at the late Agricultural Fair, held at San Jose, for the year 1856.

The above company intend to keep up their reputation for making the best Ale in the country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

All orders from the country promptly executed and delivered free of any charge in the city. v6-13

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c,

PURCHASED BY

MESSRS. WM. MEYER-ELTON & CO.,
159 Jackson street (above Montgomery),
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY

E. C. FOGG,
Near the Gas Works, (on the Levee)
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

THE LION CO. BREWERY,

No. 136 Pine street, San Francisco.

Constantly on hand a stock of

ALE AND PORTER,

In Barrels and Half-Barrels,

Not to be excelled in either Strength or Flavor by any brewery in the Eastern States.

To COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—All orders promptly executed. Please forward your orders per Express.

N. B.—The highest market price paid for Brewing Barley.

Sam. Donke is authorized Agent for the LION ALE CO., at Sacramento. v6-2 3m

California Steam Navigation Company.

THE fast and splendid low pressure steamers NEW WORLD and ANTELOPE will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of K street.

The steamer NEW WORLD, S. Seymour, Master, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The steamer ANTELOPE, E. A. Poole, Master, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The steamer HELEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, Master, every Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings

Steamer CLEOPATRA, W. H. Taylor, Master, will leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and

Steamer GOV. DANA, W. S. Summers, Master, will leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. from bark Orb.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.

The steamers SAM SOULE, G. V. Hight, Master; and GEM, M. Littleton, Master, will leave for the above named places on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the storeship Antelope.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the office of the California Steam Navigation Company, on board the brig Globe.

v5-10 A. REDINGTON, Agent.

JOHN L. OTTIGNON.

PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,

159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Varnish, Japan, Enameled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.

Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.

N. B.—Prices to suit the times v5-14 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF

All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1850.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give a speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6-21 3m

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?

LITTLE.

WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?

LITTLE.

WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?

LITTLE.

WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?

LITTLE.

WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?

LITTLE.

WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?

LITTLE.

WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
v6-17 3m Between Commercial and Clay.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

—ALSO—

Keep constantly on hand

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

OF

Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.

Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.

☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.

Nos. 24 and 26 California street,
(Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco)
C. L. TAYLOR,
J. E. BLETHEN,
v6-7 3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

FOR SALE BY

COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
No. 123 Front street, San Francisco,

30,000 GALLONS OF POLAR OIL!!!

CRUDE OR BLEACHED,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,

ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

SPERM,
ELEPHANT,
LARD,
OLIVE,
and other OILS.

CAMPHENE.

Having completed the most extensive Camphene Manufactory in the State, we are now prepared to fill orders for Camphene and Burning Fluid at the **Lowest Rates,**

Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine.

COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
v6-7 3m 123 Front street, San Francisco.

From the East.

The P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Gate, Com. Whiting, arrived Thursday morning, fourteen days from Panama, with dates from New York to December 21st, and 564 passengers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Congressional.—Not much business of importance has been done in Congress as yet. In the House, on the 12th, Mr. Brown, from the Joint Committee, reported a bill in favor of contracting with Commodore Vanderbilt to carry the mail between New York and Liverpool, at $16,600 the round trip. A few days afterward, the proprietors of the Collins Line asked to be relieved from their contract. A resolution was introduced by Etheridge, of Tennessee, denouncing in the severest terms all attempts to re-open the African slave trade. This resolution was adopted, ayes 152, nays 57—including the two California members.

In the Senate, Mr. Houston has given notice of a bill providing for a semi-weekly overland mail between the Mississippi and San Francisco. Mr. Weller gave notice on Wednesday, that he should call up the Pacific Railroad bill immediately after the holidays.

Mr. Whitfield, the pro-slavery delegate to Congress from Kansas, has been admitted to a seat in the House, after a protracted struggle.

It is said that a bill providing for the extinguishment of the possessory rights of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound companies in the United States has been matured in committee. A quarter of a million dollars will be required to effect this object. The Senate, among others, has confirmed the appointments of James O. Harrison and Wm. Spencer, respectively, as Chief Justice and Marshal of Kansas, in place of Lecompte and Donelson.

The President, on the 17th, sent to the Senate for ratification Mr. Dallas' new treaty with Great Britain on the Central American question.

Walker Aided.—The steamer Texas, from Nicaragua, arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, with the California mails and passengers of the 20th ult., and the Tennessee, also from Nicaragua, arrived at New York on the 15th. These steamers brought the news of the critical position of Walker. A regiment of five hundred men has, it is said, already been enlisted in the city of New York for Nicaragua. Col. Titus, of Kansas notoriety, arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday, with one hundred recruits en route for the same destination. Walker's friends in New Orleans are redoubling their efforts to send him relief. On the evening of the 20th, a mass meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, to sympathise with, and send material aid to Walker. A collection was made, and there was received, in all, $1,307. The committee was also notified that 1000 rifles were ready to be placed at their service; that the St. Nicholas Hotel would send by the steamer, on Wednesday, 100 barrels of bread, and the Metropolitan Hotel 5000 pounds of bacon, for the use of the army. It was also announced by Gen. Wheat that 2000 volunteers were ready to start from New Orleans, and that hundreds would leave New York on Wednesday.

A Washington dispatch states that orders have been sent to the government officers in New York to stop all shipments of men, arms and provisions to Gen. Walker.

Garrison Matters.—The President of the United States has issued an order for the arrest of Cornelius K. Garrison, Charles Morgan and Gen. Wm. Walker, to answer the Accessory Transit Company in a plea of trespass, for converting and disposing of the goods and chattels of the company to the value of one million dollars, and also a further sum of one million dollars damages for interrupting their business.

Another suit for a receivership was commenced, on the 20th, in the New York Supreme Court against the Accessory Transit Company, in which the plaintiffs allege that they have a claim against the company for nearly twenty-one thousand dollars. They asked also for the sale of the steamships belonging to the line. The case was adjourned to Friday, the 26th.

The Tehuantepec Route.—Earnest measures have been adopted for the opening of the Tehuantepec route to the Jaupi. A carriage road will be opened across the Isthmus, and will be finished, it is said, by the first of February. Coaches and other material are already contracted for, and are expected to be shipped from New York by the first of January. Commodore Vanderbilt, it is said, is going to New Orleans with one of his steamers to make further arrangements.

Kansas.—Affairs in Kansas remain quiet. Governor Geary's course begins to elicit general commendation in the territory. Judge Lecompte and Marshal Donaldson have been removed, and Jas. O. Harrison, of Kentucky, appointed in the place of the former, and William Spencer in the place of the latter. The land sales were proceeding with great activity.

Huntington, the forger, was on trial. His counsel have created considerable surprise from their conduct. They concede the fact of his guilt—acknowledge everything in the indictment—exaggerate to the greatest possible extent the criminal acts of their client, and swell the amount of his forged paper to the incredible sum of twenty millions of dollars—for the purpose of setting up a plea of insanity!

Thomas F. Meagher, the Irish exile, sent a challenge to Henry J Raymond, editor of the New York Daily Times. The affair grew out of an article in the Times, in which Mr Meagher was charged, by implication, with breaking his parole in Australia. The matter was settled without a resort to arms.

Edwin Booth has closed a highly successful engagement in Washington City, by an overflowing complimentary benefit on the 19th ult.

The Southern Commercial Convention held a few days session lately at Savannah. Resolutions in favor of a Pacific Railroad were adopted, as was also one recommending the transportation of the mails between New Orleans and California by the proposed Tehauntepec route. The subject of the re-opening of the African slave trade was voted down by a large majority.

The United States receiving ship Union, at anchor off the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, was so badly cut by thin, floating ice that she sunk, in about thirty feet of water. The U. S. sloop-of-war Preble was at anchor close by, and succeeded in saving the stores, ammunition and all hands. The Union is a very old vessel, and has been unseaworthy for many years. She will be raised and broken up.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has reversed and remanded the case of the City of St. Louis against J. A. Alexander, better known as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad injunction case.

Political circles are still agitating the selection of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet.

The jury in the case of Baker, the principal in the Poole tragedy, have disagreed. They stood six for manslaughter in the third degree, and six for acquittal.

Great excitement exists in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, on account of a meditated insurrection of the slaves, which was fixed for Christmas eve. Numerous arrests have been made, and several negroes and one or two white men hung, and others whipped.

A letter from a large mine owner residing in Birmingham, England, to a townsman of ours, dated November 28, states that the rise in the price of copper has been at the unprecedented rate of £9 10s. sterling per ton, and that an additional rise of £10 was expected in a few days. —[Columbia South Carolinian.

Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has received a fee of $160,000 in an important law suit. Since that time he has announced his intention of retiring from the bar altogether, as his fortune is now sufficient to enable him to live at ease.

A blind hand-organist in Rochester, who went about the streets of the city with a puny and pale little daughter, has just fallen heir to an estate in Wales, estimated to be worth a million of dollars. A prominent legal firm in Rochester is now engaged in making out the necessary papers.

Peter Nason, a colored man, now a resident of Woodstock, Vermont, has reached the extraordinary age of 125 years! and is doubtless the oldest living man in this country. His history has been traced out by N. Haskell, Esq., town clerk of Woodstock, and it appears he was born two years before Washington—was forty-six years old at the date of the Declaration of Independence, and long before the second war with Great Britain broke out, he had passed the scriptural limit of life.

The Georgia papers record the death, in Dooly county, in that State, of Mr. Joseph Calhoun, at the age of one hundred years and ten months! He was a native of Edgecomb, N. C. He saw both the beginning and close of the Revolutionary War, in which he participated. He was under the command of General Gaster, at the battle of Camsden, and fought under General Greene, at Guilford, C. H.

Mrs. Eleanor Hanna died in the city of New York on the 19th ult., aged 102 years, fifty of which she passed in that city.

Seamen are so scarce at Baltimore that it is necessary for the owners or captains of vessels to employ an officer to guard them until the vessel sails, lest they desert after shipping and getting their advance pay. Some of the men are of the most abandoned character, and become so mutinous that it is necessary to put them in irons.

Rain in San Jose Valley.—We have examined many places in this valley, and it is not so well fitted for planting as some other valleys. There does not seem to have been the average amount of rain in this valley. San Jose, or rather Santa Clara valley, is now suffering for heavy rains and the usual overflow, in order to destroy the gophers and squirrels, which seem to infest this valley almost like the locusts of Egypt. In no part of the State do we believe these animals are so numerous or severe in their depredations. They eat off two years old fruit trees, and make sad havoc in many ways. Nothing but the heavy rains and a temporary flood can check them.

HOTELS, &c.

To be a Man in this World!

YOU MUST OBSERVE

TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!

FIRST, THAT

"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"

SECOND, THAT

"Early to Bed and early to Rise."

You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of those magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

IN THE

PRICE OF LODGINGS!

AT

Woodward's What Cheer House,

119 and 121 Sacramento street,

87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cents.

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00

In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

☞ FREE BATHS. ☜

In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint.

R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.

N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. E. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL

INTERNATIONAL,

JACKSON STREET,

ABOVE MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.

☞ NEWLY FURNISHED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT. ☜

[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.

F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,

Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,

v6-1 Proprietor.

MERCHANDISE, &c.

TEA WAREHOUSE.

C. D. CUSHING & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CHINA GOODS,

145 Washington street (Montgomery Block,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE opened as above, and will keep constantly for sale

At very Low Prices,

Wholesale and Retail,

A full and complete assortment of fresh imported Country Made Green and Black Teas, selected with care for city and country trade, all *warranted* to give entire satisfaction in quality and price; and the attention of

Traders, Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Families,

Is respectfully invited to the same.

We have received per "John Stuart," and other recent arrivals—

Extra Fine English Breakfast Tea;
Extra Fine Young Hyson Tea;
Superior and Fine Imperial Tea;
Superior and Fine Oolong Tea;
Superior and Fine Pouchong Tea;

All put up in the best style, in 8-lb, 24-lb and 48-lb packages; in 1-lb and 2-lb caddies; in ½-lb and 1-lb papers.

☞ Our ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA in store will, on trial, be found superior in quality and flavor to any Black Tea in this market.

☞ Orders for Teas of any description will be promptly and faithfully filled and shipped, free of drayage, to any part of the country. As our prices are fixed, parties may rely on being equally well served by order, as if personally present.

Terms Cash.

145 Washington street,
San Francisco, Sept. 26th, 1856. } v6-10 1m

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manilla Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Pepper; Allspice;
Cinnamon; Ginger;
Cloves; California Mustard;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain. For sale by

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,

v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,

Corner California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—

3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolcs;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.

The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

LET every one drop all excitement—keep cool for a few days. Try a little of our King's Own Tea—the best Black Tea in San Francisco—or a little of our Old Mocha Coffee. If that has no effect, keep excited. BRADSHAW & CO.,

v5-22 corner Battery and California streets.

OLD MOCHO COFFEE—5,000 pounds just received, in sacks of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 160 pounds—said to equal the lot we had twelve months since, which was so much admired.

v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

CHICKEN FEED—5 tons broken Rice, free from dirt and sand—suitable for chickens.

For sale at 3 cents per pound.

v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

5,000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, which will bear fruit next year, selling low by the thousand or single tree, at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

NEW OATMEAL—Ex "Chalmers," from Glasgow—50 kegs, 50 lbs each. Imported by Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co., expressly for the retail trade. For sale by

v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

OLD ENGLISH SOAP.—Every family who studies economy should use this soap; being over two years old makes it very desirable. Selling same price as new Soap.

v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—Another lot of Potash in cans—one can making one barrel of Soap. Price $2 per tin, with directions. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR.—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.

v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by

v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from

Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,

and have constantly on hand

MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;

Also,

BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

v6-10 2m **TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.**

CLOTHING, &c.

Pennsylvania State Elections.

"EXCELSIOR."

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

AT

WALTER & TOMPKINS,

No. 170 Montgomery street.

BY the arrival of the "Golden Gate," bringing the news of the Election in Pennsylvania, Walter & Tompkins have received an invoice of splendid goods, in addition to their already elegant assortment.

Only Look in their Windows!

If you wish to see the choicest selections of CASHMERES and VESTINGS in this City,

FRESH FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES!

G. F. Walter, having returned, can now be found at his post, ready to serve his friends and the public generally, having been employed constantly during his absence in New York in catering to the taste of his numerous customers.

It is now conceded that W. & T. have not over-reached their motto, that they are entitled to be called the

"EXCELSIORS OF THE PACIFIC."

At their place can be found, at all times, the latest makes of European fabrics, fresh from the looms of the factors.

In addition to the piece goods you can obtain

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

From the well known house of

CRONEY & LENT, 753 Broadway, New York.

All the Clothing sold by W. & T. is manufactured expressly to their order.

New style Raglan Overcoats, of light and heavy material; and those splendid FROCK COATS that have taken, and still keep the lead.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of every description. Particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

WALTER & TOMPKINS,

No. 170 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre,

v6-16 tf New York Store.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

Notwithstanding the late Accident to the Panama Railroad, the

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,

HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

WE invite the public to call and examine our Goods, that they may be satisfied we have the Finest Assortment and the best quality of Clothing in this State. We have received from our house, 335 Broadway, New York, the latest styles of

BLACK, BLUE, BROWN AND OLIVE FROCK COATS;
BLACK AND BLUE DRESS COATS;
BLACK, BLUE AND RIFLE GREEN BUSINESS COATS;

A large variety of

BUSINESS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS;

ALSO,

RICH VELVET VESTS AND PARTY VESTS;
HEAVY FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS, &c., and everything in the line of Furnishing Goods of a superior quality. Also,

Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.

As we are always happy in showing our Goods, we invite all to come and examine our stock. We feel confident we can suit every one in style and quality, and we guarantee we can sell you a *better article* at a *less price* than any Clothing House in California.

Satisfy yourselves by giving us a call, at the

GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

CORNER CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,

v6-8 SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. EDDY & CO.'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

AND

Furnishing Goods,

As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

AT LOWER PRICES

Than any other Establishment in the State.

Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the **Northwest** corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1stf

OAK HALL!

THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!

Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.

THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North St.,

BOSTON, MASS. v6-1

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and casks;
2,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,

Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.

EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,

Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.

All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.

WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors,

v7-6 3m San Francisco

REMOVAL.

Mercantile Library Association.

THE ROOMS OF THE ASSOCIATION, being those formerly occupied by the Pacific Club, on the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, over the Banking House of Messrs. Pioche, Bayerque & Co., will be thrown open to the public on Monday next (15th of December instant). The rapidly increasing extent of the Library and the constant accession of members, rendered it imperative that more spacious apartments should be secured for the purposes of the Institution. The new rooms will afford ample accommodations and will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. A GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will constitute a new and attractive feature in the new rooms, and the attention of citizens and others having Paintings and other Works of Art in their possession, is respectfully called thereto; all such objects will be received and receipted for; they will be conspicuously displayed, and will be at all times subject to the order of the depositors. To artists especially this will afford a favorable opportunity to exhibit their works; and the Directors cordially invite them to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered.

Books of Reference, Maps, Charts and Manuscripts would be gladly received on the same conditions; also, Natural Curiosities and Specimens for the formation of a Cabinet.

In order to allow proper time for the removal and re-arrangement, the Library and Reading will be closed from this date, until Monday, December 15th. v6-24

For Sale Low,

TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN,

THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS.

A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.

v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

HORTICULTURAL.

To Farmers and Nurserymen.

DWARF FRUIT TREES AND SEEDS, only twenty-eight days from New York, by Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. An invoice packed expressly for this market, consisting of 2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees—Bartlett, Esta Bucne, White Doyen, Louis Bon de Jersey—all grafted on Quince Seedlings.

1,000 Horse Chestnuts, 1 year old;
1,000 Chestnuts, " "
2,000 Cherry, " "
1,000 Plum, " "
25 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed;
25 " Marrow Squash;
10 " Drum Head Cabbage;
50 " Beet Seed;
25 " Quince Seed;
50 " Apple Seed;
25 " Plum Pits.

Being the only lot of New Seeds received yet from the States. Orders are solicited early—will be sold low.

Seedlings—price will be $1 50 per dozen; $10 dollars per hundred, packed free of expense.

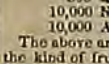
BRADSHAW & CO.,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

v4-26 San Francisco.

Commercial Nursery,

Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.



THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the

FIRST PREMIUM

OF THE

STATE SOCIETY

the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

For the Trade of 1856 and 1857,

that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

Our Stock consists of

One Hundred Thousand Trees,

FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs;
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;

TOGETHER WITH

Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

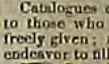
☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

v6-13 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Briggs' Nursery,

Three Miles from Marysville, on Great Road.



THE Proprietor of this extensive Nursery would invite those who intend to establish Orchards the coming Autumn to the following stock of Trees, which will be ready for sale:

70,000 Extra Peach Trees, from 5 to 6 feet;
100,000 Dormant Buds;
6,000 Full size Plum, of best kinds;
10,000 Dormant Buds;
5,000 Cherry Trees, good size—best sorts
15,000 Pear, of the rarest kind only;
5,000 Apple Trees, ready for orchard;
500 Quince, of very choice kinds;
10,000 Nectarine Trees, of extra size;
10,000 Apricot " " "

The above are grown under the eye of the undersigned, and the kind of fruit he has exhibited the present year is the best guarantee that they are indeed fruit trees that will bear.

The proprietor of this Nursery will receive from the East this Autumn an invoice of some

Fifty Thousand Trees.

These will be of extra *sorts*, and such as the proprietor will guarantee to his patrons.

The proprietor being desirous of encouraging others to plant Orchards of fine Fruit Trees, will offer the following inducements:

Peach Trees, No. 1, named first.....$1 50 each.
" " Dormant buds.....50 "
Plum " full size.....2 50 "
" " Dormant buds.....1 25 "
Cherry " full size.....2 50 "
Pear " " " .....1 50 "
Apple " " " .....1 87 "
Quince " " " .....1 50 "
Nectarines.....1 50 "
Apricots.....1 50 "

All the above trees will be warranted true, as the proprietor is more desirous to have his customers succeed and do well, than merely to sell his trees.

☞ Purchasers of over $1000 will receive a discount of twenty per cent.

v6-4 G. G. BRIGGS, Marysville.

The French Garden,

Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.

A. DELMAS.....PROPRIETOR.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!

THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.

The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—

Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frontignac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;

Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.

The subscriber would also offer—

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.

—Also,—

RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES,

In good assortment.

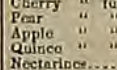
Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.

All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.

A. DELMAS,

v6-13 4m French Gardens, San Jose.

San Jose Nursery.



THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer

Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Ailanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

20,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. PREVOST,

San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856. San Jose City.

v6-13 4m

SEEDS, &c.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE,

OR,

SORGHO SUCRE.

PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,

W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEED WAREHOUSE,

110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of

Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety;
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed:
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.

—ALSO,—

Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.

☞ **All Seeds Warranted Fresh.** ☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

S. W. MOORE,

(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),

Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,

v6-16 6m San Francisco.

SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN SEEDS,

No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.

A FEW Rare Seeds from France—

THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,

The best in the world!

French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.

For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,

v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of

Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine, Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
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Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to. J. R. RAY,

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Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.

For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,

v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.

WAITE & BATTLES,

v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the California Farmer. v5-13

CALIFORNIA WINES.

CREVOLIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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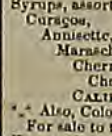

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Curaçoa, Peppermint, Sauterne,
Anisette, Vermouth, Claret,
Maraschino, Assorted Liquors, Muscatel,
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Cherry Brandy, Anisado, &c., &c.
CALIFORNIA WINE, Absynthe, Kumel.

* Also, Coloring for Liquors, Essence of Ginger, &c.

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California Production.

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From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12½ cents a Glass.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

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Union Gardens,

On Sixth street, San Jose City.

J. B. BONTEMPS.....PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned wishes to invite his friends and patrons to visit his Gardens and see how much can

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1857. NUMBER 1.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
Office, No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

Terms—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of ten subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation unequaled.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

[For the California Farmer.]

WINTER—A BALLAD.

In Winter he sat on his icy throne,
Away in the distant North,
And he thought, that as Christmas was past and gone,
It was time to sally forth.

He called on the Hail, and he called on the Snow,
And he called on the frosty Wind,
And he told them, 'twas time for them all to go,
And never to look behind;

For he was resolved to make use of his time,
Before he got stiff and old,
And march his troops to a distant clime,
And conquer the Land of Gold!

He looked on the Lakes as he passed along,
And their waters were turned to stone,
For his Gorgon-glance was so powerfully strong,
They were spell-bound every one.

He saw that Boston could never be lost,
Nor a foot of the Granite State;
So he left in command old Major Frost,
As he did not choose to wait.

At proud New York he cast a look,
And the Hudson refused to flow,
And the belles and the dandies shivered and shook,
At the sight of General Snow.

And he traveled on, and he traveled far,
And he crossed the desert land,
For none could make what he could not mar,
Nor resist his stern command.

From Nevada he gazed on our pleasant land,
As it lay before his eyes,
And he said—"Let us go, my gallant band,
And seize this glorious prize."

But the generous Rain began to fall,
And the Grass began to spring,
And the Flower-buds all came forth at the call
Of the Birds which commenced to sing.

Old Winter he saw 'twas of no avail,
And concluded he would not stay;
So he called on the Storm, and the Snow, and the Hail,
And slept, and went away.

For a thousand years, the stern old King,
In our valleys hath never been seen,
He has yielded his claim to his daughter Spring—
God save our noble Queen!

AGRICOLA.

Pruning Grape Vines in Los Angeles.

We find some interesting paragraphs on this subject, by the Los Angeles correspondent of the Bulletin, under date of January 9. He says:

"Vineyard people have commenced pruning, though yet rather early. The month of February is generally thought to be the most favorable time for the health of the vine. In the *training* of vineyards, the pruning must be done with great care—indeed it becomes an *art*, that is only acquired by much experience; and is, I believe, considered in France, Spain and Italy. *There*, a vine-dresser, like a surgeon, must understand the business. In the East, where they have rains during the summer, it is necessary to train vines high to keep the fruit off the ground. In California, where the dry season prevails until after the grapes are matured, it is better, in many respects, to train low, near the ground. This plan requires far less trouble; it is also cheaper, and the vine is stronger and bears better fruit. In planting a young vineyard, for the first two or three years after it is planted, but one stalk should be left for each vine, and that allowed to grow from a foot to a foot and a half high from the ground. *Then*, from two to eight branches or stalks (according to the thriftiness of the vine) may be left with two healthy buds on each. These buds send out branches, each of which gives a bunch of grapes. Cut off outside branches—"train in"—leave generally those nearest the old stalk—"cut back"—and thus the vine will occupy little space, be more comely, and being always compact, will grow with more vigor than if left to spread. There are some few vineyards here planted in old times, the vines of which are from four to six feet high; but they are ill-shapen and difficult to work among. All the vineyards planted in late years are trained *low*. The branches cut off are generally carried outside and burned, when not needed for planting new vineyards.

Dr. Osbourne and Mr. Keller, of this place, have several times sent samples of Los Angeles grapes to various parties in the Atlantic States, and among others to the New York Agricultural Society, and the Patent Office at Washington; and have received very flattering letters in reply. They seem astonished in the East, at the excellence of our grapes, both in flavor and in the magnificent proportions of the clusters.

THE SUN FLOWER.—It is stated that near Beaufort, S. C., a crop is about to be gathered of four acres of sun flowers. The seed will be used for oil, and to feed cattle and poultry, as in the south of France; but the chief object is to obtain the fiber of the stalks for paper making. If the cultivation succeeds, it is expected to supply abundant materials for fine writing and printing paper, as well as fine and coarse for paper hangings.

Hints for Country Houses.

THE engraving which we present to our readers is the view of the interesting old building of the English cottage style, known as the birthplace of the celebrated SIR WALTER RALEIGH, and called the "Hayes' Farm," situated in Devonshire, England, and is to us doubly interesting as connected with the name of the distinguished nobleman, whose name was associated with the early history of America.

HAYES FARM, DEVONSHIRE—THE BIRTHPLACE OF SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

This specimen of Architecture is a fair specimen of the style of Country Houses now scattered through the rural districts of England. It is plain and simple in style, the materials of the most solid and durable character, the dimensions large, and the whole plan and style having reference to substantial comfort.

Referring to it as a whole, it appears a far better style to copy, than many of the fancy cottages and villas that are so much in fashion at the present time.

This specimen of a country house is not faultless, but its general expression is that of real comfort and of great durability. This style makes no pretension to beauty which it does not fulfill, and what it aims at it fulfills.

There is a simplicity and solidity in the rough-cut stone walls, with their gable windows and ample porch. This style can be so planned as to make the rooms to suit all wants. To this present style there could be added a veranda, and it would be difficult to plan a more convenient residence. We trust there will be an increased love of rural architecture, until our whole land shall be dotted over with rural homes.

[For the California Farmer.]

We Should Manufacture More.

MR. EDITOR: This, you claim, is a fast country. That this is an age of improvement, with you, sir, I agree. The history of our State is but of yesterday. Her golden dreams are but now being realized. Our State, but a few years since was spoken of as the golden State; but now as abounding in other sources of wealth. Her productive soil has invited the enterprising laborer to her feast. The mechanic, the manufacturer, too, are here no longer curiosities. Well may Californians be pleased with their own energy, patience and untiring perseverance. A brief time since, no grist mills, no tanneries—now they abound. The same could be said of many other branches of industry that are now reaping for their enterprising owners ample returns for their investments.

One branch, more in particular, is much needed at the present. I mean woolen factories, which I believe can be carried on with the greatest success. My reasons are that we have (although there are many who deny it,) cheap labor; the prices of many kinds of machinery are at very reasonable figures; water power is handy; raw material both cheap and abundant (less than one-half the price in the Atlantic States). And, I repeat it, we have cheap labor, for who has not heard, in mining, agricultural and city loafing localities, the almost universal complaint—"can't get employment; would rather work for my board than wait here for water, or for work on that new brick store of Jake Oldensniders, or for plowing time to come, so that I can get to drive a yoke of whoa-haws, or a span of long ears."

Sir, I am of the opinion that a sufficient number of operatives could be found in the State, to manufacture all the raw material that we are obliged to ship out of the State, and at a figure not much above the low price in the States, and, save the delay and interest on capital, cost of carriage both ways, insurance, &c., thus giving an opportunity for a large profit to dealers in this State.

Some may say the tendency would be to enslave the poor operative. This is a free country—those that have no shoes can go without. So any one has a right to labor who prefers to be employed, instead of begging whisky over a counter, rather than work for cheap wages at a useful employment, good grub, steady pay; and, as Webster says, labor makes man happy, so whilst making an honest living for himself, the tailor thereby makes himself, his employer, the wool-grower and the consumer all the happier for his industry. Then, in case of war or other mishap, they could wear their own jackets as they now can wear their own boots, and eat their own bread and meat.

Who is the enterprising manufacturer that will pitch in and make his pile? M.

—

Above we have a hint for the wise ones, for the thoughtful and reflecting. Here we have suggestions for our Legislators, to whom we look for aid in developing the vast resources of our noble State, so that we can become a manufacturing State. In all the departments of woolen manufactures we have no doubt of success—for no country in the world can boast of greater or better water privileges, or none that can erect woolen factories at less cost, saving the machinery. When erected on our mountain streams, we have plenty of wood for steam furnaces for heating and drying, or to use for steam power altogether; and surely we have the power to obtain the raw material cheaper than any other country. Soon we shall have fine wool—aye, the very finest, for already the beginnings are with us, as will be seen by our notices of new varieties of sheep recently introduced (see notice), and history gives no parallel to California in the rapid increase of flocks. Our climate is better adapted for sheep raising and wool growing than any other portion of the earth.

Our correspondent has touched the right chord. Better is it for the loafers of our cities or the mining or agricultural districts to go to work at one dollar per day than to remain idle; and if they won't work, the Scriptures say, they shan't eat; and we say, emphatically, California has suffered enough already by the *drones*—there are even now thousands that are living upon their friends, that never do a day's work. Build factories! Give such men a chance to work, and, then, if they *will not work*, send them away out of the hive, as the *bees* do—they have no drones, and we should imitate them, if we would have our hive well stored when winter comes. Much as we deprecate fillibustering expeditions, we acknowledge they have done some good—and if we cannot get rid of loafers in any other way, we pray that new countries may be discovered, where such *adventurers* may go to seek a fortune that can be won without labor, if such a thing is possible. California wants working men only for her citizens.

A Voice from France.

THE annexed letter from the celebrated house of Vilmorin, Andrieux & Co., will be read we are sure with interest. It will show with what interest others look on our famed land, and on everything which emanates from her rich soil, or from the genius of her people. It will be seen also that even in sunny France, where we have supposed every product could be successfully reared, some of the articles we have with us of spontaneous growth, cannot be grown.

We commend the letter to our readers, and hope it will awaken them to the value of the blessings we enjoy:

PARIS, 24th Nov., 1856.

GENTLEMEN: Your favors of the 18th Oct., '55, and 4th January last, have duly come to hand, and we beg leave to return our best thanks for the sundry articles you had the kindness to send us, and which all arrived safely.

Your specimens of wheat, barley, etc., are very fine, and prove the fertility of your climate and soil, we have already tried your China and Castor Oil Beans, but our climate does not seem to suit them, and the grains don't ripen with us. We should like very much to receive seeds of your evergreen trees, which would be most valuable to us.

We thank you also for your sending us very regularly your paper, which we find most valuable, and are glad to see that you spare no endeavour to prove to your countrymen that the real destiny of California lies in the superiority of its Agricultural products, more than in the mining system. We are quite convinced that laboring hands in working the soil, in plowing and sowing, will obtain more profit than in searching after gold. Indeed, a great deal of your countrymen think like we do, and we don't doubt but a few years will show California on the highest pitch of agricultural improvement.

We also see in your paper that some of your farmers have tried this year the "Holcus Saccharatus," the Chinese Sugar Cane. This very valuable plant has been introduced into Europe, and into France first, by the French Consul in China, M. de Montigny, and has been cultivated with us already since some years, and with very much success. The quantity of sugar its juice contains is very important, but its produce in alcohol is still more important, and it would perhaps prove more advantageous to use it in the latter way. Besides these two qualities the *Holcus Saccharatus* proves to be a most abundant forage, both for cattle and horses; the seeds too, are not of little value for poultry, and even for fattening hogs. The shell of the grains produces a very fine and most durable red color. We should think that your climate would be very favorable to this plant, and shall be glad to learn the result of the experiments your readers may have made.

We regret not to be able to send you more subscribers to your paper, though we recommend it to our friends as very interesting, and full of useful knowledge; but as the English language is not much cultivated in France, it is not easy to find among our farmers people to whom it would be of real use.

We can send you, if you like it, several copies of our price lists for distribution.

We are gentlemen, yours most obediently,
VILMORIN, ANDRIEUX & Co.

Will High Prices Continue?

THE Prairie Farmer discusses this question as follows:

To the farmer there is no question, which for the moment is so important, on which he feels with so much force, as the one at the head of this article. All his calculations, all his expenditures for improvements during the year to come, depend upon the prices which he shall receive for his staples. For several years past the price of agricultural products has been advancing and in nearly the same ratio has that of manufactured articles decreased.

Let us now proceed to inquire into the cause of the high prices of agricultural products, as from the investigation we shall be able to draw some tolerably certain conclusions relative to the future. To aid us in illustrating this subject, we have compiled this table of figures. The first column shows the production for 1840; the second column the same for 1850; the third shows what the amount *should have been* to have corresponded with the rate of increase of population:

	1840	1850	Ought to have been.
Wheat,	84,823,272	100,485,944	115,485,944
Corn,	377,531,875	592,071,104	516,071,104
Rye,	18,645,507	14,188,913	25,188,813
Oats,	123,071,341	146,584,179	166,584,179
Hay,	10,248,108	13,838,642	Kept pace with population.

By this table it will be observed that there is a deficiency in every thing except Indian corn, which has increased in a greater ratio than the population; and hay, which has increased in the same ratio as the population. It is supposed that 15,000,000 bushels of corn are consumed annually in the manufacture of whisky. But let us illustrate this subject a little further. The population of the United States was in 1840, 17,069,453; in 1850, 23,191,866; an increase in 10 years of 36 per cent. The increase of wheat during the same period was only 20 per cent. The increase of oats during the same period was 20 per cent.; Indian corn, during same period, 57 per cent., or 21 per cent., over the rate of increase of population. During the same period rye decreased nearly four and a half million bushels, in actual production.

Whatever may be the conclusions drawn from the above facts, one thing is apparent, viz: that vegetable food has not increased in proportion to the increase in population, but has rather fallen behind. Maize is the only crop which advances faster than our rapidly increasing population. Wheat is mainly used for bread and we are exporting largely of corn and corn meal. Will, then, high prices continue?

We think *they must!* For aside from the growing demand at home, arising from the increase of population over production, which will continue to be the case for ten years to come, our *exports* of grain are continually on the increase. Are we not right then—are we not perfectly safe in reckoning upon the stability of present prices. We hazard the prediction that prices will *go up*, rather than down, although under the influences of momentary causes they may fall below the present standard, but not remain long down.

But again: The price of all kinds of animal food, has increased with the increase of the price of grain. The rise in price of meat, is perhaps the more remarkable.

	1840.	1850.	Ought to have been.
No. Cattle,	14,971,586	18378,907	20,178,907
No. Sheep,	19,311,374	21,723,220	26,223 220
No. Swine,	26,301,293	30,254,213	34,854,213

Now let us compare the ratio of increase of animals with that of the population; as above stated the latter is 36 per cent.; of cattle the ratio of increase is 24 per cent; of sheep the ratio of increase is 13 per cent.; of swine the ratio of increase is 15 per cent.

These facts are instructive; and they go far towards explaining the mystery of the high prices of grain, beef, pork, and mutton, which the farmer has enjoyed for the last few years. This state of things will continue until the prices range so high, and the demand for bread and meat becomes so great, that capital and labor will be drawn into the channel of agricultural production; until this is done we can see no permanent diminution of prices.

The immense internal improvements which have been in progress in all parts of the country, especially in the grain and meat producing States—and the ready returns which they offer to labor, have drawn thousands away from agricultural employments; and once in the harness and and disciplined to the work, they remain in it, and follow these works from point to point and from one locality to another.

There is one or two facts we have drawn from the above tables, to which we desire to call particular attention. While wheat, rye and oats; horses, cattle, sheep and swine have fallen off—*per man*—12 to 20 per cent. during the period from 1840 to 1850; Indian corn, during that time, increased at the rate of nearly *six per cent. per annum*—or a little more than 60 per cent. for the whole ten years. This is a prodigious increase. The crop of last year calculated on this ratio, must have been not far from 800,000,000 bushels! and at the same rate the crop for 1860 must run up to the enormous yield of one thousand million bushels! The foreign demand for corn is now so rapidly advancing, that we shall probably find a ready market for even this immense product. To give the reader some idea of the extent of the trade in corn at the present time—there were shipped from the single port of New York, from Jan. 1st to June 17th, this year, nearly thirty-five thousand barrels of corn meal and about two million bushels of corn—being an increase over the shipments of last year during the same period, of six thousand barrels of corn meal and three hundred thousand bushels of corn. We contemplate with no ordinary interest the portentous nature of these facts. The corn crop is one which is easily raised, and its culture may be pushed to an indefinite extent. It must therefore become the staple production of the northern and middle States. Our belief in this is fixed.

Besides the reasons already given to show that high prices will continue, we have to mention the constant increase in the exports of grain to European countries. For the first six months of 1855, the total number bushels of wheat sent from New York was 31 288; this year the total for the same time is 2,064,736 bushels. The shipments of rye for the last six months are over a million bushels, being greater than any previous year, in the history of the trade. In wheat flour the exports have been largely increased. There is also a great gain in certain kinds of meats. On the whole, farmers will be safe we think, in calculating on past average prices for their products of the present year. And in consequence of the drought, which has prevailed so extensively throughout many of the corn-growing States, this crop will be much diminished and the price will probably advance. Those who have old corn will lose nothing by holding on.

THE PRICE OF DEVONS IN DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND.—The North Devon Journal, in speaking of a sale of twenty-four pure high-bred North Devon cattle sold by Mr. W. Hole, of Hannaford, says:

The first cow put up was sold at 15 guineas, the second at 20 guineas, the third at £25, the fourth at £23, the fifth £22, the sixth called Rosetta, which had gained a prize at Birmingham, and was commended at Leicester, went up to £30. She was pronounced a perfect model. The seventh and last, sold at £16. The foregoing were all in calf. These were succeeded by three heifers in calf, which were knocked down at £15, £19, and £16. Three yearling heifers sold at, respectively, £11 15s., £13, £15. Three steers, yearlings, went, one at £12 10., and the other two at £9 10s., each. The bulls sold. Rob Roy, at £22 10s.; Junius £20; Zeno, £11 10s., and Zeluco, £17. The bull calves made from £8 to £17. After the sale of Mr. Hole's cattle was concluded, two heifers and eight steers from the herd of Mr. George Burden, were brought to the hammer. They were very fine animals, and sold, the first heifer at £18, and the second £17; the steers averaged about £30 a pair.

The editor of the Journal apparently apologizing for the low price obtained for these animals, says, in speaking of the character of the persons who attended the sale, that Mr. Hole is extensively known as a careful breeder of North Devons, and having exhibited at the Royal and other agricultural societies, some animals of his having lately been bought for the Emperor of the French, it was expected that the sale would attract some of those purchasers of stock to whom purity of breed is above pecuniary considerations. This expectation, however, was not met, the persons attending consisting chiefly of the respectable yeoman of the district, with a few professional cattle-dealers. It was however soon evident that the purchasers present were not exclusively influenced by beauty of form or purity of breed in the animals to be sold, but by a strong regard to the quantity of beef, milk, etc., that they would yield.

BLACK HAWK.—The original Vermont Black Hawk horse, died at Bridgeport, Vt., on the 1st December, at David Hill's stable, it is reported. He was twenty-three years old.

Sonoma County.

The annexed communication we gladly publish as one of general interest, and feel very grateful for the interest our correspondent feels in the important work of making known the rich resources of this "Promised Land."

We know these valleys are fruitful beyond description, and we cheerfully give wings to the glowing yet truthful picture of these bright valleys among the mountains. We regret we have not more time to visit every part of the State and hold communion with those who are making the wilds "blossom like the rose." We will do so at an early day. We thank our friend for the hint to send our Farmer. We shall do so, and we will be grateful if our friends there will aid us in forwarding us a subscribers' club. We will try to deserve it. We believe our Farmer will respond promptly to every plan that tends to develope these sources of wealth and happiness. To our friend then we look for a goodly list for our new volume.

The Farmer will be found at friend Hedges, and we will hope to come and peep over the Hedges, and see how many good things he has. Our subscribers all will see by the columns of the Farmer that we feel deeply upon the unsettled condition of our titles, and we hope remedies will soon be had, and our country freed from this embarrassment, and rise to full prosperity.

—

Smith's Ranch, Bodega, Jan. 10, 1857.

Editors California Farmer: During a residence of seven years in California I have become acquainted with most of the prominent localities, north and south, the characteristics of which have been accurately noted in your excellent journal.

I do not, however, remember to have seen any special description of the southern portion of Sonoma county, lying between Petaluma and Russian river, and Santa Rosa and the coast, the peculiarities of which I think are sufficiently remarkable to justify a paragraph.

A stranger accustomed to the topography of other portions of the State, leaving Petaluma in the month of January (in one of the two excellent lines of stages for Bodega) is forcibly struck with what appears to be the strong contrast between the sterile appearance of the constant hills and the evidences of fertility furnished by the attested reports of the produce sent to market, from the Embarcadero.

The hills which appear like others on the coast, bleak and barren, have an exceedingly rich and productive soil to their very tops, and are in fact more esteemed than the valleys, for the crops they produce, and the fresh, luxuriant pasturage at all seasons of the year.

The chief article of export from this region, the past season, was potatoes, the superior quality of which is understood in the San Francisco market, where they command a much higher price than any others. From careful inquiry, I think it fair to presume there was at least 1500 acres planted the last year, yielding on an average, say five tons to the acre, which at 2½ cents per pound would produce 750,000 dollars from this item alone, to which if you add the crops of barley and oats, which were extensively and successfully cultivated, and the profits arising from live stock, which would perhaps compare in number and value with that of any district in the State of the same extent, and you have an aggregate of returns challenging comparison.

Wheat, in some portions, is considered somewhat precarious on account of the humidity of the climate, which renders it in some seasons liable to rust and smut.

The foregoing remarks apply generally to the country, from Petaluma to the Russian river, although somewhat diversified. In the neighborhood of Petaluma the hilly position yields an abundant crop of wild oats for hay and pasturage, while further on, this feature is replaced by the productive soil before alluded to.

The Embarcadero, some twenty miles from Petaluma and fifteen from Santa Rosa, affords to the intermediate country an economical and convenient means of transport in a few hours to San Francisco.

Last, though not the least important consideration, is the delightful climate, free from the extremes of heat and cold, being tempered by the sea breezes which exert a genial influence, both in summer and winter, and in the Russian river portion of it, which is free from frosts, it is presumed that all the varieties of fruit common to this climate can be successfully cultivated, although but little attention has yet been given to it, in consequence of the blighting influence of the uncertain tenure of land.

The traveler and transient inhabitant will find the great desideratum of a comfortable hotel in many places, and without meaning to be invidious I would mention that of the Messrs. Hedges', at Smith's Ranch, where the weary wanderer finds himself comfortably at home.

A serious drawback to these advantages is experienced here, as well as elsewhere in California, paralyzing every description of enterprise, in the uncertain titles of land, arising from the claims set up under Spanish grants, which cover (in many instances double) the soil of the whole country, rendering it difficult to either lease or purchase.

The *Settler Bill*, which occupied so much of the time of the last session of the Legislature, is artfully represented by the grant holder as unconstitutional and void. Would it not be desirable that this point should be decided by our Supreme Court, so that cultivators depending upon its judicious provisions may know what to expect? and, if void, that its place may be supplied by the present Legislature?

I think there are many enterprising agriculturists in this region who would appreciate, and readily subscribe for the California Farmer, if they saw it, and I would recommend you to send a copy to Mr. N. Hedges, P. M., Smith's Ranch, Sonoma, who has assured me he would take an interest in promoting its circulation.

Respectfully yours,
Lansing Tooker.

Improvement of the Soil.

We make the annexed extract from a work just received by us from the publishers, C. M. Saxton & Co., edited by W. N. White, Esq. The climate of California is so similar to that of the district where the book was intended for circulation, that we copy the following, believing it equally appropriate for our own climate:

A soil may be improved in *texture* by the addition of any necessary constituents for the growth of plants which may be wanting.

The *texture* of a *clayey soil* can be rendered more pervious by thorough draining, deep trenching, and by the application of sand, ashes, lime and unfermented manure. So much sand is required to produce any perceptible effect in improving a heavy clay, that it is the most expensive mode of improvement. Ashes and lime both have the property of rendering heavy soils lighter and light soils more tenacious, and both more productive, especially for potatoes, turnips, beets and peas, which delight in calcareous soils. In cold climates, plowing clay lands deeply in the fall, and exposing them to the action of the winter's frost, is very beneficial, but in sections where there is little frost and abundant and heavy rains, it is worse than useless. Turning under coarse vegetable or carbonaceous matter, as straw, leaves, pine brush, corn-stalks, a crop of cow peas, or any other green crop, bog or leaf mould, decomposed peat, and even tan-bark itself, so deeply beneath the surface as not to interfere with cultivation, will by the slow decomposition of these materials much increase the fertility of a clay soil by improving its texture.

The frequent working of the soil with the hoe and spade, admitting the ammonia and fertilizing gases of the atmosphere is itself very beneficial to clay soils, if done when the earth is dry. A clay soil is exceedingly injured if worked wet. A clay soil is so difficult to work, and so liable to break into a hard crust after every rain, that it will well repay where materials for the purpose are at all convenient to lay out a good deal of time and labor in improving its mechanical texture.

The *texture* of a *sandy soil* is much more easily improved than a clay, as the per centage of clay required to convert any sand into a loam is not very large and can easily be added. Fortunately too in sandy soils, clay is generally near at hand, often lying but a few inches beneath the surface. A few loads of stiff clay, scattered thinly over the surface in autumn, are worth more applied to such a soil than any manure, for the clay will render manures permanent in their effect, which else would leach through without benefit to the crops; the effect of the clay itself is lasting. Lime, as before observed, stiffens the texture of a sandy soil, and gympsum has the same effect. Ashes are also an excellent and profitable dressing to to such a soil, leached and unleached, but the best of all applications is a good clay marl. Peat, vegetable manure, and carbonaceous matters of all kinds, as refuse charcoal, are good applications to sandy soils, as they enable them better to retain the fertilizing properties of the manure applied, if they do not much affect the texture of the soil. Sandy soils very often rest upon a clay bottom, so that the thorough trenching a garden should receive, will often greatly improve its texture. Working such a soil while wet, and the continual use of the roller will also render it more tenacious. But clay is the great improver, and it is astonishing how small a quantity of fine clay will cement a loose sand into a good loam.

To conclude, in regard to the texture of soils, choose or make for your garden a loam of medium texture a little inclined to sand, and the finer its particles the better. Clays and sands both become objectionable, as they depart from this friable loamy texture, and the first step in their improvement is to bring them to this condition. A medium consistency best agrees with vegetation.

The *depth* of *soil* in the garden is as likely to need improvement as its texture. A deep soil is necessary that the roots may penetrate it freely in search of food, and be able to endure our summer droughts. The roots of a strawberry have been traced five feet down in a deep rich soil. The difference in freshness and growth of plants raised upon trenched soils, and those growing upon soils prepared in the common manner is remarkable. In lawns, the color of the grass will indicate very exactly the greater or less depth of the soil. The depth of soils may be increased by subsoil plowing, or trenching.

Subsoil plowing is much cheaper and answers a very good purpose when the spot to be prepared is large. A common turning plow goes first, and plows as deep a furrow as practicable. It is followed by the subsoil plow in the same furrow, which loosens the soil without turning it up to the depth or eighteen or twenty inches, unless it is a stiff clay or gravel.

Trenching is the mode of improving the depth of the soil in smaller gardens, and is performed in this manner: At one end of the plot to be trenched, you dig with the spade a trench three feet wide, and two feet deep; you throw the earth out on the side away from the plot to be trenched. Shovel the bottom clean, and make the sides perpendicular, leaving a clear open trench the width of the plot. Open another trench the same width, and put the surface spadeful of that into the bottom of the former trench, and the next spadeful upon that, until opened to the same depth as the *first* one. When the plot is entirely trenched in this way, the last trench will remain open, which must be filled with the earth thrown out from the first one, which finishes the work. If the subsoil is poor and gravelly, it is better to take off the top spadeful, and loosen up the bottom to the required depth, with a pick, without bringing it to the surface. If the soil requires it, as it generally will, layers of manure may be added to those of earth, alternately. If the soil is too sandy, clay and other amendments must be added; while if too heavy, woods-earth, leaves, muck, straw, tan-bark, or any other vegetable refuse can be alternated, putting the coarsest materials at the bottom. Tan-bark, particularly, should be buried at least six inches below the surface, unless the ground is to be cropped with strawberries or Irish potatoes, to which it is advantageous.

Trenching is an expensive operation, costing some thirty or forty dollars per acre, but "nothing," says Mr. Barry, "is so expensive and troublesome, as an ill-prepared soil." This process is found to be of great advantage in England, where there is no lack of moisture, and still more so by the market gardeners of the Northern States, while in our own dry, warm climate, it is, as I know by trial, absolutely indispensable. Ground thus prepared is not so liable to wash away, as it will readily soak up the heaviest rain, if properly terraced. There is no point of greater importance than this. Poor ground deeply trenched, is better than rich with shallow tillage, and when the ground has been prepared once in this manner, it will feel the benefit forever after. Increasing the depth of the soil in this mode, is to all intents and purposes increasing the size of your garden; for one-fourth of an acre thus prepared, will yield in a dry season, as much as an acre will, with shallow tillage; and the growth of the plants in a good season, will be fully doubled. Trees especially feel the benefit of this preparation, and all fruit gardens should be thus prepared. No matter how deep you may work the soil for trees or plants, their fibres will penetrate it, and feel the good effect.

Trenching should be performed in the fall—the coarse manure dug in at that time. At the top it should be well manured with well rotted dung, charcoal dust, ashes, or other good manure, dug in shallowly, taking care to level the ground while trenching, so as to prevent washing. Another good coat of compost should be added just before planting in the spring.

Ornamental Trees for California.

The following sketch of the best trees suitable for California, and which are easy to procure, we notice. Of the *Æsculus*, our Buckeye we esteem one of the finest ornamental trees for a park that can be had, and our Maples equal any known. We give from Breck's Flower Garden, and other good authority, the following varieties, which we hope will be cultivated. We know we have, on our hills and mountains, as fine ornamental shade trees and evergreens as the world can produce.

ÆSCULUS.

Horse Chestnut.—This tree, when planted in a rich soil, grows to a large size, and is beautiful in shape, foliage and flower; and, as it is not subject to destructive insects, is valuable for shade in streets, or for extensive ornamental grounds.

The *Double-flowering Horse Chestnut* grows to a large size, and is much like the common Horse Chestnut; but, when in bloom, presents a far more beautiful appearance, the flowers being so double as to resemble the Double Pink Hyacinth. The tree flowers when quite young, and is readily propagated by grafting on the common species.

Æ. flava is a native of our western and southwestern States, and is found growing to the hight of eighty feet, and four feet in diameter; and has yellow flowers.

Æ. glabra, or the Ohio Buckeye, is a tree with rough bark.

The *Cut leaf*, *Variegated leaf*, and other species and varieties of this tree, are suitable for streets, or the shrubbery. Some of them are shrubs, or small trees,—as *Æ. parviflora*, *Californica*, *pavia*, &c. *Æ. rubicunda* is a very handsome species, with pink flowers.

ACER.

Acer, or the Maple Family.—More than forty species of Maple are known, of which ten belong to the United States, and nearly all are desirable ornamental shade trees. The common species of New England are the Red Maple, Rock Maple, and White Maple, all first-rate shade trees. We have, also, the Striped and Mountain Maple, smaller trees, not so well known as the others, and interesting in large plantations.

"The Red Maple, called also the White, Swamp, Scarlet, and the Soft Maple, is a tree of middling size, growing abundantly in the swamps and low grounds in most parts of the State. Its flowers, which appear in April or May, before the leaves, are of a bright crimson or scarlet, and make a striking appearance in whorls, or pairs, of sessile-crowned bunches, on the scarlet or purple branches. The Red Maple is usually a low, round-headed tree, of less beauty of shape than either of the other species. But the great variety of rich hues, which it assumes earlier in the fall than any other tree, gives it a conspicuous place in our many colored landscape." It is a tree of very rapid growth, and, although it is more at home in a wet soil, succeeds very well in any common good soil. This tree is sufficiently large for streets or parks, growing in moist land to the hight of eighty feet; it is highly ornamental while in flower, in seed, or in the rich autumnal tints of its foliage.

Acer dasycarpum.—White Maple.—This species is sometimes confounded with the Red Maple, but Emerson says, "It may be easily distinguished by the silvery whiteness of the under surface of the leaves, and by the color of the spray. The young shoots are of a light green, inclined to yellow, with oblong brown dots; in the second year they become finely striate with brown, and the dots enlarge. The beauty of the finely cut foliage, the contrast between the rich green of the upper surface of the leaves and the silver color of the lower, and the magnificent spread of the limbs of the White Maple, recommend it as an ornamental tree; and it has been extensively introduced in New York, Philadelphia, and some other cities." I was familiar with a number of large White Maple trees, growing in Lancaster, Mass., one of which, near Centre Bridge, in a meadow-pasture, is thus described by Mr. Emerson: "In 1840 it was eighteen feet five inches in circumference at one foot from the ground, the bulging roots preventing a nearer measurement at the surface. At three feet it measured sixteen feet eight inches; at six feet, thirteen feet ten and a half inches. It divides, at a low point, into several large branches, and rises to about sixty feet."

Acer saccharinum.—The Rock or Sugar Maple.—The Rock Maple is easily distinguished from the other Maples by the roundness of the notch between the lobes of the leaves, which, in those already described, is somewhat acute. This tree, which is also called Hard Maple, from the character of its wood, and Sugar Maple, from the valuable product of its sap, is, in all respects, the most remarkable tree of the family. When young, it is a beautiful, neat, and shapely tree, with a rich, full, leafy head, of a great variety of forms, enlarging upwards, and forming a broad mass above; or, tapering at each extremity, and in the middle, supported by an erect, smooth, agreeably-clouded column, with a clean bark, and a cheerful appearance of vigor. For shade trees, for street or park, there are none that excel the Rock Maple in the richness of its green foliage through the summer, and beautiful tints of yellow and orange in autumn, nor for the gracefulness and beauty of its proportions.

How to Make One Farm Equal to Three.

In a recent address before the Ohio State Agricultural Society, G. T. Stewart, Esq., thus spoke on this subject:

"Many persons are destroying the productiveness of their farms by shallow work. As they find their crops are diminishing, they think only of extending their acres of surface, as they suppose their title deeds only give them a right to six inches of earth. If they will take their deeds, study their meaning, and apply the lesson to their fields, they will soon realize threefold crops, that the law has given them three farms where they supposed they had only one; in other words that the sub-soil, brought up and combined with top-soil, and enriched with the atmospheric influences, and those other elements which agricultural science teaches them to apply to their ground, will increase three-fold the measure of its productiveness."

Best Aspect for Vineyards.

The following hints from the best authors, and from practical as well as as scientific minds, should be carefully perused. It will be seen that the position we have taken in relation to the hill-side culture, is fully sustained by the best authority:

Mr. Hoare, in his Treatise on the Grape, says: "In the choice of a good aspect, therefore, shelter from high winds, and those aspects that are the least exposed to their effects, and that receive a full portion of the solar rays, may be deemed the best. The best aspects in the southern parts of England are those that range from the eastern to the southeastern, the last of which may be considered the very best. The next best are those which follow in succession from southest to south. An aspect due south is undoubtedly a very good one, but its exposure to those strong winds which frequently blow from the southwest forms a great drawback. The remaining aspects are those which range successively from due south to due west. These are all good ones provided they are sheltered, or partially so, from the destructive effects of the high winds above mentioned. North of the western point, the maturation of the wood and fruit of the vine becomes uncertain. East by north is a very good one. North of this point, the solar rays are not sufficiently powerful to mature either the wood or fruit."

Chaptal says, "That the middle of a hill-side produces the best wine, the upper part the second best, and the bottom of the hill the most inferior;" showing, apparently, that the middle location contains the essential nourishment required; that in the upper part, there is a lack of this, and at the foot of the hill there is either too much of it, or too much moisture.

Monsieur de la Quintiney says of the Muscat grapes, that they "require a temperate country and the expositions of the south and east, and always a *light* ground; we seldom see any good in pure earth, and, if it be in hot climates, in gravelly and sandy grounds."

The Penny Cyclopedia says of the aspect: "On the steep slopes of hills towards the south, and sheltered from the northeast, the grapes attain the greatest maturity, and the vintage is most certain. So great an influence has a favorable exposure, that in the same vineyard the greatest difference exists between the wine made from one part and that made from another, merely because there is a turn round the hill, and the aspect varies a very few degrees. A change of soil produces a similar effect. The famous Rhine wine, called Johannisbergh, when made from the grapes which grow near the castle, is worth twice as much as that made a few hundred yards further off. Here both soil and aspect change. The *Clos de Vougeau*, which produces the finest Burgundy, is confined to a few acres; beyond a certain wall, the wine is a common Burgundy, good, but without extraordinary merit."

At Bourdeaux, a southeast exposure is preferred, and in Germany, generally, a southwest; in some places, a northern exposure is thought best, as the danger from late frosts is less.

Droughts—Whither are we tending?

The remarks on the above subject, by the Ohio Farmer, are more particularly adapted to that locality than to ours; yet, from the importance of the suggestions in relation to *saving* forests, and *planting* trees, we copy it; and the application of the same reasoning would perhaps attribute the cause of our "dry season" in part to the absence of trees from our plains and valleys, and hence, if trees are planted extensively, our climate might be much improved.

The destruction of our forests, a destruction which has been going on now ever since the settlement of the country, and which has been remarkably rapid in the West for the last fifty years, is producing the following results, which must be very obvious to every observant person.

The surface of the earth is more exposed to the drying winds, and to the beams of our summer sun. These causes quicken the drying of the soils.

The sources of many a well and stream are dried by the removal of trees from slopes and hills, from whose bosoms they once drew a permanent supply of water.

Far less rain falls on the soil during the summer months than would fall if the earth was more generally shaded with trees. Wide forests attract showers. Many a forest enjoys a generous rain, when the wide, open plain is scorched with drought. Forests act as do streams, to direct the courses of showers, and concentrate them upon their own area. Perhaps as much water falls in a year on a prairie or open country, but it comes in great storms, and in the winter, or spring, or autumn. When it is needed most it is most lacking.

Forests serve as pumps to draw up water from deep in the ground. Every one who knows what an amount of water a single large tree will draw from the ground by its roots, and throw into the air from its leaves, can form some idea of the vast quantity of moisture which is exhaled by a wide forest in a single week, or even in a single day. The ordinary vegetation of a farm does this in a far less degree. The removal of the forests, therefore, greatly diminishes the amount of moisture, which, during the summer, is exhaled into the air from the vegetation which covers a given area. Consequently, much less exists in the air as the material for showers, than would exist were the forests drawing from the deep earth a more generous supply.

It will be seen from these facts that the destruction of the forests is one grand cause for the droughts which have become more frequent and intense for the last several years. Some, if not all, of these results of the removal of our forests have attracted the notice of our farmers, and they have doubtless prepared them to consider somewhat the question what remedy is feasible.

The only remedy possible is simple and plain. It might not cure the evil. But it would doubtless diminish it. It consists of an adherence to the following maxims: *Save* all the forest trees you can. And *plant* (on the prairies especially) all the trees you can.

Under the head of saving trees, the course would be somewhat like this. On the older farms and in the older districts, clear no more land. Select the least valuable wood for fuel. Allow the second growth of timber to have a fair chance. When trees are felled for lumber or building timber, let them be cut so that in falling they shall injure as little as possible the surrounding trees. Then use for fuel all those parts of the felled trees that you cannot use for lumber. If you must clear land, clear the ground, leaving the hill-sides and the [illegible] covered with their leafy honors. There are reasons than one for this advice.

Under the head of planting, we would recommend the following things. We may reject same suggestions hereafter. So we will now. Plant trees around wells and permanent bodies of water. Plant trees along broken [illegible] on the peaks and sides of rocky hedges. trees to protect houses and barns, and other buildings, from the heats of summer, and from storms of winter. If your farm is clear much, and you decide to keep it, devote a [illegible] of the cleared land to the growth of forest. Get the best advice you can. Select the [illegible] with the best judgment you can command, it up well, and plant a good variety of growing trees, mostly indigenous, for the your children. If you are not a very old you may live to use them yourself, and to by that time, that they render the ground stand on the most valuable part of your [illegible]

Sheep Raising.

We select from Cole's little book on the [illegible] eases of Animals, the annexed articles, as we the attention of our readers who are now [illegible] ested in sheep raising, which is destined one of the greatest interest of the country.

Lambs.—Young lambs require particular tention. If the weather should be [illegible] stormy, they should be in a dry, warm yet pretty well ventilated. If there around the sheep's bag, in the way of the when sucking, cut it off. Sometimes lambs so feeble soon after they are born, that cannot suck without assistance, or they weak or stupid that they will make no [illegible] exertion to help themselves. In such often becomes necessary to press out the ings in the teat, as the lamb has not draw out the thick matter; then he may if not, lay the sheep on her side, and the teat into his mouth, and if will not draw milk, press it out into his mouth, and soon learn to suck.

Some young sheep will not own their lambs, or owning them, they will not stand and allow them to suck, owing to their ignorance or the tenderness of their bags; and attention necessary, else the lamb will be lost. Some lambs are troubled in cutting their teeth, cannot suck well for soreness of the gums. such cases, rub hard the swelled gums with thumb-nail, or other hard, smooth substance which will promote teething.

Some sheep, old as well as young, will own their lambs, so as to allow them to suck all; this is a very troublesome case, and sometimes difficult to remedy. Bringing a dog the lamb may have some effect, as she may disposed to protect her lamb, and fight bravely in its defence. If she persist in her unnatural course, hold her often, and let the lamb suck he will soon learn to run to his mother for purpose, as soon as his kind assistant appears. Let him suck as often as morning, noon, evening, and at night, just before bedtime; in this way, sheep will often own their own lambs sometimes in one week, and again not till two or three weeks.

If a single lamb die, and another sheep does not own her lamb, or another sheep has two, skin the dead lamb before it is stiff, if convenient, and put the skin on the lamb you would have the *lambless* sheep own. When a boy, we had the care of sheep, one brought three lambs; at that time a single lamb died, and I put the skin on one of these *thrices*, and the poor *childless* sheep owned it. By holding the sheep that had some time before lost her lamb, the other two sucked her, occasionally, but she did not own them until turned out, in the spring. But after they had been out a few days, I noticed that the three lambs were carefully cared for, each having a mother exclusively.

When the excrements of a lamb are so glutinous as to fasten the tail to the vent, it must be washed clean, and the tail and buttocks should be rubbed with powdered clay or loam, and some mild remedy, as recommended for scours. When you give a lamb cow's milk, use that of a new milch cow.

Browse for Sheep.—Browse of various kinds is good for sheep in winter. They are very fond of it, as it affords a change, being green food. The browse of oak, and other powerful astringents should be avoided. The browse of evergreens is used, not only as a wholesome food, but for its medicinal qualities, particularly pine and hemlock. And in some cases it is used to considerable extent as a substitute for other fodder. Pine and hemlock are best, but spruce and fir are also good.

Some farmers have nearly supported their sheep on browse for months, when hay was scarce. J. Whitman, of Turner, Maine, has used pine and hemlock for his sheep for more than forty years, and he has known no injury from them, but a benefit, and a saving of hay. He says that hemlock does not injure sheep with lambs. He prefers pine and hemlock boughs to spruce and fir.

To Destroy Vermin.—Sheep are often infested with ticks, which, in different ways, do much damage. In grown sheep, they cause the animal to pull out the wool with its teeth, in biting and scratching to obtain relief from the intolerable itching which they suffer. Sometimes almost the whole fleece is lost in this way. Ticks always tend to reduce the flesh of the sheep; and in young lambs they are particularly injurious, by keeping them poor and weak, so that they are unable to bear up under the effects of inclement weather; thus remotely causing death.

Remedy.—There are several ways of ridding sheep from this annoyance. In a day or two after the sheep are sheared, the ticks having lost their natural shelter and protection, the wool will nearly all go on to the lambs; the fleece of which is generally started enough to afford them better harbor than they can get on the closely shorn skins of the old sheep. At this time they may be very easily destroyed by immersing the lambs in a strong solution of tobacco. For this purpose, a tub or vat of sufficient size, should be procured, into which, after having sufficiently boiled or steeped the tobacco (tobacco stems are just as good as anything), turn the decoction. In this immerse the lamb all over, except the head, a sufficient time to allow the liquor to penetrate to the skin. In this way, with convenient apparatus, two hands will readily dip a hundred in an hour. If the solution is of proper strength, not a tick will be found alive in ten minutes after immersion.

Another.—One of the most effectual and convenient modes, both to the operator and the animals, is to fumigate with tobacco smoke.

have observed that smoke is instant death to the filthy rascals. It may be taken up into a bellows, in the same way as air, and blown into the wool. A very cheap and convenient apparatus may be made of tin or green wood, into which tobacco and a live coal may be put, and with the bellows the smoke may be blown into the wool. The apparatus should be pointed, and the wood opened, and the point put near the skin and closed around it. After blowing in the smoke, take it out, close up the wool, and move to another place some eight or ten inches off, and then go over the whole fleece, which requires but a short time. We prefer this to all other methods, as nothing is more effectual and harmless to the sheep. Sometimes tobacco makes sheep sick, and it has killed lambs.

New rum or whiskey, rubbed all over the animal, is a good remedy for vermin of almost every kind.

RAISING LOPPED HORNS.—A short time ago a correspondent inquired if there was any known method of raising lopped horns. We accidentally came upon the following communication in the Albany Cultivator, for 1852. The writer says: "The horns of steers can be raised without the least damage to their growth (the most convenient time to do it is when they are kept in the stable) by taking two small pulleys; place one of them directly over the front edge of the manger, high enough to be out of the way of the horns—the other at any place you wish, so that the weight will hang out of the way; pass a cord through them with a loop at one end, to slip over a button on the end of the horn; at the other end attach a weight of from two to four pounds. This should be put on every night when the steers are in the stable, and taken off in the morning when turned out. I have never known this operation, when faithfully performed, to fail of raising one or both of the horns to any desired position, in from two to six weeks time. Our success has been such that we consider the lopping of one or both of the horns no serious objection, provided they are otherwise in good shape."

First Principles of Farming.

1. All lands on which clover or the grasses are grown, must either have lime in them naturally, or that mineral must be artificially supplied in the form of stone lime, oyster lime, or marl.
2. All permanent improvement of land, must look to lime or marl.
3. No land can be preserved in a high state of fertility, unless clover and the grasses are cultivated in the course of rotation.
4. Mold is indispensable in every soil, and in healthy supply can alone be preserved through the cultivation of clover and the grasses, turned in the green crops, or by application of composts, rich in the elements of mold.
5. All highly concentrated animal manures are increased in value, and their benefits prolonged, by admixture with plaster, salt or pulverized charcoal.
6. Deep plowing greatly improves the productive powers of every variety of soil that is not wet.
7. Sub-soiling sound land—that is land which is not wet—is also eminently conductive to increased production.
8. All wet land should be drained.
9. All grain crops should be harvested before the grain is thoroughly ripe.
10. Clover, as well as the grasses intended for hay, should be mowed when in bloom.
11. Sandy lands can be most effectually improved by clay. When such lands require marling or marling, the lime or marl is most beneficially applied when made into compost with clay. In slacking, salt brine is better than water.
12. Draining of wet lands and marshes, adds to their value, by making them productive.
13. To manure or lime wet lands, is to throw, in measure, lime and labor away.
14. Shallow plowing operates to impoverish the soil, while it decreases production.
15. One bushel of plaster per acre, sown broadcast over clover, will add one hundred per cent. to its produce.
16. Periodical applications of ashes tend to keep the integrity of soils, by supplying most, if not all, the organic substances.
17. Thorough preparation of land is absolutely necessary to the successful luxuriant growth of crops.
18. Abundant crops cannot be grown for a succession of years, unless care be taken to provide an equivalent for that substance carried off in the products grown thereon.
19. To preserve meadows in their productiveness, it is necessary to harrow them up and roll them.
20. Stiff clays are benefited by fall and winter plowing.—[Western Agriculturist.

Farmers will do well to take this list of important facts, and act upon them.

EQUIVALENTS OF VARIOUS PLANTS TO HAY. Farmers are often at a loss to know how much one kind of ordinary fodder is equal in nutritive value to an equal amount in weight or measure, of another kind. For instance, if I find a horse is kept in good working condition on eight quarts of oats and ten pounds of hay every twenty-four hours, how much *corn* must I give him in the same time with the eight pounds of oats to produce the same results as the eight pounds of oats? In Berger's Economy of Farming, translated by Smith, there is a "Table of Equivalents," which will be found useful to those studying the management of stock. The following is an extract:—

100 pounds of hay are equal to 90 pounds of clover hay made when fully blossomed; 98 pounds hay made before it blossoms; 98 pounds second crop clover; 98 pounds Lucerne hay; 90 pounds Sanfoin; 410 pounds green clover; 467 pounds vetches and tares, green; 275 pounds of Indian corn; 374 pounds wheat straw; 244 pounds rye straw; 164 pounds oat straw; 153 pounds pea straw; 201 pounds raw potatoes; 175 pounds boiled potatoes; 339 pounds mangel wurzel; 504 pounds English turnips; 275 pounds carrots; 308 pounds rutabaga; 54 pounds of 45 pounds wheat; 59 pounds oats; 64 pounds buckwheat; 57 pounds Indian corn; 45 pounds rye; 55 pounds beans; 60 pounds horse chestnuts; 68 pounds acorns; 62 pounds sun flower seed; 97 pounds linseed cake; 105 pounds wheat bran; 100 pounds rye bran; 167 pounds wheat straw chaff; 167 pounds rye and barley chaff.

Stock requires two per cent of his live weight of hay per day; if he works, two and a half per cent. A milch cow, three per cent. A fattening ox, five per cent. at first, and four per cent. when fattened, and afterwards. Sheep, when fattening, three and a half of their live weight in dry food per day. I have found this table of great value while feeding different animals on divers kinds of food, as well as in my stall feeding and soiling operations.—[Germantown Telegraph.

The above is data of great value to Stock raisers of California.

[For the California Farmer.]

Popular Education.

LETTER NO. 1.

EDITORS FARMER: Knowing the interest you take in educational matters, and feeling assured that the FARMER will ever be open to the advocacy of *mental* as well as *material* improvements, I shall endeavor to suggest a few practical ideas on the cause of Popular Education.

It seems to be pretty generally recognized, that no liberal government can exist where the masses are uneducated. Should any one, however, be disposed to doubt this principle, referring liberality of government to inherent nature, instead of education, I shall point him to the government of all savage tribes, to the relative grades of government existing among the different grades of the human race, to the gradual change which government has undergone since the days of the Patriarchs, to the modern history of France, to the history of Mexico and the South American States, liberal, only, in the name of their governments; and finally, I shall point him to the States of our own Union, and ask if he sees no difference between those that have a flourishing system of public instruction and those that have neglected to provide for such a department. I say, so generally has this principle been acknowledged, in our own country, that among the first acts of the legislatures of new States, will be found incorporated, provisions fostering the public school system.

Neither colleges nor academies, however well endowed, or by whatever talent presided over, are competent to do the necessary work; as it is an educated public sentiment only that advances a nation. Of the advantages of common education in bringing together, and in competition, all ranks and grades, and in breaking down arbitrary (and consequently false) distinctions in society, private institutions can claim no part. But of this I propose to say more hereafter, as I consider it one of the great advantages of a public school over a select school. A select school system—the system of the favored sons of wealth—may perpetuate learning, but it will never educate mankind. It may, and has produced great men—men who have been monuments to all succeeding ages, but whose very greatness shows us the abject condition of the masses. It is questionable whether the most elevated minds can render great advantages in a society that cannot appreciate them. Judea, Egypt, Greece and Rome produced hosts of isolated individual talent, yet these countries at the same time were full of ignorance, superstition and misrule. He who should judge the civilization and enlightenment of the time of Socrates and Plato by their writings, would make as great a mistake as would the historian, a thousand years hence, in deducing his conclusions of the American nation from the Walker invasion. Forms of government, as perfect as our own, were developed by statesmen long before our age, only to be pronounced Utopian. The most perfect code of morals was given to the world eighteen hundred years ago, and the history of the past (perhaps the present too) shows how little it was appreciated. It is a distinguishing trait between select schools and our common school system, that the great men of past ages have been exponents only of undeveloped principles, while the great of our own times are, in addition, the exponents of the national character. Elevate the masses, and we may have less great men, but we shall certainly have more great communities.

Comfort, wealth and refinement follow in the road opened by intelligence. Good laws and proper obedience to law are also of its results. And I think, that it will be found by all that these States and governments which have provided the best, and possessed longest, a general system of public instruction, have produced the greatest number of mechanical improvements, have best tilled the ground, have built the most ships, the most miles of railroad and telegraph, have the greatest number of comfortable, wealthy, and refined families, have the largest freedom of the press and of speech, and the largest freedom from anarchy or mob law.

If this be true, and I think few will doubt its truth, then a wise government will provide for its own permanency and prosperity, by the establishment of a complete system of common school education. Not a system which shall be confined to the spelling book, arithmetic and geography, but one capable of changing the abecedarian into the finished scholar; one which shall lead the child, by a natural gradation of studies, from the normal branches through the highest collegiate acquisitions. We want primary schools, grammar schools, high schools and a State University, all connected in their operations and free in tuition.

Such a system is not only an object of just pride to any State, but, financially speaking, it is a paying institution. And this is especially so in regard to California, where permanent residents and families are the greatest desiderata of the State. But until we can afford ample and cheap advantages for a liberal education, it will always be an objection to those who would otherwise gladly avail themselves of our natural advantages. It is a common complaint of that large class of our citizens who are monthly sending home money for the support and education of their families, that the condition of our schools does not admit of their bringing them here, and locating themselves as permanent residents. OMEGA.

IT is one of the most common errors of mankind to think, that the possession of something which they cannot attain, would greatly increase their happiness.

IT is a fair step towards happiness and virtue to delight in the company and conversation of good men, and where these cannot be had, it is better to keep no company at all.

WHO aims at excellence will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity will fall short of it.

LINES

WRITTEN FOR THE CALIFORNIA STAR.

[The following smooth flowing and beautiful lines, we copy from the Star, the first paper published in the "land of gold." Such thoughts should be preserved:]

I.

Far o'er the blue horizon's bound,
Its silvery course a river wound;
Now glancing in the sun's broad beam,
Now lost in woods of richest green;
Whilst further still the eye could catch,
The outline of the mountain peaks,
Whose towering summits fading day
Had changed from azure to a gray.
Nearer at hand the waters broke
From out a grove of spreading oaks;
Rippling and sparkling as they played,
By sunny bank or shadowy glade—
Now rolling on with steady tide,
Now glancing o'er the rapids wide,
Till where it meets the mossy rocks,
That rear their heads—as if to mock,
The angry waves that boil and dash
And into foam their billows lash—
It seems a moment to delay,
Their murmurings—hurries on its way,
Till rolling o'er the craggy steep,
It mingles with the lake beneath,
Roaring and foaming as it goes,
Then calmly sinking to repose.

II.

Whilst yet I mused, the ruddy glow,
Had faded from the mountain's brow.
And as I marked the deepening shade,
That twilight threw o'er stream and glade,
I turned from rock and cliff away—
To where the peaceful valley lay,
Glittering with many a twinkling light,
Among the dark woods glancing bright,
Telling the spot where man had made,
His dwelling mid the forest shade;
But ere I went, I paused to mark
The towering pine whose riven bark,
Bore witness to the storm king's power,
And oft had seen the tempest lower,
When rushing on its cloudy wings,
Through the dark pass the thunder rings,
Rolling along the mountains steep,
Till lost in mutterings low and deep;
As when far from the ocean's side,
We hear its distant billowy tide. G.

The Call of Mercy.

RECENTLY we published a most thrilling appeal written in poetry, as emanating from the county jail. That appeal we should have hoped would have been so quickly answered that no other such a voice would be heard—but alas! another voice, more touching, more pitiful, more appealing, comes, and its tones should sound in every heart as an alarm bell to awaken the voice of humanity, unless "mercy is clean gone."

This appeal comes from the same pen, is written with power, and shows an educated mind—we copy from the Bulletin of January the 7th.

A VOICE FROM THE COUNTY JAIL.

Vox clamantis in eremo.
De profundis clamavi—in abysso gehennæ exaltavi vocem meam.

The subject of prison discipline—the amelioration of the mental and moral condition of those whom society has found it necessary, in self-defence, to abridge of liberty—has occupied the attention of many profound thinkers and eminent philanthropists, from the days of Howard, Beccaria and Pinel, to the present time. Fraught, as it is with interests of momentous import to the commonwealth, this matter, though yearly increasing in public importance, receives in California less and less attention every day.

Of the offender against society, well has the poet said:

"He might have been—what might he not have been!
That vice-encrusted, passion-fettered thing"—

had he been born under other and happier auspicies. What we *might have been*, had our early education and our youthful associations been different—had we been taught the religion of Love, and not been coerced by the terrors of hell-fire, it boots not now to speculate.

"Alas! for us all
Who vainly the dreams of youth recall:
For of all the sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these; 'It might have been!'"

What we might *yet be*, if we were approached in the spirit of Christian charity, made the object of Christian prayers, who can tell? The most obdurate may be melted, the most flinty softened, by the precepts of charity and the practice of love.

Where are your Christian associations, your Bible distributors, your home missionary societies: Here, in your midst, ascends the cry of those who are ready to perish, and their blood will be required at your hands. Far better to minister to their spiritual wants than to dispatch missionaries to the Fejees, or to populate the wastes of Barrioboola Gha. Send us men, not of sour, repulsive, puritanical visage and pharisaical tenets, who would condemn Christ for associating with publicans and sinners, who have no compassion for the erring; not such as these—

"For man may oft be led, but rarely driven,
And on compulsion, would not enter Heaven"—

but men whose countenance is the index of the excellence of their hearts—whose features are irradiated by the benevolence from within, men who, *from experience*, can sympathise with poor weak human nature, and by the blessing of God, yon may effect much. Remember, "it is one thing to condemn the fallen; another, to inquire how he fell." Above all, let your every effort be made in the true spirit of the mission of Love.

More deeply trenchant than the most sulphureous homily ever howled forth in a conventicle of the Covenant—sweeter and more persuasive than the most melifluous ovation, crowded with tropes, redolent of rhetoric, abounding in metaphor, lisped in the pulpit of the church, miscalled, of Calvary—more comprehensive and wide-embracing than the philosophical theories of a Plato, a Socrates, or a Seneca—better far than the learning of Paul, the worldly wisdom of Solomon, the eloquence of Isaiah, the plaintive lament of Jeremiah, or the stern denunciations of the man of Sinai; are those few simple syllables dropped from the lips of Christ, embodying the spirit, stultifying, superseding, and setting aside the letter of the written Law—"A NEW commandment give I unto you 'That ye LOVE one another.'"

Amor vincit omnia, et nos cedamus amori.

LUCIFER.

THAT quaint old writer, Sir Thomas Browne, in his Urn Burial, says: "Gravestones tell truth scarce forty years. Generations pass while some trees stand, and old families last not three oaks. To be read by bare inscriptions, to hope for eternity by enigmatical epithets, or first letters of our names, to be studied by antiquarians who we are, and have new names given us like many of the mummies, are cold consolations unto the students of perpetuity, even by everlasting languages."

HORTICULTURAL.

To Farmers and Nurserymen.

DWARF FRUIT TREES AND SEEDS, only twenty-eight days from New York, by Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. An invoice packed expressly for this market, consisting of 2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees—Bartlett, Et-ta Bucco, White Doyen, Louis Bon de Jersey—all grafted on Quince Seedlings.

1,000 Horse Chestnuts, 1 year old;
1,000 Chesnuts, " "
2,000 Cherry, " "
1,000 Plum, " "
25 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed;
25 " Marrow Squash;
10 " Drum Head Cabbage;
50 " Beet Seed;
25 " Quince Seed;
50 " Apple Seed;
25 " Plum Pit.

Being the only lot of New Seeds received yet from the States. Orders are solicited early—will be sold low.

Seedlings—price will be $1 50 per dozen; $10 dollars per hundred, packed free of expense.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v4-26 San Francisco.

Commercial Nursery,

Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.

THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the

FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY

the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 and 1857,

that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

Our Stock consists of

One Hundred Thousand Trees,

FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

v6-13 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Briggs' Nursery,

Three Miles from Marysville, on Great Road.

THE Proprietor of this extensive Nursery would invite those who intend to establish Orchards the coming Autumn to the following stock of Trees, which will be ready for sale:

70,000 Extra Peach Trees, from 3 to 6 feet;
100,000 Dormant Buds;
6,000 Full size Plum, of best kinds;
10,000 Dormant Buds;
5,000 Cherry Trees, good size—best sorts
15,000 Pear, of the rarest kind only;
5,000 Apple Trees, ready for orchard;
500 Quince, of very choice kinds;
10,000 Nectarine Trees, of extra size;
10,000 Apricot " "

The above are grown under the eye of the undersigned, and the kind of fruit he has exhibited the present year is the best guarantee that they are indeed fruit trees that will bear.

The proprietor of this Nursery will receive from the East this Autumn an invoice of some

Fifty Thousand Trees.

These will be of extra sorts, and such as the proprietor will guarantee to his patrons.

The proprietor being desirous of encouraging others to plant Orchards of fine Fruit Trees, will offer the following inducements:

Peach Trees, No. 1, named first.....$1 50 each.
" " Dormant buds..... 50 "
Plum " full size..... 2 50 "
" " Dormant buds..... 1 25 "
Cherry " full size..... 2 50 "
Pear " " " ..... 1 50 "
Apple " " " ..... 1 50 "
Quince " " " ..... 1 87 "
Nectarines..... 1 50 "
Apricots..... 1 50 "

All the above trees will be warranted true, as the proprietor is more desirous to have his customers succeed and do well, than merely to sell his trees.

☞ Purchasers of over $1000 will receive a discount of twenty per cent.

v6-4 G. G. BRIGGS, Marysville.

The French Garden,

Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.

A. DELMAS.....PROPRIETOR.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!

THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.

The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—

Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frontignac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;

Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.

The subscriber would also offer—

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.

—Also,—

RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES,
In good assortment.

Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.

All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.

v6-13 4m A. DELMAS,
French Gardens, San Jose.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 63 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer

Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

20,000 Mulberry Trees.

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 90 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. BREVOST,
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, San Jose City.
v6 13 4m

HOTELS, &c.

To be a Man in this World!

YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**

AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cents.

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00

In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

☞ FREE BATHS. ☜

In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint.

R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.

N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. S. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

☞ NEWLY FURNISHED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT. ☜

[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.

F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,

Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

MERCHANDISE, &c.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Pepper; Allspice;
Cinnamon; Ginger;
Cloves; California Mustard;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.

For sale by
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolex;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.

The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

LET every one drop all excitement—keep cool for a few days. Try a little of our King's Own Tea—the best Black Tea in San Francisco—or a little of our Old Mocho Coffee. If that has no effect, keep excited. BRADSHAW & CO., v5-22 corner Battery and California streets.

OLD MOCHO COFFEE—5,000 pounds just received, in sacks of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 160 pounds—said to equal the lot we had twelve months since, which was so much admired. v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

CHICKEN FEED—5 tons broken Rice, free from dirt and sand—suitable for chickens.
For sale at 3 cents per pound.
v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

5,000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, which will bear fruit next year, selling low by the thousand or single tree, at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

NEW OATMEAL—Ex "Chalmers," from Glasgow—50 kegs, 50 lbs each. Imported by Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co., expressly for the retail trade. For sale by
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

OLD ENGLISH SOAP—Every family who studies economy should use this soap; being over two years old makes it very desirable. Selling same price as new Soap.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP—Another lot of Potash in cans—one can making one barrel of Soap. Price $2 per tin, with directions. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

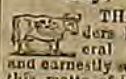
BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 2, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

Hay, Grain, and Feed Store.



THE SUBSCRIBER hereby tenders his acknowledgments for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and earnestly soliciting a continuance of the same, with this motto, of "Quick Sales and Small Profits," would still offer for sale

All Kinds of Feed Grain and Hay,
at the lowest market rates—also,
Hucks & Lambert's Patent Anti-friction Axle Grease,

An article unequaled by anything of the kind now in use, which will be sold at manufacturers' prices.

Orders from the country attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Connected with the store is an **Artesian Well,** which furnishes the best water in the city.

☞ *Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge.*

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
Niantic Feed Store, 116½ Sansome st. cor. Clay
v6-19 3m under the Niantic.

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. O. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-8 3m

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICES.

In order to facilitate and advance the interests of our paper, and to promote the cause we plead, we shall issue our paper hereafter at San Francisco and Sacramento, simultaneously, having offices in both places. Our Office in Sacramento as heretofore, and our Office in San Francisco, No. 130 Washington street, near Sansome.

Letters for the Farmer.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco

Special Notice.—A special notice will be inclosed to those of our subscribers who are interested in the Agricultural and Horticultural Book now in progress, and of which we have spoken.

Our New Volume.

In our last issue we promised to lay before our readers our plans, prospects, wishes and hopes for the future. We shall briefly present them now, and in this appeal we ask the kind and candid consideration of all to whom this, our address, is made. Three years of our California life and labor have been given to our present enterprise—in editing and publishing the California Farmer, and three years of such a work, surrounded as it has been with doubts and difficulties, care and trials of no ordinary character, has been to us equal to ten years of the ordinary events of one's life. Commencing as we did this work at a period when the cause of Agriculture was but little understood or appreciated, we knew and felt that a Herculean task was before us. But our hope lay in the consciousness that it was an enterprise worthy of man's highest effort, and a work that must eventually be productive of great good to the whole people, and be the means of awakening attention to the resources of our noble State, whose untold riches lay as yet unrevealed. Three years we have labored to this end—and although the eye and heart of the people of California were fixed mainly upon her "gold fields," yet we felt that the great reliable wealth, that which would tend to build up and make permanent her institutions, and give prosperity and happiness to her citizens, lay in the hidden treasures of her *agricultural resources*. These awakened, these encouraged, these brought forth—they, in their turn, would give life to all the other industrial employments of her citizens, would quicken the genius of her artists, and bring into action all the manufacturing powers that nature had designed should be hers.

How well we have accomplished this, how faithfully we have labored, it is not for us to speak—we can only say, we have most conscientiously labored with an eye single to the great cause of the "working man's interest," in every department of the Industrials. We have labored to this end, and we believe not in vain; we can look with heartfelt pleasure upon our fields of waving grain, our orchards of luscious fruits, our vineyards of the clustering grape, and the presses bursting out with new wine; we see the happy home of thousands whose pathway is fragrant with the riches of Nature's own flowers; we see, too, the workshops of the mechanic, where thriving industry is rewarded; we see the foundries, mills and manufactories sending forth the results of genius and skill, and we see our land dotted over like stars in the firmament with schools, and other institutions, which speak a people's rapid advance—and it is this that has cheered us; it is to these we look as more sure and certain to secure a people's prosperity and happiness, than all the "gold hills" or "placers" the world ever revealed.

In laboring to reveal the Agricultural resources of California, we believed and we knew these glorious results were to follow, as certain as we knew that good wheat, well sown and carefully tended, would bring a rich harvest; and we now begin to see that "better day coming," and we believe our citizens all see this, for this is our hope, and the merchant, the ship owner, the real estate owner, the manufacturer and the mechanic begin to see this and begin to feel it, and we rejoice to announce that they are beginning to *act on it*—aye, to join in the work of aiding the "industrial class," that shall carry them safely over the waste places and dark spots into a haven of prosperity they have never seen or known before.

The California Farmer has been the friend of these great interests from the day of its issue to the present moment, and it ever will be—unfaltering, unwavering and fearless, independent of all political, sectarian, or sectional bias; it shall still labor for the great working interest of California, it shall labor to build up and establish prosperous and happy homes, where those who toil can "sit under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid"—and can we not ask the aid and hearty co-operation of every family in the land for such work? Can we not ask, and shall we not receive the aid, a generous and hearty aid in this work, of every merchant, manufacturer and mechanic, as well as the farmer and day laborer, in the cause in which we are now engaged?

We ask your aid! We ask your co-operation with us, and your name to our subscription list, that we may through the columns of our journal make known to you the various plans in operation for your own success. We hope it is not necessary for us at this late day to speak of the character of our journal. Three years it has been before the public, and we are happy to say is received by subscribers in every State of the Union and in Europe, as well as in every portion our own State,—approved and highly spoken of; and we now appeal to the citizens of California, to give us that union of aid in an increased power, in all these branches of labor and interest that we may accomplish more for these interests, and bring about still greater and better results.

The first and second numbers of the New Volume (VII.) we have now laid before you. They shall speak for us in their typography; Historical, Selected, Editorial and other matter. We can speak with strong confidence, and say, the California Farmer shall steadily keep pace with every improvement of the age.

We can announce in advance that we have made arrangements with some of the most talented female writers that will soon grace our columns, in addition to many who have heretofore been with us. Talent of the highest order in science has been secured, from the other sex. In the ornamental, we shall constantly improve, by plate numbers in every department of which we speak. Our type and paper shall always be the best; our efforts the most earnest; our devotion entire; and we finally appeal for that support which it shall be our aim to deserve. To our subscribers we appeal, that they may give us not only *their* sympathy, but bring that of their friends to unite with them. Those to whom we send a marked number of this issue we appeal for their aid, to join our ranks. To all who are interested in these plans we appeal, and say, try our journal one year—and try it this year—and we believe you will always remain with us.

With our best and most heartfelt gratitude for all past favors we leave our appeal with you.

Valuable Experiments.

We have been indebted to G. P. Louck, Esq., Produce Dealer, for the following data. Careful experiments were made, before planting, which were as follows:

1st. One ounce of blue vitriol to one bushel of wheat, soaked four hours, and dried with ashes. 2d. One ounce of vitriol to the bushel, soaked eight and ten hours, and dried in ashes. 3d. Grain soaked in the bags, and planted plain.

Results—No. 1, clean, and perfectly free from smut. 2. Nearly equal to No. 1, but not quite. 3. Showed smut, plainly.

Another lot of 800 sacks of wheat was sold by Mr. L. for a farmer; half of this lot had been soaked in vitriol, and half had not—the result was that the soaked wheat brought $2 65, and the other $2 35, making a difference and saving in favor of soaking of $120 in 400 bags. We saw the samples, and the first was perfectly free from smut, and full and plump wheat.

To the Members of the Legislature.

The Members of the Legislature are kindly invited to visit the Exhibition Rooms of the State Agricultural Society, where they will see several thousand specimens of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Minerals, Curiosities, and much else that is worthy their especial notice as products of our soil, the works of our Artists, or the skill of our Mechanics and Manufacturers. At these Rooms may also be found Agricultural and other valuable Books of reference, and the papers of nearly every State of our Union, and of Europe.

To these Rooms all are invited freely, where every courtesy will be shown those who labor to advance the public weal.

Rooms on Fourth street, between J and K—near the Dawson Hotel.

Popular Education.—We present our readers in this number of the Farmer, with the first of a series of letters from our correspondent "Omega," upon the all important theme of *Education for the People*. It is with great pleasure we call the attention of all to these letters. The cause they espouse, the sound practical manner in which they are presented, must insure an interest for them. We can assure our readers that we know the writer is engaged with all the powers of his mind in advocating the cause; his devotion to it will, we trust, awaken a new interest for it over the State, and we should rejoice to have others enter the field and discuss the subject freely. Our columns are open, and our aid shall be cheerfully given to carry forward to its highest point, the cause of *Popular Education*.

Santa Clara Agricultural Society.—We are much gratified to see the interest manifested by the members of this Society at their late meeting, at which we had the opportunity of being present. There seemed to be good spirit prevailing; a harmony of action and earnest desire to produce results. There was a goodly number present; and among those who had been very active we noticed Dr. Bascom, Judge Daniels, Dr. Cobb, J. K. Kennedy, Esq., C. Peebles, Esq., and many others. They took hold of the work as if they were in earnest, and we look for good results.

Copper Mine.—A discovery of very fine specimens of Copper Ore, or rather a species of Copper Quartz, was made recently at San Diego, by Mr. H. Laidley. An analysis has been made, which proves from the surface, the quality to be as follows: from one ton of the ore, one hundred and twenty-five pounds pure ore. A handsome specimen was kindly given us by Mr. Laidley, for which he has our thanks, and we trust he will be enabled to raise a sufficient capital and a company to work the vein, and thus add to the riches of our country.

We have been obliged to omit several articles that we intended for this number—an answer to the Bulletin on Beet Sugar, an article on Sheep, and several others, which will appear in our next.

Dr. John Lindley.

[We believe we cannot better stimulate the minds of those who are engaged in the ennobling pursuits connected with the Science of Agriculture, than by presenting to them the name and portrait of one of England's most distinguished botanists. The brief sketch of Dr. John Lindley's life, his rise to eminence, and the mark he has made upon the age, is copied from the London Cottage Gardener, and this will serve, we hope, to lead men's minds to a proper study and appreciation of this noble science.]

Very recently we recorded a living example of a country gardener's son deservedly elevated for his deeds of noble daring and honorable conduct, to be the associate and the admired of our country's nobility. It is noble and animating to see such examples of the gifted son of the poor man elevated upon the pinnacle to which he has buffeted his way—

Roughed to his point against the adverse stream;"

and we have this day to place before our readers another such example in Dr. John Lindley.

Dr. Lindley was born at Catton, near Norwich, where his father, Mr. George Lindley, for many years carried on the business of nurseryman and seedsman; but, being unsuccessful in business, he ultimately became foreman to Messrs. Miller and Sweet, of Bristol Nursery, where, no doubt, many of our professional readers knew him personally. The early life of the subject of this notice was not distinguished by any remarkable occurrence. His rudimentary education being obtained in his native country, he was subsequently sent to France to prosecute the more advanced branches; and, on his return, in consequence of his father's reverses, he was early thrown upon his own resources. These resources were a well-stored mind, great self reliance, and a ready perception of the art of rising. Soon after his return from the continent, he attracted the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, by being engaged in a controversy with Sir James Edward Smith, late President of the Linnean Society. Sir Joseph favored the opinion of Mr. Lindley, and appreciating the ability of the young controversialist, he took him under his patronage, and through his influence he was employed by the Horticultural Society, to whose "Transactions" his father has been a contributor.

The Horticultural Society having determined, much against the wishes of many of its fellows, to occupy an extensive garden, finally arranged in 1821, for that at Chiswick.

The Garden required for its care a resident staff, and as Assistant Secretary of the Garden we find, in 1822, Mr. Lindley was for the first time announced as an officer of the society. As holder of that office, he had to superintend the collection of plants, and other transactions in the Garden, besides keeping all accounts and minutes of reports addressed to the Society's Council.

Mr. Sabine retired from the Secretaryship, and was succeeded by Mr. Bentham, Mr. Lindley continuing his Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Lindley's connection with the Horticultural Society, sustained by his undoubted great acquirements as as Botanist, aided his rapid upward progress. The Botanical Register, established by Mr. Sydenham Edwards, in 1815, passed in 1826 to the editorship of Mr. Lindley, having previously been under the management of his friend Mr. Bellenden Ker. The sound knowledge he here exhibited, as well as in his Rosarum Monographia, and Synopsis of the British Flora, published in 1820, fully justified the University of London in placing him in the Chair of Botany, from which, as Professor, he delivered his Introductory Lecture at the close of April, in 1829. In this he boldly made a stand in favor of the Natural System of Botany, and announced his intention of adopting it as the basis of his course of Instruction. Mr. Tegetmeier says, in a letter now before us: "I am a very old pupil of Dr. Lindley's. Twenty years ago I took his gold medal at University College, and maintained the superiority of his teaching by taking the silver botanical medal of the Apothecaries' Company, open to the competition of all the students in England. We have long been strangers; but I can truly say, as a lecturer, he was one of the best teachers I ever heard. Free and conversational in his manner, his matter was excellent, and methodically arranged. I entered his class with little knowledge of, and less liking for, Botany, and left it with the results that I have mentioned, having amongst my competitors Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Dr. Lankester, Dr. Jenner, etc."

In 1832 Mr. Lindley procured from a German university the degree of "Doctor of Philosophy." From that time he was known as Dr. Lindley. In 1838 he became Vice-Secretary of the Horticultural Society—a post which he has ever since continued to hold.

We have little more to chronicle of Dr. Lindley beyond a list of his principal publications, in addition to those already noticed, and they deserve the general criticism that they are all excellent.

In 1833 he published his Nixus plantarium (Approximations of Plants), and in 1838, Flora Medica, and Sertum Orchidaceum, besides reporting upon the short-comings at Kew Gardens.

In 1839 appeared his Ladies' Botany, and School Botany, and in 1840, his Theory of Horticulture—decidedly one of the best efforts to illuminate and direct practice by science.

In 1841 he published his Elements of Botany, and in conjunction with Mr. Paxton and Mr. Dilcke, founded the Gardener's Chronicle, over which he continues to preside as editor. The same year, also, he became Professor of Botany at the Royal Institution, and published, in conjunction with Mr. Hutton, The Fossil Flora of Great Britain.

In 1846 appeared his largest and valuable work, The Vegetable Kingdom.

We must here close our very imperfect notes, and will do so by expressing a hope that for many years to come our generation may benefit by the high botanical acquirements of Doctor Lindley.

A Coat of Mail.

Most deeply interesting is the History of the "Knight Templars," the "Knights of Malta," and other Royal robed Warriors of old, that left their homes, bearing the *knot* upon their breasts, given them at parting with those they held most dear. These Knights have passed away—they, and their achievements, are matters of history. We can look back upon them and their Saracen foes, as did those beautiful maidens to whom they were plighted; we, like the maiden gazing, can see their nodding plumes fast fading away in the distance; we can catch glimpses of their burnished shields, and their lance points gleam to us like stars. These Knights were betrothed to the *maidens* in *heart*; they are betrothed to *us*, in history. Bravely did they battle for *their* cause, nobly did they fight for *ours*; they battled for the Cross. Fearful as was the contest, bloody as was the strife, yet the history of those days comes down to us like a beautiful picture full of startling figures, standing out in bold relief, while the back ground shines forth in all its varied loveliness of light and shade, flowers and fruit, sorrow and joy.

These Knights went forth to battle in all the strength of a noble purpose, and full of faith—some *fell upon the field of battle*, some *returned victorious*, to enjoy the reward of their achievements. These Knights wore a *Coat of Mail*, and hidden beneath the outer garments lay the *Talisman*, that was to them "a pillar of fire by night and a pillar of cloud by day," and hidden from the gaze of *open* or *secret foes* lay the shining links of this life-preserver there; over the vital part, closely and perfectly fitted was this *Coat of Mail*, and when the contest came, however thick and heavy fell the blows, however swift the spear or lance flew, or however unerring the aim, harmless fell the weapon at the feet of the warrior, for he wore a *Coat of Mail*. The mailed Knight sought no undue advantage: the open, manly foe, he met in open field; the wily, crafty assassin, he was obliged to meet as best he may; *fear* he knew not, and *death* he feared not. He had entered the field prepared for battle, and "Victory or Death" was the motto of the mailed warrior. Happy is that warrior who always wears *a Coat of Mail*.

The world is a great battle field, and the people are all at warfare—all the devices of art and genius are used by the brave and noble to guard against defeat, but the brave and noble have secret foes, that like the wily savage or the cold-blooded assassin, strike in the dark, and strike from behind; from such attacks the ordinary weapons of war will not avail, and for *such* foes the warrior must wear a *Coat of Mail*. Even then, though the victory is certain, the mailed warrior will have the *appearance* of defeat—for a while—for his *outer* garments will be soiled and torn, and he will be stained by the blood of his foe; and although the struggle may be long, the result is sure, for victory ever belongs to him who wears the "*Coat of Mail*."

There were Knights in ancient days, and there are Knights in modern times—the former went forth to battle for their King, and for conquest; the latter go forth at the present day in all the walks of life, in all the varied pursuits and callings in which *wealth*, *fame* or *happiness* are to be the rewards of victory. Those who battle for wealth, their *coat of mail* is a "love of gold;" all their energies are given to its pursuit, regardless of every other object; but when the real contest comes, and they look to this shield for safety, lo! "riches have taken wings," and they are vanquished, pierced through with many wounds. Those who battle for *fame* wear a *coat of mail* of many colors, as many as the varied pursuits in which it may be worn, in all the professions that adorn life by the amount of usefulness they bestow; but the great road to fame in California has been that which the Politician sought. Almost all other pursuits have been sacrificed to this bought patronage and power, that led to wealth and then to fame; the *coat of mail* worn in this battle has been selfishness, and the war not in the open field, but one of schemes in ambush laid, where hired soldiers were often led by traitors and by traitors betrayed; and in the end, like Pharaoh's host, the horse and his rider are thrown into the sea, and the fame thus won would be oblivion. But the Politician who seeks true fame, must wear other armor. The Politician must become the Statesman—his *coat of mail* self reliance, while engraved upon its polished surface should appear in golden letters, "The People's unbought will." With such an armor he will go forth to battle with the patriot's watchword, "God and my country, victory or death;" armed thus he fears not, his cheek never pales, his step never falters, onward is the word—the van of the battle is his post, in the thicket of the struggle his sword is uplifted, and over and above all can be seen his waving plume swaying to and fro as his enemies fall on the right hand and on the left; and when the smoke of battle shall clear away, when the battle is ended and the victory won, that patriot warrior shall be found unharmed—his shield of "self reliance" is unstained, for its metal was pure—and now his example has diffused itself over the legion that surround him, and higher motives and nobler acts stimulate all, until every profession, guided by the true statesman, shall find that "true fame" is only found laboring to elevate a people and in promoting their best welfare, and not in self-aggrandizement alone.

Those who strive for Happiness are like the sentinels of a great army, they have the watchword, and none pass without it; the whole army are engaged in the battle, few only can give the countersign, and fewer only win the citadel.

He who seeks true Happiness, must wear a polished shield—upon it will appear that electric word, Home; yet from this fountain flow out streams of living water that can alone nourish, sustain and bring to bud and fruit the tree of life. If this fountain is pure, the fruit will be pleasant to the taste, and millions shall live upon it; if corrupt, then like the deadly Upas, death only can be the result.

Let men wear this *Coat of Mail*, let the Homes of the Pacific be what they should be, and from thence will issue men, full grown men, who shall go out into the world educated and prepared for the "battle of life;" and wearing this coat of mail, they shall be victorious. Every foe shall fall before them, and they shall be what men should be, Statesmen and Patriots, and thus they will secure to themselves Fame, Wealth and Happiness, that will never pass away—for the early germ was planted within the sacred circle of Home. Thus protected by this *Coat of Mail*, whose every link is like a silver chord, the heart makes music from within, as the singing bird which sends forth its notes of melody from the Home where it sings, protected by the shield which surrounds it.

New Music.

The following new pieces of Music have just been published by William Hall & Son, Broadway, New York:

Katie Strang—Scotch ballad; words by W. W. Fosdick, composed by W. Vincent Wallace.

I have Waited for thy Coming—ballad, composed by W. Vincent Wallace.

Some one to Love—ballad, sung by Mr. Percival, at Buckley's Opera House; words by James Simmonds, music by J. R. Thomas.

Bring me my Harp—ballad for the Piano Forte, or Harp; written by E. Fitzball, composed by Wm. Vincent Wallace.

Minnehaha, or Laughing Water Polka—by Francis H. Brown. Hesitation Polka—by do.

Horace Waters, Broadway, New York, has just published the following new and beautiful Music:

Acacia Waltz—by Miss Helen A. Child.

Aurelia Waltz—by F. W. Smith.

Tom Tit—as sung by little Cordelia Howard in her character of Tom Tit in "Dred," dramatized from Mrs. Stowe's novel.

Fanny in her Grave—song, words by W. M. Byars, M.D., music by F. W. Smith; one of the most touching and beautiful songs published.

Persons wishing collections of Music, will do well to order from these Houses; they always have the very latest.

Holloway's Pills are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from diseases of the Liver and Stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure these disorders. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

Important Decision.

We are pleased to learn that the more intelligent of the medical faculty are fast approaching a true estimate of Dr. Wesley Grindles' celebrated *Magic Compound*, for the treatment of all *Pulmonary* complaints. Some of our most conservative physicians, who have the greatest dread of quackery, have been compelled, by the sheer force of the evidence produced before their eyes to admit that the doctor *does cure consumption*, and strongly recommend the Compound to their own patients when all their own remedies fail. This is at once a compliment to the discoverer of this great medicine, and an assurance to the public that this Compound is indeed a "Magic Compound," and that it is destined to save the lives of thousands who would otherwise go down to early graves.

Like all great scientific discovers, Dr. Grindle had to contend with much prejudice, and encounter strong opposition; but, mighty in the consciousness of holding in his hands one of the most blessed boons to mankind, quietly, and without resort to the usual methods of trumpeting his discovery to the world, he took measures to show the excellence of his prescription by its actual working on the human lungs. Astonishment at first took possession of his enemies as they saw the wonderful cures effected by his Compound, and gradually they laid aside their prejudices, and became the doctor's friends, and the advocates of his cause—placing his name in that bright galaxy of great discoveries which spans the scientific world; and he has now the satisfaction of feeling that he is an acknowledged benefactor of his race, and his medicine one of the institutions of his country.

But the intelligence of this wonderful discovery has swept over the wide waters of the Atlantic, and orders are rapidly pouring in upon Dr. Grindle from every part of Europe for his invaluable renovator of weakened and decayed lungs. The English physicians, never so backward as their trans-Atlantic brethern in acknowledging merit, although it appear not in the *prescribed form*, at once have adopted and prescribe the Magic Compound. In fact, it is fast becoming, both in England and America, an integral part of Materia Medica.

We do not know but we may offend the modesty of Dr. Grindle, for we know him to be adverse to laudation; but we have ourselves seen enough to satisfy us that measured language will not do him and his medicine justice; and we have no hesitation in recommending the Compound in all cases of *Pulmonic Affection* and *Debility*.

For the information of those who may wish to avail themselves of this valuable remedy, we quote the doctor's prices as follows:

"Prices.—One box, $3; three boxes, ordered at one time, $8; half dozen, $14; one dozen, or any number greater, at the rate of $2 a box. The postage in the United States, not over 3,000 miles, is fifteen cents a box; over 3,000 miles, fifty cents a box. In all cases where the postage must be prepaid, the amount should be inclosed in money or stamps."

His general depots are at No. 54 White street, New York; and No. 70, South Third street, Philadelphia. All orders addressed to Dr. W. GRINDLE & BRO., to either the above places, will receive instant attention.—[N. Y. People's Organ and Advocate.

Coat of Mail.—We made a visit to the famous Dennis Wire Works, a few days since, and found the proprietor at work upon a real coat of mail, of silver wire. He was making it for a trapper, whose life was constantly exposed among the Indians in the far mountains. The coat of mail and the birds in the cages at the same place suggested the article, "Coat of Mail." Let all others go and see the coat of mail, and procure one of the right kind.

Wintering Cows.—At a recent Farmers' Club meeting in New York, a member made the following suggestions in reference to the wintering of cows:

"If I were to have cows wintered just to my liking, they should be fed on corn stalks, and if profit were consulted, these, by all means, should first run through a stalk cutter. This in my estimation, is a saving of at least one-fourth their value. My method of feeding is to give each animal a bushel basket full of chopped stalks; they will not eat them clean, but to save all, I throw what they leave in the mangers to my colts, who soon dispose of them, and without a remainder. Those cows which are in milk, are fed a slop of buckwheat bran, night and morning; those not yet come in are given two or three ears of corn at each feeding until they begin to spring bag, when they are fed once a day, the same as the cows which are milked. In this way cows may be kept in a thriving condition, and I belive a greater yield of milk and butter can be obtained than from any other mode of feeding."

As far back as the year 1852 the celebrated orientalist, Professor Forchhammer, of the University of Kiel, suggested in a speech to the assembled *savans* of Germany, at their annual gathering lately held at Wiesbaden, the possibility of constructing submarine charts on the same principle as the common geographical maps, with a shading of greater or lesser strength to denote the mountains and other inequalities of the bed of the sea. That gentleman has just now had a map on this principle, engraved. It is intended to illustrate a work of his now in the press on the Ruins of Troy, and represents the sea between the Island of Tenedos and the opposite coast of Asia Minor.—[Eng. paper.

We call the attention of farmers and mechanics to the advertisement of the "Farmer's Drill."

Editors Farmer: Stepping into those splendid Daguerreian rooms in Montgomery street, San Francisco, the day before the sailing of the last steamer, I was much interested in seeing the rooms of the Artist crowded with persons waiting their turn to obtain daguerreotypes. I counted forty-eight persons, in the brief space of half an hour. This crowd suggested the following, and I would ask if you will permit me a corner of your paper for these few stray thoughts:

THE TRIUMPH OF GENIUS.

The hour of Triumph! it has come,
For hurrying crowds with earnest will
Are gathered at the Artist's home,
A Tribute of his wondrous skill.

With ready eye, and studious care,
His genius stamps with Artist's power
Each "face Divine"—How truthful there
Are those you love, now loved still more.

But where this Artist? speak his name!
Let his proud Banner be unfurled,
For high upon the "scroll of fame"
Shall sound his name throughout the world.

The name of Vance shall bear the sway,
When thousands that now act, are gone;
They, like their works, shall pass away,
While Vance shall wear a victor's crown.

It is with very great pleasure we have it in our power to announce one of the most important historical works ever issued from the press. It is indeed what it purports to be, a great national work. "The Abridgment of the Debates of Congress, from Gales & Seaton's Annals of Congress; from their Register of Debates; and from the Official Reported Debates by John C. Rives—by Col. Thomas H. Benton, Author of Thirty Years' View. To be completed in 15 volumes, 8 vo., double columns, 750 pages each, comprising what is now contained in over 100 volumes. Price, $3 per volume. The first volume of this important National Work will be published about the first of January, and will be sold exclusively by subscriptions. From the strong interest shown by the public in the publication, we feel confident that a very large subscription list may be obtained, and that every town and village will furnish its quota of subscribers." We hope to see a work of this value in every Library and every Institution on the Pacific coast, as soon as possible after publication. That famous firm, D. Appleton & Co., are the Publishers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

☞ The Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the California Farmer, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the California Farmer, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

A PERFUMED BREATH

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A Beautiful Complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.

For sale by all druggists.
☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

CALIFORNIA AGENTS.

J. W. Sullivan, *near Post-Office, San Francisco.*
Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Pacific Express Company, *at all their Offices.*
Langton & Co., *at all their Offices.*
The Farmer can be found at the following places at all times
Ullman & Co. *P. O. Building, San Francisco.*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
Thos. T. Hooper, *Postmaster, Benicia.*
M. M. Richardson, *Sairsu.*
J. M. Dudley, Esq., *Napa City and County.*
J. F. Rosenbaum, *Stockton.*
P. F. Grant, *Deputy Postmaster, Santa Clara.*
J. B. Manny, *San Jose.*
A. A. Dunham, *Half-Moon Bay, will supply those who want papers.*

Foreign Agents.

J. Q. A. Warren, Boston, Mass., *Associate Editor and Corresponding Agent for the Eastern States, by whom Subscriptions and Advertisements are received—Office, 10 Washington street.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions for this paper.*
M. Ducaco, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*
. Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued, Publishers may continue to send them till all charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Postmasters would oblige, by a strict fulfillment to the regulations requiring them to notify Publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Postage of the Farmer.—The Postage of the Farmer to any part of the State is only 6½ *cents per quarter, or 26 cents per year.* This is the lawful postage established by Congress, and when more is exacted it is a violation of law

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ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather.*

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-3

Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong healthy plants, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon. Address to WM. PAUL, Mayfield Post-Office, Santa Clara County. v7-22*

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. O. M. Metcalfe, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFE, Proprietors.

WEDDELL HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, Ohio.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, Proprietor.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S
ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

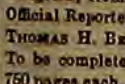
NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, Proprietor.

For Sale Low,

TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-21 tf WM. BABE, 163 Clay street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PACIFIC MUSEUM
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!



THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly whose [illegible] his keeper has twice [illegible] VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Worf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 600 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).
. Admission 25 cents. v7-2

The Farmer's Drill.
[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 29th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,
38 Gold street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK

(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand
HOES', ADAMS', } PRESSES. { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',
CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS

(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
in all their branches.

TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ Second-Hand Presses (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

. Particular attention paid to orders from California.*.*
Wm. Hagar, Jr., } WM. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.
John Hagar. }
v7-2 3m

IMPORTANT
TO THE LADIES!

THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of

SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
At very Reduced Prices.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

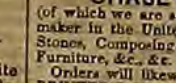
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.
U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
At very reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
v7-1 D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.



THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the International Hotel, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage.

Orders left at the International Hotel will be promptly attended to. A. ROLES.

Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "International Hotel." v6-18.

GEO. G. POPE & CO.,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 42 Clay street, between Davis and Drumm, San Francisco.
Liberal advancements made on consignments, at very low rates of interest. Storage in first class Fire-proof Warehouses at reduced rates.
Refer to Messrs. Macondray & Co.
" Morgan, Hathaway & Co. v6-13 3m.

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper, 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v6-10

BOOKS, &c.

Important Standard Publications
PUBLISHED BY

D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York.

APPLETONS' CYCLOPEDIA OF BIOGRAPHY, FOREIGN AND AMERICAN. Edited by the Rev. Dr. Hawks. 1 vol., royal 8vo. Illustrated with 600 Engravings. Cloth, $5; do., half-morocco, $6.

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ABRIDGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS, from 1789 to 1856. From Gales and Seaton's Annals of Congress, from their Register of Debates, and from the Official Reported Debates, by John C. Rives. By the author of the "Thirty Years' View." To be completed in 15 volumes. Volume I. now ready. Price, $3.

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Weekly—a Journal for the Farm, the Garden and the Fireside. New Volumes commence the first of January and July—each number consisting of Sixteen Large Quarto Pages. Two Dollars per annum. "Without question the best Agricultural Paper in the United States." "By far, at the head of the Agricultural Journals of the United States."

THE CULTIVATOR—Monthly—a Magazine of thirty-two octavo pages, now in its twenty-third year, and to commence with January, the Fourth Volume of its Third Series. It is now "made up" from the Country Gentleman, and though furnished at the low price of Fifty Cents a year, continues to maintain the rank it has ever held as the most Practical Farmer's Paper, and the ablest scientific authority in its peculiar sphere.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL REGISTER OF RURAL AFFAIRS—An annual volume of 144 pp., duodecimo—illustrated with 150 engravings. Number Three, for 1857, just issued, is even superior to its predecessors, and like them, forms a convenient repertory of more practical information, interesting to every country resident, than can elsewhere be obtained at four times the cost. Price Twenty-five Cents. Nos. 1 and 2, for 1855 and 1856, same price. Per Dozen, $2, sent post paid.

SPECIMEN NUMBERS

Of the Cultivator and Country Gentlemen are freely supplied to all applicants. We will send a copy of the Register to any one wishing to make use of it to procure subscriptions, on being informed to that effect. Address all letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions for any of the above works received at the offices of the Farmer and forwarded v7-2 tf

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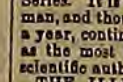
New Agricultural Books.



THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &c.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. (v7-2) WARREN & CO.

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

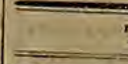
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.
Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.
The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.
Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conchlin.

One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
CHANGE OF BERTH.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A. M.	At 7½ A. M.	At 7 A. M.
12½ P. M.	11½ A. M.	11 A. M.
3 P. M.	2 P. M.	1½ P. M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

"EXCELSIOR."
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street,
6-11 SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

COMMISSION CARDS.

NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

☞ AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR.
HIRSHFELD & JORDAN,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 66 Clay street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.

WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW,
Purchased at
3m Market Cash Prices. v6-15

HAYDEN & HUMPHREY'S,
Produce Commission Merchants,
12 Clay street, San Francisco. v6-11 3m

W. E. MEAD. JNO. H. BENNETT.
MEAD & BENNETT,
Grain and Produce Merchants,
Corner of East and Merchant streets,
Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
v6 7 3m San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v6-10 3m

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M. J. POWER. C. S. NEWCOMB.
POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 28 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis), San Francisco.
v6-9 3m

JOHN T. LITTLE. RICHARD IVERS.
JOHN T. LITTLE & CO.,
Flour,
Grain
and Produce
Commission Merchants,
No. 30 Commercial Row, Clay street, bet. Davis and Drumm, San Francisco.
☞ Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments. v6-11 3m

E. C. McCOMB. T. A. BEATTY. J. J. McCOMB.
McCOMB & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Broadway and Battery streets, San Francisco.
Fire-Proof Warehouse, capacity of 3,000 tons—storage taken at customary rates.
☞ Liberal Cash advances made and Insurance effected when desired. v6-19 3m

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R. H. BENNETT. H. G. BLASDEL. W. L. KIRBY.
BENNETT, BLASDEL & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
. Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-7 3m

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WM. M. SCALES. SAM'L. S. JOHNSON.
SCALES & JOHNSON,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 40 Clay street, below Davis, San Francisco.
☞ Storage Furnished at low rates in Fire-Proof Warehouses and liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in store. v6-14 3m

---

W. J. BLAKE. L. HUMPHREY, JR.
W. J. BLAKE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE-SHIP SAN MARTIN,
Central Wharf, corner Commercial and East streets.
W. J. B. & Co. will receive Flour, Grain and other produce on consignment, and pledge themselves to do a *strictly commission business.* Vessels can haul alongside our store-ship and discharge, thereby saving the usual charge of drayage.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments, or on merchandise stored with us. v6-7 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent and Portable Saw Mills.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist Mills,
AND OTHER MACHINERY.
☞ Pamphlets with full descriptions will be forwarded to all applicants.
SCHROEDER STREET,
Between Baltimore and Fayette streets,
v6-21 3m Baltimore, Md.

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco.
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

WORTHLEY & CO.,
Dealers in
California Produce.
Horse Radish
Raised and put up (whole or grated), in packages to order.
ALSO,
New England Hop Roots,
For sale at No. 29 Clay street, between Drumm and East, San Francisco.
v6-10 3m

J. HOWELL & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
52 J street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Diamond Work, Jewelry, Quartz Settings,
At Wholesale and Retail.
BEING familiar with the manufacturing and fine artistical Jewelry work, our sales and work will be fully guaranteed as of the best quality.
Having experienced workmen, the most careful attention is paid to Diamond Setting, Quartz Manufacturing, Enameling and Engraving.
Chronometers and Watches repaired and warranted.
Every variety of Jewelry made to order—Californian in design, material and workmanship.
If our friends will but favor us with a call, we feel assured we can please them. v6-1 6m

---

B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Doors, Sash and Blinds,
French Windows, Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail.
South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

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C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v6 14 3m *San Francisco.*

C. S. HOBBS. O. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., Proprietors,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v6-11

DENNIS WIRE WORKS.
MANUFACTORY OF
Wire Cloth, Wire Netting,
Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Feeders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
No. 108 Clay street, between Battery and Sansome,
San Francisco, Cal.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of Premium Wire Cloth, for Flour and Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines.
☞ Workmen sent to any part of the State to set up and complete Wire Fence, in the most perfect order. v6-1 3m

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COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

Ladies' Department.

AT MY WINDOW.

BY MRS. MARY E. HEALY.

[The accompanying most felicitous effort of the author, from the Louisville Journal:]

Eyeing on the village street,
Gazing on the passers by,
Many faces meet my eye,
Telling each some tale to me.
Two kind the crowd I note—
Farmer with the homespun coat!
Well-dressed lady walking by!
Strength and Beauty meet each eye,
But by all save me, unseen,
Lady fair, it is thy due,
All our gallant country through;
Which from oldest to each charm,
Decking tastefully thy form,
Dost look, Gliding through the street,
Every poor that thou dost meet?

Come, fair lady, look with me
Far across you deep blue sea;
Are those creatures pale and wan,
Rising with the earliest dawn,
Toiling, Car those flowers so rare?
Nature's own seem scarce more fair:
Hair, fair lady, deck thy hair.
Pass not toiling half the night
See! upon those jewels bright,
Children shivering with the cold,
While yet young but looking old!

And in that rich lace I see
Blank eyes dimmed with misery,
And young cheeks all robbed of bloom,
Bending o'er that silken loom;
And thy tasty home, I'm sure,
Was bedecked by toiling poor.

Ah, I know thee—who thou art!
Or I might suspect that heart.
Well I know that merciless hand
Claws the lowliest in the land.
When the HEART the virtues bless,
Fear not thou too rich a dress!

Thou canst not avert the blows
Which unfeeling fate around them throws;
But within our own bright land
Thou may'st rest thy wearied hand;
From those eyes soft Pity's tear
Wounded hearts may soothe and cheer.

Farmer, with the homespun coat!
Forms of beauty round THEE float,
Rosy wife, with cheerful face,
Flitting round with rustic grace,
Turning with a nerve of steel,
All day long, the "spinning wheel."
Rosy children full of glee,
Now high in the apple tree;
Now in autumn's woods they go,
Where the "shell-bark" hickories grow;
And down they wade the stream,
Where the dancing minnows gleam.

Ripened fields of golden grain,
Waving like the rolling main;
Sunny meadows green and gay,
Where the snow-white lambkins play,
And where grows the scented hay;
Gamers full and running o'er
With the harvest's plenteous store.

And thy household band at night,
Gathered round the log-fire's light,
Listening oft to grandpa's lore
Of the dangerous days of yore,
When the savage from the wood
Broke upon their solitude.

Ye, whose narrow, soulless pride
From such toil would turn aside—
They whose every hour of toil
Is repaid by nature's smile—
Have ye ever known a bliss
Half so sweet, so pure as this?

Farmer!—but thy "team," I know,
Must have gone an hour ago;
Thou, fair lady, too, art gone,
And the hours are rolling on,
And my task must other be
Than to sit and dream of thee.

Corydon, Ind., December, 1855.

HER HEART'S NOT THERE.

Fairies dressed her for the bridal,
And wreathed her snowy brow;
They little heed the sorrow
That clouds her features now;
And there are smiles around her,
And glad sounds fill the air—
The supper hall is lighted,
But oh, her heart's not there!

He leads her to the altar,
And breathes into her ear
The tender vows oft spoken,
And answered by a tear.
She thinks of one departed,
And breathes a silent prayer,
And though the pledge she utters—
Still, still, her heart's not there.

She's left the home of childhood,
And mingles with the gay—
But scenes of joy and pleasures
Drive not her grief away.
Death lays his icy fingers
Upon her brow of care—
The grave receives a mourner—
A broken heart lies there!

EDUCATION OF DAUGHTERS.—Since there is a season when the youthful must cease to be young, and beauty to excite admiration, to learn how to grow old gracefully, is, perhaps, one of the rarest and most valuable arts that can be taught to women—to lay down beauty, who have nothing else to take up. It is for this sober season of life that education should lay up its rich resources. However disregarded hitherto they may have been, they will be wanted now. When admirers cease and flatterers become mute, the mind will be driven to retire into itself, and if it find no entertainment at home, it will be driven back again with increasing force. Yet, forgetting this, do we not seem to educate our daughters exclusively for the transient period of youth, when it is to maturer life we ought to advert. Do we not educate them for a crowd, and not for themselves? for show, and not for use? for time, and not for eternity?—[Mrs. Moore.

A Voice from the Sea.

THE letter from our friend and former correspondent "B." which we annex, will be read with much interest. The claims of a family required him to return to the East, and leave the "Land of Gold." His home in the Empire State was of more value to him than the uncertain wealth for which men toil here. That home was his empire; there he was enthroned a monarch in the affections of those he loved. Much as we regret that he should have left without attaining what he sought here, he is and will be richer there.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER will still be the medium through which he will hold converse with those to whom he was allied here by social and intellectual bonds, and we trust those to whom he has now appealed—Alice, Bessie, Katie, E. M. S., Old Block and Agricola, will not fail to respond to this "Voice from the Sea." We believe there is a sympathetic chord in kindred minds, that when touched reveals intellectual music; and our own sympathies go out to meet our friend, in the warmest wishes for his safe arrival at his home, where we know warm and true hearts await him; and we trust years of peace, prosperity and happiness shall be his to enjoy with them, and we know the same wish will be sent from those he has so kindly remembered.

Our columns will be the medium of future communion with our friends and our readers, and this will afford pleasure to all.

To the Editors, Readers, and Correspondents of the Farmer:

I introduced myself rather abruptly to you, some months ago, and have been a frequent visitor to your domicils ever since. I have presented to your notice many topics deemed of interest and importance to all well wishers of the State. I regret that I have been compelled, from the circumstances by which I was surrounded, to write in a hurried manner, and to often do injustice to the subject discussed.

Alice, Katie King, Bessie, E. M. S., Old Block and Agricola, seem like old and tried friends. The first object of interest to me in the FARMER is to look for one or all of the above names, and all the articles from their pens are read with great pleasure and interest. The various topics introduced by them, serve to cheer one in the midst of life's rugged path.

Man's every-day toils harrass and perplex the mind, and sooner or later break down the machinery of the body, which in its irregular and imperfect action deranges the mental economy, and very often paralyzes the whole man and renders him unfit for the severe, but ever-varying, duties of life. Whoever can throw a sunbeam across the thorny road we are compelled to tread, whoever plants a single flower that spreads its gay petals to the sun and perfumes the air with its rich fragrance, is thus far a benefactor to the human race.

The fair correspondents of the FARMER have woven many a garland of beauty to embellish its columns, and have added much to interest the reader, by their numerous articles, familiar home scenes. So vividly are they drawn, that many are constrained to exclaim, "Oh! that I were young again."

When the ladies of any country are able and willing to contribute to the columns of journals sustaining the great industrial interests of the country, there is a bright foture in store for that country. Our male writers have added to the literary wealth of the world far more largely than any other nation of the same age. At the same time our female writers have blended the graceful with the strong, and twined many wreaths of perennial beauty around the magnificent structures reared by stronger hands. Our female writers are enriching our national literature in many departments, in which they sometimes bear off the palm from the sterner sex.

Many of our fair countrywomen in California wield gifted pens, and may be justly considered as exerting a wide-spread influence for good in the State. Katie King! have you laid aside your pen? are we to hear from you no more? are there no themes, or no interests that can induce you to resume your labors, and lead your readers with the sprightly flow of your thoughts, as they gush forth in sparkling beauty, and elevate and cheer the heart in many a lonely hour? You surely can do much to cheer on those who are toiling around you. Do what you can, and you will promote your own happiness by contributing to that of those around you.

And Bessie, where is your pen? Why does your genius seek to hide itself, and not give free scope to your mental activity? You may add something to the happiness of some one whose face you may never behold. Into the rugged mountain gorge, into the miner's lonely cabin, or to the dwellers on the ranch, your pen may carry comfort and hope, and thus cheer many a lonely dwelling. Why not use it then?

Alice sometimes peeps down from her mountain home, just to see how the denizens of the cities, valleys and plains are progressing in life's journey. We suppose that the snowy mantle has long since been thrown around her dwelling, and that she peers forth upon the wintry sky with the stars blazing around the mighty dome that bends over and around her. But when the fleecy drapery passes away, and spring spreads her gorgeous carpet of flowers upon hill and plain, let us hear again, Alice, will you not?

E. M. S.: Why sweep those mournful strings so long? Why call up around you, by your magic pen, those wailing notes of sorrow, that cast a cloud of sadness upon the hearts of those who read, and invest all you write with a peculiar charm, tinged with woe. Those who read them love to linger under their spell, as they would around a crushed flower, lovely in its ruins, throwing around you its last and choicest perfume as it passes away from the gaze of mortals.

Life has more of joy than of sorrow, more of good than of ill. We live in a bright and beautiful world. There is more of sunshine than of shade, more beauty than deformity. Look then, I beg you, upon the smiling landscape and the sparkling stream, and from them up to nature's God, and rejoice.

I see Old Block peeping out from behind bags of gold and express matter, wondering what I am to say to him. Did I not know him personally, I should hardly dare address so renowned a personage. But having seen a part of the "proof" of his last letter to Alice, I am fully persuaded his heart is all right, and that he can write better *with* spectacles, than many can without them. As he is a banker and wishes short yarns and good security, I will just say to him, continue as you have begun, in well doing, and you will have your reward.

With diffidence and profound respect I mention the name of one who has contributed so much to the columns of the FARMER. His articles are rich in classic lore, are filled with massive gems of original thought, wrought into an unbroken logical chain by a master mind, and polished with the practiced skill of the rhetorician's hand. May he long be spared to enrich your columns with his varied and useful knowledge.

It will ever be a source of regret to me, that I could not have had the pleasure of clasping by the hand the veritable AGRICOLA, the correspondent of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, under the bright skies of the glorious Golden State. My first greeting and farewell to him come from the sea.

CHRISTMAS MORNING,
Steamer Sonora, off Cape St. Lucas.

This will notify the reader of the above, that I am no longer in California, and it remains for me to say, that I have no expectation of ever beholding that glorious land again. Ties and duties, paramount to all that California can ever impose upon me, imperatively demand my presence at my distant home.

I am now on my way to that home after a long, and, to me, painful absence. I too, have daughters and sons, who morning and night kneel before heaven's high altar and pray for God's blessing upon their dear father in California. One who has never seen the form of her father, nightly, as she rests her little head upon her pillow, falls asleep with the words, "God bless my dear pa-pa," lingering upon her rosy lips.

To such fond and loving hearts, I am now returning, after long years of wandering, anxiety and toil. Who can blame me for tarrying no longer in the beautiful land of the Occident.

Though I shall probably never hold any personal converse with any of you again, yet I hope occasionally, through the columns of the FARMER, to chat awhile with my old friends, if our mutual friend the Colonel shall think my yarns worth the space they would occupy in his paper.

Wishing you, one and all, long life, health, prosperity and happiness, I am, as ever,

Yours, B.

The Lights and Shadows of Memory.

FEBRUARY 14, 1856.

THIS is Sunday morning! and with it comes a strange kind of melancholy, I know not what.

A thousand tender recollections crowd upon my thoughts, and then depart like clouds, that chase each other along the moonlit sky—now light, now dark, and yet an unchanged cold and gloomy aspect o'ercanopies all.

And yet, how often—oh! how often, the memories of days that are gone, long ago—aye, to return not—recalled to my mind the sweet dreams of my early childhood, wherein was hope, friendship and love—all now melted away like a fairy frost-work. Alas! farewell, ye light dreams of my fancy; ye have faded and gone, and with ye, my childhood hopes and the friends I used to love so fondly—among the things that were. Gone from all save their sweet memory, whereon I love so much to dwell. Yea, I love to gaze sometimes on the past—on those long-cherished memories, which fade not, which deceive not, which cannot betray. In thee alone there is truth; and though to call up the past from the deep and oblivious bosom of years that have flown, wherein day by day it has been quietly inurned, doth ofttimes fill my heart with overflowing tears, that, ere they reach my eyelids, fall within the deepest, tenderest recesses of my very soul, as if to scorch the few sweet hopes that still linger there.

Yet still, amid the ills of life, it is pleasant to look back upon the past; and however much there may be of sorrow or affliction mingled with it, still there is so much I love, so fondly and so dearly, that when I review the traces still so fresh in my mind, and think how tenderly, oh how tenderly, I have watched over those that have gone to join the innumerable hosts whose spirits have now passed to the pale, cold realms of death's eternal shade—it is then, O then, that I could wish to quit this vale of misery and woe, and become a part of what men call—Memory.

RAPHAELINA.

MAN AND WOMAN.—M—Man is a Marvelous and Matchless Model of Mechanism; a Mutable Mass of Mirth and Misanthropy; Merry Midst Mourning, Mournful Midst Mirth. Man Mars his Mundane Mission by Mixing in Monstrous Mummeries, Mindless of the Meek Monitions of his Mighty Master, Mildly Misprising his Mild and Moderate Mandates Mid the Manifold Manifestations of the Multiplied Mercies Meted out by his Maker. Muse, then, Misguided Mortal, on the Magnitude of thy Misdemeanors, Mind not the Meretricious Machinations of Malevolent Ministers, but Merit the Meed of a Merciful Mission.

W—Woman, Who, Whilome Was Wrought upon by the Wheedling Words of the Wily one, since When the World Weeps o'er its Wickedness. Wanting Women, the World Were a Waste and We Wending our Weary Way through its Wilderness, Would Waft our Wailings to the Winds and Waves. Woman, Without thy Winning Ways, Wealth Were Worthless, a Will o' the Wisp. The Witchery of thy Wooing Words Works Wonders like the Waving of the Wizard's Wand; Witness thy Weariless Watchings o'er the Wounded and Wretched, Withstanding our Waywardness through Weal and Woe. Wanton Waddlers on the Wane, Writhing under Wrinkles, may Wage a Warfare with, but the Wise Welcome and Worship thee.

AGRICULTURAL.

WIRE FENCE,

FOR

Farms, Highways, Railroads, Cemeteries, Gardens, &c.

THE results of experience and the theories of science all attest that this mode of fence is superior to any heretofore in use, in economy, strength, closeness, elegance, portability and durability.

This fence is varnished with asphaltum varnish, which protects it from rust, and imparts to it a beautiful black color. It is perfectly secure as a barrier against farm stock; does not catch the wind; indestructible by fire or freshet; does not confine the heat, but admits freely the solar rays; does not occupy the soil, or harbor vermin, as stone walls and quickset hedges do; requires no repair, save a coating of varnish once in four or five years, and possesses sufficient elasticity to enable it, without the least injury, to experience that expansion by the heat of summer, and that contraction by the cold of winter, which have been so fatal to other modes of iron fence.

Each roll contains Twenty Rods, sixteen and a-half feet per rod. The fence is secured to the posts by staples (hook-headed screws); one staple over each lateral wire, at each post. The posts are of the usual strength, and are of wood, though they may be of iron or stone; they are set ten feet apart; and no rails are required.

The following kinds of this fence are most in use; and the prices annexed are the retail cash prices:

No. 1, 3¼ feet high, 3 inch mesh, 4 lateral wires of No. 10 wire, body of No. 14 wire, $2 00 per rod.
No. 2, 3¼ feet high, 3 inch mesh, 2 lateral wires of No. 10 wire, body No. 14 wire, $1 75.
No. 3, 2¾ feet high, 3 inch mesh, 3 lateral wires of No. 10 wire, body of No. 14 wire, $1 50.
No. 4, 2¾ feet high, 3 inch mesh, 2 lateral wires of No. 10 wire, body of No. 14 wire, $1 37½.
No. 5, 1¾ feet high, 3 inch mesh, 2 lateral wires of No. 12 body of No. 15 wire, $1 75.
No. 6, 3¼ feet high, 6 inch mesh, 4 lateral wires of No. 10 wire, body of No. 12 wire, $1 25.
No. 7, 3¼ feet high, 6 inch mesh, 2 lateral wires of No. 10 wire, body of No. 12 wire, $1.
No. 6, Extra, 3¼ feet high, 6 inch mesh, 4 lateral wires of No. 8 wire, body of No. 11 wire, $1 50.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are most used for Gardens, Cemeteries, Trellises, and other places where beauty is the quality most desired. Nos. 6 and 7, and No. 6 Extra, are best adapted for Farms, Railroads, Highways, and for other purposes where strength and efficiency are the most necessary qualities.

J. E BUTTS, JR., & CO.,
(Successors to the L. W. Fence Company),
v6-9 3m No. 38 Water street, Boston.

L. P. & W. F. DODGE'S
DOUBLE ACTING PUMP.

(Patented June 7th, 1853.)

THESE Pumps are double acting, and combine both the Suction and Force Principles. The Pistons are of the best bell metal composition, making them available for use in either hot or cold liquids.

The Cylinder is without divisions or chambers, has no valves at the eduction port, and is bored out perfectly true and smooth. From the construction of the cylinder and water passages, the pistons require no packing, being fitted perfectly to the cylinder. Two important evils in Pumps generally, are thus overcome—viz: the amount of power required to work them, and the wear of the packing. The cylinder and pistons being perfectly true and smooth, it naturally follows that there should be less friction, and, consequently, less wear, than in pumps generally.

The water enters the cylinder upon its side, at each end alternately, passes through the piston heads, and is discharged through the round air-vessel in the center of the pump. These pistons are each furnished with a valve, connected in such a manner that both must operate simultaneously, one valve opening at the precise moment the other closes; consequently these pumps may be run at higher speed than pumps generally.

These pumps have received numerous Medals, Diplomas and commendatory notices from various State and and County Fairs, including Medal and Diploma at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York

The power of a single individual applied to the size usually furnished for family use, is sufficient to draw water from a well twenty-five feet deep, and throw it upwards of fifty feet from a hose-pipe, rendering it a very efficient FIRE ENGINE, ready for use at any moment.

Circulars containing full information relative to size, prices, &c, may be obtained by addressing the

MESSRS. DODGE, Newburgh, N. Y;
Or, KELLOGG & DODGE,
v6-22 Charleston, S. C.

Reapers, Threshers, Horse Powers, Mowers.

S. L. PALMER & CO. have now on hand and on the way the following Machines, all of the best patents, with late improvements, which they offer at low rates:

Palmer & Williams' Self-Raking Reaper;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
McCormick's Reaper and Mower;
Hussey's, Baltimore do do
Manny's do do
Burrill's do do
Palmer's celebrated Mowers—Patented Jan., 1855,
Ketchum's do
Stephenson & Bardsal's Threshers;
Pitts' 8 and 10-horse do
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Perrigo's Patent 8 and 10 Horse Powers;

with a general variety of the best Agricultural and Harvesting Implements, which we offer at the lowest prices.

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To Farmers.

5,000 LBS. ALFALFA, or Chili Clover;
10,000 lbs SEED RYE;
10,000 lbs California Pea Beans;
1,000 lbs Red Clover;
1,000 lbs Timothy, or Hard's Grass;
25 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass.

A full assortment of fresh GARDEN SEEDS by every express, and *guaranteed*.

Prentis & Page's 30 and 36 inch Grist Mills;
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For sale by H. McNALLY,
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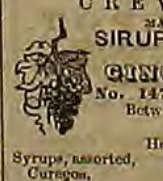
CALIFORNIA WINES.



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No. 147 Jackson street,
Between Kearny and Montgomery streets,
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Have constantly on hand

Syrups, assorted,	Bitters,	Hock Wine,
Curaçoa,	Peppermint,	Sauterne,
Anisette,	Vermouth,	Claret,
Maraschino,	Assorted Liquors,	Muscatel,
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Cherry Brandy,	Aniseado,	&c, &c.
CALIFORNIA WINE,	Absynthe,	Kumel.

Also, Coloring for Liquors, Essence of Ginger, &c.

For sale to the Jobbing Trade only, at the lowest prices, in Kegs or Cases. v6-11 3m

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. PROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass.

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v6-11 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

H. WELLS & CO.,
FLORENCE, New Hampshire Co., Mass.,

ARE at all times prepared to fill orders for any size (single or double) of WELL'S PATENT (Improved) PREMIUM CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which take the lead of all other mills in market for manufacturing lumber.

Also, MORRISON'S SHINGLE MACHINES, which rive, shave and joint perfectly, sixty shingles per minute.

Self-Setting, Shingle and Lath Sawing Machines, capable of sawing 1,000 shingles per hour, or 4,000 laths per day. Cuts and List of Prices sent by mail when desired. v6-19 3m

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; NEW ORANGE WATER-MELON; RING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
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CHINESE SUGAR CANE,
OR,
SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 50 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
ATLANTA, November 7, 1855. v6-22

SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 CALIFORNIA STREET.

THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of

Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety;
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed;
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.

—ALSO,—

Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.

☞ **All Seeds Warranted Fresh.** ☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

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(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
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SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,

No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.

A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of

Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.

Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to. J. R. RAY,
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Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.

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v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.

WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v6-13

Shell Mound Nurseries
AND
FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Adantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address

R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-16 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

J.L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

THE LION CO. BREWERY,

No. 136 Pine street, San Francisco.

Constantly on hand a stock of

ALE AND PORTER,

In Barrels and Half-Barrels,

Not to be excelled in either Strength or Flavor by any brewery in the Eastern States.

TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—All orders promptly executed. Please forward your orders per Express.

N. B.—The highest market price paid for Brewing Barley.

☞ **Sam. Doake** is authorized Agent for the LION ALE CO., at Sacramento. v6-2 3m

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

105 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade."

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

v6-15 tf1 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 105 Jessie street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

PREMIUM ALE.

THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR THE BEST CALIFORNIA ALE was awarded the "LION COMPANY BREWERY," 136 Pine street, at the late Agricultural Fair, held at San Jose, for the Year 1856.

The above company intend to keep up their reputation for making the best Ale in the country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

All orders from the country promptly executed and delivered free of any charge in the city. v6-13

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.

PURCHASED BY

MESSRS. WM. MEYER-ELTON & CO.,

150 Jackson street (above Montgomery),

SAN FRANCISCO.

E. C. PECK,

Sash, Door and Blind Factory, (on the Levee)

SACRAMENTO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Gardens,

On Sixth street, San Jose City.

J. B. RONTEMPS,.....PROPRIETOR.

THE undersigned wishes to invite his friends and patrons to visit his Gardens and see how much can be done in little time. To his famous Artesian Well he would call especial attention.

His Gardens have been only seven months under cultivation, yet he will offer a fine lot of Grape Vines, Rose Bushes, Currant Trees, Honeysuckle and Locust Trees; and will offer many Garden Plants for sale this Autumn, and would be happy to have the patronage of his friends. 3m v6-13

Pacing Stallion "Billy Blossom."

THIS celebrated Stallion challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States for from $1000 to $5000, to go in harness, one mile heats, the best two in three, or the best three in five, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, any time out of his standing season, as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars inquire of H. McNALLY, Agent, 25 Washington st, below Battery, San Francisco.

☞ Due notice will be given when and where he will stand. v6-24 4t

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.

I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250.

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.

Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,

Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.

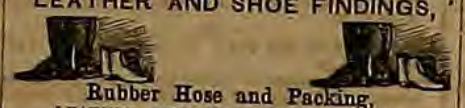
Residence—MADISON, Morris county, New Jersey.

v6-21 3m

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,

v6-6 San Francisco.

O. H. BOGART,

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,

No. 113 Washington street,

Third door West of the Custom House, between Battery and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of fine

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Baskets, Lines and Hooks.

Also, a large assortment of Percussion Caps, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Whistles, Telescopes, Compasses, and every article necessary for the Sportsman. v6-19 3m

EDWARD PELOUZE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,

Importer of and Dealer in

New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,

147 SACRAMENTO STREET,

between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.

☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

. Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

O. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

108 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v6-11

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pole and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny), Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v6-16

WM. SCHMOLZ,

U. S. Surveyor's Instrument Maker,

118 Montgomery street, San Francisco,

HAS always on hand Theodolites, Transit Instruments, Solar and Surveyor's Compasses, Leveling Instruments (of every description), Leveling Staves, Chains, Mountain Barometers and Thermometers, &c. The first premium was awarded Wm. Schmolz, for ten different Mathematical Instruments in the State Fair and the only manufacturer of Instruments on the Pacific Coast.

Surveyors and Engineers,

before purchasing elsewhere, should see our new Improved Instruments. Instruments made, repaired and warranted by Wm. Schmolz, 118 Montgomery street. v5-25

JOHN L. OTTIGNON.

PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,

159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Varnish, Japan, Enamelled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.

Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.

N. B.—Prices to suit the times v5-14 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,

v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galens and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c. v6-1 3m

600 Peoria Premium Steel Plows.

THIS CELEBRATED PLOW, manufactured by Messrs. Toby & Anderson, at Peoria, Ill., is the most complete and finished Plow ever offered for sale in California.

They are packed in cases of ten each, so that they can be shipped, with small expense, to the different agricultural districts. All the genuine Peoria Plows are marked "Toby & Anderson, Peoria, Ill., on the beam."

For sale by SOUTHWORTH & CO.
" " " 44 Battery street near California.
" " " C. P. GREENLY & CO., Stockton.
" " " BAKER & HAMILTON, Sac. City.
v6-15 " " " TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

California Premium Plows.

ALL WHO USE THEM KNOW THEIR VALUE!

THEY received the Premium at the State Agricultural Fair of the present year. They are a Cast Pow, with Steel Point, and are warranted to do as good work in any soil as the best Steel Plow ever made, and are

Light, Strong and Durable!

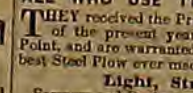
Farmers and Dealers are requested to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

We are likewise making STEEL PLOWS of all sizes. Our Plows are all Polished, both Premium and Steel.

E. BAKER, J street,

v6-13 3m between 10th and 11th, Sacramento.

To the Farmers.



THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes, Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,

v6-11 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Agricultural Business.

AN opportunity now offers to one or two persons who desire to enter into a very profitable business, and can furnish $5,000 each. The chance is a rare one, and the most satisfactory testimony can be given of its success.

None need communicate that cannot command the ready money for the immediate commencement of the enterprise.

The utmost confidence can be relied upon, and no person will be treated with but the principal. Letters, with real signature, addressed to "G. A B." and left at, or mailed to the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, will receive prompt reply. v6-15

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

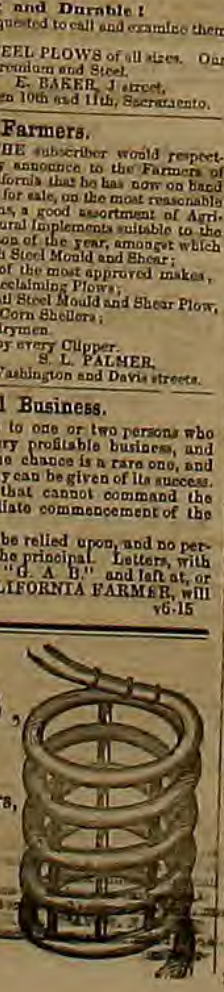
SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.



No. 80 Jackson street,

v6-11 3m SAN FRANCISCO.

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor. California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ **Old Shutters on Hand.** ☜ v6-14 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-14 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of polishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-6. HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

Coffey & Risdon Boiler Works,

Corner of Bush and Market streets, opposite the Oriental Hotel,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned, who have been foremen, managers, and active partners in the above establishment for the past three years, having purchased Mr. Snow's interest in the same, will continued the business as heretofore at the old stand, where we are prepared to manufacture Steam Boilers of every description, Steam and Water Pipe, and do Sheet Iron Work of all kinds at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Particular attention paid to all orders from the Mines for Steam Boilers or Water Pipe, Engines or Pumps for Mining and Agricultural purposes.

COFFEY & RISDON,

v6-11 3m (Successors to Thos. Snow & Co.)

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that o'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

California Steam Navigation Company.

THE fast and splendid low pressure steamers NEW WORLD and ANTELOPE will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of K street.

The steamer NEW WORLD, S. Seymour, Master, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The steamer ANTELOPE, E. A. Poole, Master, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The steamer HELEN HENSLEY, E. O. M. Chadwick, Master, every Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings

Steamer CLEOPATRA, W. H. Taylor, Master, will leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and

Steamer GOV. DANA, W. S. Summers, Master, will leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. from bark Orb.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.

The steamers SAM SOULE, G. V. Hight, Master; and GEM, M. Littleton, Master, will leave for the above named places on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the storeship Antelope.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the office of the California Steam Navigation Company, on board the brig Globe.

v5-10 A. REDINGTON, Agent.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED. The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by

BARRY & PATTEN,

116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF

All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

In this preparation the [illegible] medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most efficient alterative aids, the most salutary production of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendation and the approbation of the public; and has established itself upon a reputation for great use and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1859.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS—Gentlemen—I feel [illegible] to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other [illegible] to a trial of it, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very distressing cough [illegible], which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine [illegible] I procured a bottle, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regard, Yours, &c.

[illegible] FITZGERALD, Lieut. U.S.A.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, [illegible] New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; P. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE

TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been [illegible] by [illegible], while experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and [illegible] so easily [illegible] that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, the [illegible] by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton [illegible] New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; P. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6-21 3m

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city [illegible]

LITTLE.

WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?

LITTLE.

WHO puts up the most [illegible] Prescriptions?

LITTLE.

WHO is ever ready to [illegible] at short notice?

LITTLE.

WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT [illegible] modate the public?

LITTLE.

WHO never employs boys [illegible]

LITTLE.

WHO has the largest and best [illegible] of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles in the city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells Dr. [illegible] Pectoral [illegible] only 25 cts. a box), the [illegible] remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the real [illegible] Liniment, by the pint, quart bottle?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CANTHARIDES preparation for the Hair [illegible] restores gray hair fully, prevents it falling, makes it grow, and sets the head so nicely?

LITTLE.

WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

W. B. LITTLE,

CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,

[illegible] Montgomery street,

v6-17 3m Between Commercial and [illegible]

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

Keep constantly on hand

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.

Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.

☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.

Nos. 44 and 46 California street,

(Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco.)

C. L. TAYLOR,

J. H. BRADLEY, v6-7 3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!

FOR SALE BY

COOK, FOLGER & CO.,

No. 123 Front street, San Francisco.

30,000 GALLONS OF POLAR OIL!!!

CRUDE OR BLEACHED,

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

SPERM,

ELEPHANT,

LARD,

and NEATSFOOT OILS.

CAMPHENE.

Having completed the most extensive Camphene Manufactory in the State, we are now prepared to fill orders for Camphene and Burning Fluid at the lowest rates.

Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine.

v5-7 3m COOK, FOLGER & CO.,

123 Front street, San Francisco.

New Books Received.

MARRYING TOO LATE, a Tale, by Geo. Wood, author of Peter Schlemihl in America, and Modern Pilgrims. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

HOME AND THE WORLD, by the author of Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MEMOIRS OF WASHINGTON, with illustrations; by Mrs. C. M. Kirkland: Appleton & Co.

MAN-OF-WAR LIFE, a Boy's Experience in the U. S. Navy, during a voyage made round the World in a Ship of the Line; by Charles Wordhoff.

THE MERCHANT VESSEL, a Sailor Boy's Voyages to see the World; by same author.

WHALING AND FISHING; by same author.

The above series are just published by Moore, Wilstach, Keyes & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. There have been no better works written upon a seaman's life since Dana, and are admirably adapted for young people interested in traveling adventure, containing a vast amount of information and the truest description of a seaman's life.

[Copies of each of the above were received by the last steamer, and of which we shall make more mention in future.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Farmer and Emigrant's Complete Guide, or Hand Book—with copious Hints, Recipes and Tables, designed for the Farmer and Emigrant; by Josiah T. Marshall: Published by Applegate & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio:

A most valuable work, especially for settlers and emigrants, containing important articles especially adapted to their life, derived from the best sources in the country; some of the articles of greatest value are from the Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, and from standard Miscellanies, thus combining a complete directory and guide which has long been desired for the emigrant. Full descriptions relative to purchasing and clearing timber land, prairie farming and general management of a farm, also the diseases of cattle, sheep and swine, and the methods of treatment and cure, are fully given. A medical department, with useful hints for the treatment of wounds, bites, etc.; chapters on the fruit garden, fruit trees, etc.; with a glance at the Constitution of the United States, and a whole miscellany of recipes, etc., for the household department.

WHEN WILL THE PIANOS COME BACK?—The increase of travel on the steamers up and down the Sacramento river, and the handsome profits now received by the California Steam Navigation Company, will induce them, we trust, to return the *Pianos* which once added so much to the pleasure of a trip on the river, and at the same time gave such a social look to the handsome saloons of the steamers. We understand that the New Steam Company intend to place Chickering's best on each of their boats, on the first trip, and to add a collection of music of the very best and latest authors.

SERENITY of mind is nothing worth, unless it has been earned; a man should be susceptible of passions, and able to subdue them.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of CHARLES DOUGLAS CLARK, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland. When last heard from (11th June, 1854) was at Salmon River, Shasta county. Any information regarding said person will be thankfully received at the office of this paper, 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

TEA WAREHOUSE.
C. D. CUSHING & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA GOODS,
145 Washington street (Montgomery Block,)
SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE opened as above, and will keep constantly for sale
At very Low Prices,
Wholesale and Retail,
A full and complete assortment of fresh imported Country Made Green and Black Teas, selected with care for city and country trade, all *warranted* to give entire satisfaction in quality and price; and the attention of
Traders, Hotel and Restaurant Keepers and Families,
is respectfully invited to the same.
We have received per "John Stuart," and other recent arrivals—
Extra Fine English Breakfast Tea;
Extra Fine Young Hyson Tea;
Superior and Fine Imperial Tea;
Superior and Fine Oolong Tea;
Superior and Fine Pouchong Tea;
All put up in the best style, in 8-lb, 24-lb and 48-lb packages; in 1-lb and 2-lb caddies; in ½-lb and 1-lb papers.
☞ Our ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA in store will, on trial, be found superior in quality and flavor to any Black Tea in this market.
☞ Orders for Teas of any description will be promptly and faithfully filled and shipped, free of drayage, to any part of the country. As our prices are fixed, parties may rely on being equally well served by order, as if personally present.
Terms Cash.
145 Washington street, San Francisco, Sept. 26th, 1856. v6-10 1m

RETAIL PRICES OF
Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.
MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engraving	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.
A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.
F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,
HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 2m

JOSEPH C. PALMER, CHARLES W. COOK, | GEORGE W. WRIGHT, EDWARD JONES.
PALMER, COOK & CO.,
BANKERS, corner of Washington and Kearny streets, fronting the Plaza, San Francisco, California, buy and sell Exchange on all the principal Eastern cities. Bullion, Certificates of Deposit, etc., bought at the highest market rates.
Collections made and Money Transmitted, and all business connected with banking transacted.
☞ Agent in New York—
v6 1 JOHN COOK, JR., 31 Broadway

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

CLOTHING, &c.

Pennsylvania State Elections.
"EXCELSIOR."
IMMENSE ATTRACTION
AT
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
No. 170 Montgomery street.

BY the arrival of the "Golden Gate," bringing the news of the Election in Pennsylvania, Walter & Tompkins have received an invoice of splendid goods, in addition to their already elegant assortment.
Only Look in their Windows!
If you wish to see the choicest selections of CASHMERES and VESTINGS in this City,
FRESH FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES!
G. F. Walter, having returned, can now be found at his post, ready to serve his friends and the public generally, having been employed constantly during his absence in New York in catering to the taste of his numerous customers.
It is now conceded that W. & T. have not over-reached their motto, that they are entitled to be called the
"EXCELSIORS OF THE PACIFIC."
At their place can be found, at all times, the latest makes of European fabrics, fresh from the looms of the factors.
In addition to the piece goods you can obtain
CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING
From the well known house of
CRONEY & LENT, 753 Broadway, New York.
All the Clothing sold by W. & T. is manufactured expressly to their order.
New style Raglan Overcoats, of light and heavy material; and those splendid FROCK COATS that have taken, and still keep the lead.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description. Particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
No. 170 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre,
v6-16 tf New York Store.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!
Notwithstanding the late Accident to the Panama Railroad, the
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
WE invite the public to call and examine our Goods, that they may be satisfied we have the Finest Assortment and the best quality of Clothing in this State. We have received from our house, 335 Broadway, New York, the latest styles of
BLACK, BLUE, BROWN AND OLIVE FROCK COATS;
BLACK AND BLUE DRESS COATS;
BLACK, BLUE AND RIFLE GREEN BUSINESS COATS;
A large variety of
BUSINESS COATS, VESTS AND PANTS;
ALSO,
RICH VELVET VESTS AND PARTY VESTS;
HEAVY FRENCH AND ENGLISH CASSIMERE PANTS, &c., and everything in the line of Furnishing Goods of a superior quality. Also,
Sole Leather Trunks, Valises, &c., &c.
As we are always happy in showing our Goods, we invite all to come and examine our stock. We feel confident we can suit every one in style and quality, and we guarantee we can sell you a *better article* at a *less price* than any Clothing House in California.
Satisfy yourselves by giving us a call, at the
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
CORNER CLAY AND KEARNY STREETS,
v6-8 SAN FRANCISCO.

J. C. EDDY & CO.'S
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS
AND
Furnishing Goods,
As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,
AT LOWER PRICES
Than any other Establishment in the State.
Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1tf

REMOVAL.
Mercantile Library Association.
THE ROOMS OF THE ASSOCIATION, being those formerly occupied by the Pacific Club, on the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, over the Banking House of Messrs. Pioche, Bayerque & Co., will be thrown open to the public on Monday next (15th of December instant). The rapidly increasing extent of the Library and the constant accession of members, rendered it imperative that more spacious apartments should be secured for the purposes of the Institution. The new rooms will afford ample accommodations and will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. A GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will constitute a new and attractive feature in the new rooms, and the attention of citizens and others having Paintings and other Works of Art in their possession, is respectfully called thereto; all such objects will be received and receipted for; they will be conspicuously displayed, and will be at all times subject to the order of the depositors. To artists especially this will afford a favorable opportunity to exhibit their works; and the Directors cordially invite them to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered.
Books of Reference, Maps, Charts and Manuscripts would be gladly received on the same conditions; also, Natural Curiosities and Specimens for the formation of a Cabinet.
In order to allow proper time for the removal and rearrangement, the Library and Reading will be closed from this date, until Monday, December 15th. v6-24

To Florists, Nursery and Seedsmen, and Others.
WANTED, by an Englishman, forty years of age, a situation as GARDENER. I am an industrious and thorough practical Gardener, in all its branches, having propagated and grown Camellias, Ericas, Fuchsias, and Azalias, and many other kinds of Greenhouse plants, and a great many kinds of Evergreen, Forest, Fruit and ornamental Shrubs and Plants. I am expert and successful in budding and grafting, having had a large practice at it in an English Nursery; can weigh and put up seeds, with most people for quickness; can write a good plain hand, and my character is unimpeachable. Should any gentleman want such a person I am willing to engage with him for moderate wages, and he will find me quite equal to what I have said of myself, when engaged.
Please state what wages would be given, &c.
Address HIRAM STIDOLPH,
Harr's Ranch, Dickenson's Ferry,
v6-23 4t* Stanislaus County, Cal.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front,
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.
THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000	gallons	Crude Whale Oil;
10,000	"	Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000	"	Sperm Oil;
6,000	"	China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000	"	China Nut Oil—in case
3,000	"	China Tea—in bbls.;
1,600	"	Tanners' Oil;
3,000	"	Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.
To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
v7-6 3m San Francisco

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v6-10 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

[PREMIUM ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.]
Mountain View Nursery,
Three-Quarters of a Mile from San Jose.

THE Proprietor offers for sale the present season a large stock of fine Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and every variety of Garden Plants.
Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of Native Trees, and particularly the Evergreens of California, which are as fine as the world can produce.
A very fine collection of extra fine Roses are worthy of especial notice.
The Proprietor, having been in previous years connected with his brother in the United States Nursery, on the new Mission Road at San Francisco, and having former experience, is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.
WM. O'DONNELL.
v6-21 3m

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!
Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.
THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

Dwarf Pears	20 varieties.
Plum	12 "
Apricot Plum	6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	7 "

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.
3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.
Strawberry Plants, &c.
Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.
For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to
v6-10 3m GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.

United States Nursery,
On the New Mission Road, San Francisco.

THE Proprietor of this large Nursery and Garden desires to call the particular attention of the friends of Horticulture to the collection now offered, among which are the following:
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Roses, of every choice variety;
Green-house Plants, and Garden Plants.
Together with every article needed in Orchard, Garden, Greenhouse, Parlor or Garden.
The undersigned would most respectfully invite purchasers to visit his Garden and Greenhouses. Having been long established in the business he is confident he can furnish everything desired, as agreeably as any other establishment.
v6-21 tf JAMES O'DONNELL.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, New York.
WM. R. PRINCE & CO. offer for sale as follows:
Fruit and Ornamental Trees (including evergreens) of all kinds and sizes;
Shrubbery, Roses, Bulbous and Herbaceous Flowering Plants;
Dahlias, Tree and Herbaceous Paonies;
Greenhouse Plants of all kinds, including 500 splendid varieties of Camellias.
ALSO,
Stocks for ingrafting Fruit Trees;
Young Trees of all kinds suitable for Nurseries;
Fruit and Ornamental Tree and Shrub Seeds, including Evergreens;
Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds in any quantity, at lowest wholesale rates, of the present crop, and warranted of the first quality;
DIOSCOREA BATATAS, or Chinese Potato, the only American grown stock in the Union;
Figs, Olives, Pomegranates, Licorice, Tanner's Sumach, Madder, &c., in quantity for plantations;
Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Blackberries of all the superior varieties.
This establishment comprises the most extensive collection in the Union.
Priced Catalogues at the lowest rates will be sent to applicants.
N. B.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Almond, Prune, Apricot and other Fruit Seeds in any quantity. v6-5

Pioneer Nursery.
THE undersigned, proprietor of this now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.
Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about thirty-five varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.
We call your attention particularly to our Seedling Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:
ALAMEDA, July 25th, 1856.
The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. Myers, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of Peach that we have yet met with on this coast.
George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
Henry Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sonntag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.
We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.
Our stock embraces—

40,000	Apple Trees, forty varieties, one, two and three years old;
30,000	Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties;
4,000	Peach Trees, two years old, "
1,000	Pear Trees, "
1,000	Cherry Trees, "
1,000	Plum Trees, "
1,000	Apricot Trees, "
1,000	Nectarine Trees, "

Also, Almond, Fig and Quince Trees;
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated Nursery.
We particularly invite our citizens to our Nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.
A. H. MYERS,
v6-19 3m Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda, Alameda Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of
Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants
to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.
FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:
Apple, Peach, Pear,
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.
Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.
We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.
ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.
Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.
GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.
☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.
☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

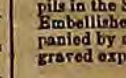
NOTICE.
We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.
Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.
☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

BOOKS, &c.

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜
FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

J. LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of
Five Hundred Wood Engravings!
It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:
Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Important New Works,
JUST PUBLISHED BY



D. APPLETON & CO.,
346 and 348 Broadway, New York.
I.
THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC. By the author of "The Wide, Wide World." 1 vol., 12mo., cloth, $1 25. The popularity of this work bids fair to more than equal the former work by this talented author.
II.
COMMODORE PERRY'S JAPAN EXPEDITION—Executed at the command of the American Government. Written out from the Journals of the Commodore and his Officers. By Francis L. Hawks, D. D. 1 volume, 8vo., with upwards of 200 Engravings. Price in cloth $5 00; ½mo., $6 00; full calf, $7 00; full morocco, $8 00.
This book, containing as it does, the record of one of the most brilliant National Expeditions ever undertaken, and illustrated by such varied illustrations, will become a standard volume for libraries. It is as interesting as a novel.
III.
A MEMORIAL VOLUME TO BISHOP WAINWRIGHT. Containing Thirty-six Sermons and a Memoir, by the Bishop of New Jersey. 1 volume, 8vo., with Portrait. Price $2 50.
IV.
MEMORIALS OF HIS TIME. By Lord Cockburne. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
This volume presents to the reader a most graphic description of Society as it existed in Edinburgh towards the close of the last century.
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ELEMENTS OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY; Analytical, Synthetical and Practical. By Hubbard Winslow, author of Intellectual Philosophy. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
VI.
PROGRESSIVE SPANISH READER; with an Analytical Study of the Spanish Language. By Augustin Jose Morales, A. M. and H M. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 00.
VII.
MANDEVILLE'S NEW SERIES. THE FIFTH READER for Common Schools and Academies. By Rev. Henry Mandeville, D. D. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 00.
VIII.
CORNELL'S HIGH SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY; Forming Part Third of a Systematic Series of School Geographies, comprising a Description of the World; arranged with Special Reference to the Wants and Capacities of Pupils in the Senior Classes of Public and Private Schools. Embellished by numerous Engravings, and accompanied by a large and complete Atlas, drawn and engraved expressly for this work. By S. S. Cornell. $1 50.
D. A. & CO.
Have nearly ready, and will publish in a few days,
MARRYING TOO LATE. By George Wood. Author of Peter Schelmihl in America. 1 vol., 12mo.
MILLIA DULCIA; A Thousand Pleasant Things. Selected from Notes and Queries. 1 vol., 12mo.
THE CYCLOPEDIA OF SERMONS. By Jabez Burns. 1 vol., 8vo.
THE STORIES OF AN OLD MAID; with Illustrations. 12mo. v6-18 3m

MRS. HENTZ'S WORKS.
THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.
COPIES OF ANY OF THEM SOLD SEPARATELY.
Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz's Works.

T. B. PETERSON has just published a new, revised, uniform and beautiful edition of all Mrs. Hentz's works, printed on a much finer and better paper, and in far superior style to what they have ever before been issued in. Each book contains a beautiful engraving, illustrative of one of the best scenes in each work. The following are their names:
THE PLANTER'S NORTHERN BRIDE. With illustrations. Complete in two volumes, paper cover, of 600 pages, price One Dollar, or bound in one volume, cloth gilt, $1 25.
LINDA: The Young Pilot of the Belle Creole. Two vols., paper cover, price One Dollar, or one volume, cloth gilt, $1 25.
ROBERT GRAHAM. The Sequel to, and continuation of "Linda." Two vols., paper cover, price One Dollar, or one vol., cloth gilt, $1 25.
RENA; or, The Snow Bird. A Tale of Real Life. Two vols., paper cover, price One Dollar, or one vol., cloth gilt, $1 25.
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EOLINE; or, Magnolia Vale. Two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar, or one volume, cloth gilt, $1 25.
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AUNT PATTY'S SCRAP BAG, together with large additions to it, never before published in any former edition of this or any other work. Two volumes, paper cover, price One Dollar, or one vol., cloth gilt, $1 25.
☞ Copies of either edition of any of the above works will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, FREE OF POSTAGE, on their remitting the price of the ones they may wish, to the publisher.
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Plans for the above will be received up to the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, and for the set of plans most appropriate, and best adapted to the wants of the Institute, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars will be paid in the Stock of the Institute, when such plans shall have been adopted by the Board of Directors.
N. B.—Architects will accompany their plans with the necessary explanations, and the probable cost of building, and in no case must their name appear on either plan or explanation; but may be designated by a private mark, by which they may be identified by a duplicate.
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G. D. STREET,
Chairman of Committee on Buildings.
Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Dec. 1st, 1856. v6-24

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Benicia High School.
THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.
This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.
The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17th of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.
A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.
The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.
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Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective, Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
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Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.
No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.
For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.
MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.
THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.
At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.
The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.
All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.
The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.
TERMS: PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$8 00
" " Common "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.
Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.
REFERENCES:

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Benicia.	v6-20 tf

THE
"HORTICULTURIST"
AND
Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.
CONDUCTED BY A. J. DOWNING,
Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," etc.
Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.
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The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the HORTICULTURIST is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—
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III. TO THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF ALL EDIBLE PLANTS, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.
IV. TO GARDENING AS AN ART OF TASTE—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.
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The extended and valuable correspondence of THE HORTICULTURIST presents the experience of the most intelligent cultivators in America; the superior illustrations, and the instructive and agreeable articles from the pens of the editor and contributors, make it eagerly sought after by even the general reader interested in country life. To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest discoveries and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in Horticulture and those branches of knowledge connected with it, will be invaluable.
A New Volume (12th year) commences with the January number for 1857; and it will be the constant aim of the editor and publisher, by every means in their power, to render it still more worthy, by every practicable improvement, of the liberal patronage it is receiving.
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 30, 1857. NUMBER 3.

The California Farmer

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 1.

On the present state of the Netherlands.

PATENT Office Report on Agriculture, 1855. *Articles*—"Improvement of Land," and "Fertilizers."

"ACCOUNT of a Journey through the Netherlands, by William Chambers (of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal).

JOURNAL of Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. 2. *Article*—"Flemish Husbandry."

"TOUR in Flanders," by the Rev. T. Radcliff.

WE have several advantages in the United States, which the people of many countries do not enjoy. Generally speaking, we do not require to traverse other lands, for the purpose of gaining information on the different modes of Agriculture as practiced abroad. All we have to do is to watch their systems, as followed on their first arrival by foreigners from different places, and adopting what is of advantage, let alone their peculiar crotchets, which, though to them time-honored and respectable, are behind our own go-ahead progress. In most cases we could not adopt a wiser policy. But, as says the proverb, "There is no rule so general as to be without exceptions," if we do not feel disposed to leave our own comfortable firesides, or if our business renders it impossible for us to do so, there is no kind of reading which is more likely to repay so well the time spent in its perusal, as descriptions by practical men of the state of Agriculture in different countries.

Though the inhabitants of our great country are pretty much disposed to visit other States than their own, but comparatively few have visited Europe. Consequently, very incorrect notions are entertained by many concerning its present state of advancement, not only in Agriculture, but in the arts generally.

I confess I was not a little surprised, the first time I visited Antwerp, to observe the care and attention, which the inhabitants of that venerable city pay to keeping their houses in complete repair. The city is itself a history in stone and lime. In one place, we have the fine old Norman Architecture, which the original Gaulish inhabitants had introduced in all its massive sublimity; in another, the light and elegant Moorish Gothic of their Spanish invaders. Here, the equally correct mansion according to modern Flemish taste; and there, the Cottage Orné of their French neighbors. And towering over all, the one Spire (where two was originally intended) of their world-renowned Cathedral.

But let us suppose that we have looked over the city, and seen its lions—that we have visited the Exchange and the Citadel, and have feasted our eyes by examining that chef d'œuvre of Rubens, the descent from the Cross—that we have been shown his monument, and the identical grating, made by Quentin Mastys without hammer or file, lying over the identical well where it was first placed. It is time we were away, for my readers are farmers, and do not wish to be taken into old cities to examine works of art, but to go into the country, where they may have an opportunity of seeing something which is of more practical interest to them.

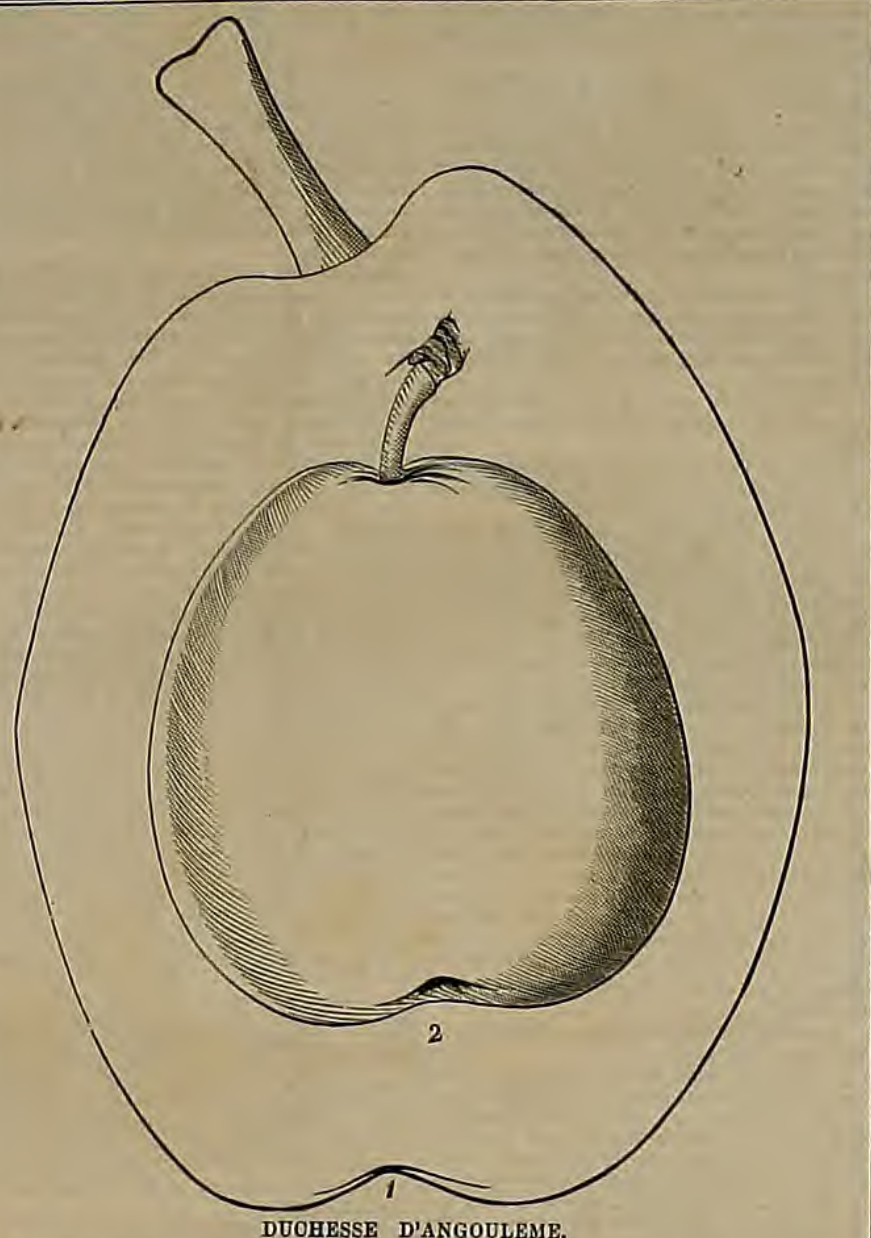
Well, let us suppose that we are seated in a second-class carriage on the railway. If it is in summer, the second-class carriage is preferable to the first, there being no comparison between them and those of the second class in England, which are in every respect inferior. Let us suppose that we have got out of the city—have crossed its double ditch—crossed the drawbridges—gone through the hole in the Wall—and had the gates expeditiously and courteously opened for our escape—and that we are in the country again. Heavens! what a country! Englishmen may talk, and Frenchmen jabber, but there is nothing like it under the whole canopy of Heaven! Only look at the railway, and the way in which it has been constructed; and do it leisurely, for you have plenty of time. The cars are moving as fast as the law allows, but that is only at the rate of eleven miles per hour! They are a steady people, those Belgians. They have finished their work. They have no occasion to hurry. Let us see how they have constructed the railway—the Great Brussels Railway, the finest in the whole country. Let Englishmen talk. When an act of Parliament has been obtained for making a new line of railroad in England, the shareholders have not only to purchase the land over which it passes, of sufficient width for the railroad, but in many places considerably more; in one place, to enable them to make a deep cut through a low hill; in another, for the purpose of getting the soil for filling up hollows. In the case of a cut through such a hill, the bank is allowed to remain in naked deformity; and where the soil has been taken for filling up hollows, unshapely pools may be seen which are a disgrace to the country. They manage these matters better in Belgium. Where such cuts have been made, the ground is there beautifully and gradually sloped, and the banks planted with flowering shrubs and evergreens. The hollows again, whence soil has been taken, are formed into ornamental lakes, and their borders adorned in a similar manner. And along their whole lines, the railroads are not only as neatly, and as substantially constructed as they are in England, but the station-houses are temples of architectural taste, rising amid knots of flowers, while those of England are only clumsy warehouses of brick and mortar. Nor is it the railway and its appurtenances alone, which call forth the admiration of the traveler. The whole country is a garden tastefully laid out; the houses in the neatest condition and kept in constant and complete repair; the land well cultivated; and the line-fences well trimmed; presenting altogether such a scene of rural comfort, and correct taste, as no other peasantry on earth are possessed of.

All this was the work of industry. "From the middle of Belgium," says the Patent Office Report on Improvement of Land, "a few miles north of Brussels, the country north-eastwardly becomes almost entirely a dead level. For the purpose of securing the permanence of their territorial possessions, the early occupants of this country had recourse to dikes or embankments, high and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the tides; and placing windmills on these dikes, exposed to the sea-breeze, they worked the pumps which drained the inclosed lands. The Netherlands now present to our view an artificially constructed country, some portions of which are many feet below the level of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage."

These facts are exemplified by the draining of Haarlem Lake, having a surface of upwards of 35,000 acres, which a few years ago was successfully executed by the industrious and enterprising inhabitants. The bringing such an undertaking, by a Patent Office Report, within the notice of the American public, reflects great honor on the Commissioner; and ought to be particularly interesting to the farmers of California on the present occasion, when the subject of the Tulé Lands is attracting general attention.

In the "polder" lands, husbandry is almost exclusively confined to the dairy, and to stall-feeding. It is in the north-eastern part of Flanders, where the soil is a good sandy loam, that Flemish Agriculture is most conspicuously displayed, and its superior claims to notice principally exemplified. There, they have adopted a half-farm, half-garden mode of cultivation, partly by the plow, and partly by the spade. "Without the spade," (I quote from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society,) "it would be impossible to give that finish to the land after it is sown, which is the chief cause of the more certain vegetation of the seed. In large farms in England, the spade is only used to dig out water-furrows; but in Flanders, where the land is usually laid off in stitches of about six or seven feet wide, the intervals are always dug out with the spade, and the earth spread evenly over the seed which has been harrowed in. If it is very light and poor, a good soaking with urine imparts sufficient fertility to it. If it is very stiff, the clods are broken as small as possible in the digging, as is done when stiff ground is trenched in gardens. The soil from the bottom of the trench contains few seeds of weeds, and the root-weeds are necessarily cleaned out in spreading. The trench which is thus dug is a foot wide, or more properly one-sixth part of the width of the stitch or bed, and the depth is from a foot to eighteen inches, according to the soil. Thus a layer of earth about two inches deep is thrown over the seed, which has been sown on a surface made smooth by their small harrows. These two inches of mold gradually incorporate with the soil below, and thus at every such operation the soil is deepened so much. The trenches are so arranged that every year a fresh portion of ground is dug out, and in six years the whole land is dug to the depth of at least one foot. In the next course the trench is dug a few inches deeper, which brings up a little of the subsoil, and after four or five such courses of trenching, the whole soil comes to be of a uniform quality to the depth of eighteen or twenty inches. In the Waes country they proceed differently, for they have a soil which by repeated trenchings has long been uniform in quality to the required depth. There they regularly trench one-sixth part of the land every year, and plant it with potatoes or sow carrots in it."

In England, and most other countries, the crops receive no manure after they have been sown.



DUCHESSE D'ANGOULEME.

The Flemish husbandman would look on such a system as indicative of inexcusable neglect. Their dung-hills are so situated that the whole drainage is collected in cisterns, with which is mixed the emptyings of privies, and pulverized rape and refuse linseed cake. This liquid, after remaining for a certain length of time to allow fermentation to commence, is conveyed to the field in barrels fixed on wheels, and spread at the rate of about 3,000 gallons per acre over the growing crop, by means of a scoop. The article on Fertilizers in the Patent Office Report will show any one, not only that a due attention to the health of Towns requires that a principal article in this compound ought to be better attended to for sanatory reasons, but that it is possessed of fertilizing qualities of a very high order. Ought not its successful application by Belgian husbandmen to induce market gardeners in the neighborhood of cities to bring it into more common use? For fields, it might be carted out and distributed in a liquid state, by being let into a transverse trough pierced with holes, in the manner used for watering streets; and for gardens, it might be evenly and readily distributed, by means of a common watering-pot, or garden engine.

When I first visited Belgium, I had other objects in view than to examine particularly the state of their agriculture. But my attention was uncontrollably arrested. I do not care for what purpose a man may visit that country, I believe it is impossible for any one not to be taken by surprise. Let us read of it as we may, it is infinitely superior to what we are likely to have conceived. The whole country is not only a garden, but a garden laid out with great taste, and kept in the most perfect condition.

"The two provinces of Holland," as says the Patent Office Report, "comprise 2,146 square miles, or 1,983,440 acres. The population of these provinces is 1,106,248. There is therefore one person to every acre and a quarter; and at this ratio, the area of Haarlem lake, rendered cultivable and habitable, is adapted to the maintenance and occupancy of 35,616 people. But when it is remembered that there is of course much waste and inferior land taken into the aggregate, and that this polder is all equal to the best land of the provinces, its capacity may be stated as equal to the support of 70,000 persons, or twice the number indicated by the general apportionment."

The fact that three or four acres of land in the Netherlands, by their superior mode of cultivation, are made to furnish a comfortable subsistence to a whole family, seems scarcely credible to those who have never visited those countries. But it is nevertheless true that such is the case in many instances, not only on the rich polder lands of Holland, but also on the fine alluvial sandy loams of Flanders. In the United States, where land of the best description can frequently be bought at the low price of $1,25 per acre, the minute garden system of those industrious husbandmen, as it has no occasion to be used, has no chance of being generally adopted. But in choice little spots near our cities, there is many a holder of a suburban lot, who would like to know how it is possible to raise a bare sufficiency on such a small portion of land. To such I would say, "You ought to get acquainted with Flemish Husbandry." After a while we shall have fruit in exuberant abundance; but to have, from a mere patch, all the common luxuries and conveniences, not only of the dairy and the poultry-yard, but also of the kitchen garden and the farm, is a consummation so devoutly to be wished, that I believe there are few in California who do not feel anxious to be better informed on the subject. Let them read the several treatises which I have pointed out as worthy of their study.

AGRICOLA.

Shall we Continue to Import?

A glance at the manifest of a single cargo of merchandise to this port, will show the enormous amount of articles which are continually imported, yet which could be manufactured here, and save the continued drain of gold which is steadily embarrassing and making the State poorer and poorer, so long as she sends *abroad* her wealth for that which she can produce or manufacture *at home*.

The ship Galatea, which arrived on the 28th, reports among the cargo, the following:

3285 boxes candles, 1197 boxes soap,
360 cases lard, 150 tierces cheese,
506 hhds. tierces and bbls. butter,
246 hhds. and tierces bacon and hams,
200 bbls, beef, etc., etc.,

and these are only the specified packages; more than half the cargo is entered *merchandise*, and it is fair to presume an equal amount is also in the cargo unspecified. Here we have *six thousand packages* of goods, that are manufactured here to some extent, and can be wholly, if proper attention and encouragement are given; this is but the roll of *one cargo*, and ships are arriving every day. Not only does it drain the wealth of the State for the goods, but a very large amount has to be sent away for the freight.

To those who are looking for "the better times coming," let them look to these matters and made their estimates, and they will see that this *leak* must be stopped, before those days come.

MR. THORNE'S SHORTHORNS.—Mr. Thorne's celebrated Shorthorn cow *Lallah Rookh*, was delivered of twins—a bull and a heifer calf, since the N. Y. State Fair. The celebrated cow, *Duchess*, which Mr. Thorne imported at an expense of $3000, has recently had a bull calf.

Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear.

THIS celebrated Pear which is figured in our paper this week, is one of the largest and finest winter Pears known. It requires a fine warm location, and a deep rich soil; it is often poor and insipid, when budded on pear stocks, if not in good locations; ripens about November in the eastern States, and often weighs a pound or more. It will do much better budded on the Quince, and we think will become one of the choicest Pears among us. We believe from the experience we have already of its qualities, having seen several, that we shall produce them here of enormous size, and of the most luscious quality; we learn they have been grown here, weighing from one and a half to two pounds.

The Early Days of Agriculture.

WE have been kindly favored with the perusal of a bound volume of the spirited little paper called "The Hombré," which was published by Dr. Wm. Rabé, in 1851, and of which *four numbers* appeared, and this is the *only volume* in existence—bound in red morrocco and gilt. There are many spicy and funny things in it, and the paper was only designed as an advertising sheet for the Doctor, who at that time had large quantities of goods on sale, among them plows, garden seeds, &c.; also a printing press and type; and he advertised that unless some one bought his press and type he should publish a paper; and this he did, as above described, to the extent of four numbers. The Doctor's motto was, "Help yourself and the Gods will help you."

In looking over this volume, we find *one article* which we wish to preserve as the gem of the book. It is a truth uttered for the cause of Agriculture, which though then lightly esteemed, has been more than fulfilled, as will appear by the reading. We copy as follows:

AGRICULTURE.

Among all the attempts which have been made to raise our new State into power and pride, the most sure path to wealth and virtue, comfort and power of mind—AGRICULTURE—has been neglected.

Whilst people have been deluded from their regular pursuits by reports of the acquisition of enormous quantities of gold in a short time, they have forgotten that there is a slow but a sure way to attain wealth and enjoy dignified prosperity by tilling the lands.

It has been our fortune to have traveled through the greater part of the two Atlantic continents, and here we have resided long enough to be nearly one of the oldest inhabitants, and, after ripe reflection and study, are prepared to say, that there is no country among civilized nations better adapted for farming and planting, than the rich and virgin soil of California. We have advantages here, which counter-balance any disadvantages which might be quoted. In this country the farmer need not examine the sky, when he goes to bed, with anxious eye, fearing that a drenching rain would ruin his harvest or crop. He may thrash his grain in the field, leave his straw without necessity of housing, and find a ready market for the abundant yield, which our rich soil will be sure to repay the husbandman. Flocks of sheep can, by ordinary care, be kept free from the diseases which so generally affect them in less congenial climes, and orchards once planted would soon pay for themselves a thousand times. We believe there is not a single cereal grain which will not flourish here.

These are the mighty resources which must finally be the basis even of California's greatness, and he who will produce any one year the heaviest crop, will be her greatest benefactor. Knowing this to be the fact, we shall so far deviate from the course laid out for our paper as to admit, occasionally, an article expressive of the feelings here laid down, and encouraging the developments of resources without which no state can flourish for any length of time.

We therefore invite contributions, under the same conditions expressed in our general editorial.

Hop Raising.

THERE is no country in the world that can more successfully grow Hops than California, or more perfectly ripen them. We have seen several vines grown as ornamental or for shade, and never have we seen vines so prolific; immense long clusters, thickly studded with large full size Hops—and we are informed by growers, that they exceed anything ever seen before. Large quantities are imported for the breweries, and we call the attention of cultivators to this article.

Messrs. Worthley & Co. of Clay street wharf, have sent us a case of sample roots, of wonderful length—they can be seen at the Rooms, on Fourth street, Sacramento. Many of the vines form roots in clusters of twenty, and of three, four and five feet long; they grow best in deep sandy loam, and the soil should be cultivated very deep. See Mr. W.'s card in another column.

NEW CULTIVATOR.—Mr. Robert Beeching, at No. 35 Pine street, San Francisco, has made a new style Cultivator, of durable materials; the frame work is of oak and very heavy, the teeth are shovel form, seven in number, and sink some twelve and fourteen inches, doing the work finely and thoroughly. We think it the best implement that is out, and hope all will go and see it.

National Bureau of Agriculture.

We believe we cannot better serve the cause of Agriculture, than by publishing, entire, the very able Report of the Committee on Agriculture made to the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C. (Report 321, 1st session 34th Congress), by their Chairman, Hon. D. P. Holloway. This Report presents very important data, both as history and statistic, and is worthy an attentive perusal, and we trust the establishment of a National Board of Agriculture will give a new impetus to this great interest, and serve to place it where it by right belongs to the first and highest interest of our country:

REPORT:

The majority of the Committee on Agriculture, regarding the interests committed to their consideration of primary importance, beg leave to submit a bill to establish an economical department of the government, which shall be devoted to the promotion and encouragement of the great Agricultural interests of the country.

Agriculture is the *basis* of our national prosperity. It is the *substratum* of all other interests; and the degree of advancement which marks the progress of our country and its people in wealth, enterprise, education and substantial independence, is measured by the prosperity of its rural interests. It is one of those arts which, from the earliest periods, have been deservedly held in the highest estimation. One of the first injunctions upon our original progenitor, after his expulsion from the garden of Eden, was that he should "till the soil." The great necessity which, in the eye of Infinite Wisdom, made this command imperative from the first, has ever existed; and the experience of all the world, in all periods of its history, has fully demonstrated that the cultivation of the soil is of primary importance in securing prosperity, and hence should receive the first and most liberal patronage of the government. It furnishes the material upon which the manufacturer exerts his skill. It furnishes commerce with its business, and is intimately connected with the moral, social and political interests of the people. In our country, above all others, should this great interest be promoted.

Your committee, however, cannot ask that so important a change be made in the economy of our government, upon this subject, without calling your attention to the opinions and recommendations of those who have higher claims upon your confidence, and particularly one whose wisdom and political experience commands the admiration of the civilized world. General Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, and after seven years' devotion, as President, to the consideration of the best means to develop the resources of the country, declared:

"It will not be doubted that, with reference either to individual or national welfare, Agriculture is of *primary* importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and, enabled by premiums and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common center the results, everywhere, of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence over the whole nation. Experience accordingly has shown that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits."

The same distinguished statesman, in writing to a friend, expresses the following sentiment:

"Your young military men, who want to reap the harvest of laurels, don't care how many seeds of war are sown; but, for the sake of humanity, it is devoutly to be wished that the manly employment of agriculture, and the humanizing benefits of commerce, should supersede the *waste of war* and the rage of conquest; that the sword might be turned to plough-shares and spears into pruning-hooks, and, as the Scripture expresses it, the nations learn war no more."

Judge Peters declares, that it was in contemplation by Washington to bring to the consideration of Congress *'his great plan* of ingrafting the subject of agriculture into a national system of education, and placing the cultivators of the soil, and their instruction and excitements to improvement in their art, under *national patronage*. He was anxiously solicitous in this patriotic endeavor. It was not imputable to him that it failed. Had he been fortunate enough to accomplish it, no action of his life would have deserved more celebrity and public gratitude."

Again, in a letter to Sir John Sinclair, General Washington says:

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals, and other branches of a husbandman's cares; nor can I conceive any plan more conducive to this end than the one you have introduced for bringing to view the actual state of them in all parts of the kingdom, by which good and bad habits are exhibited in a manner too plain to be misconstrued. * * * It will be some time, I fear, before an agricultural society, with congressional aid, will be established in this country. We must walk, as others have done before, before we can run. Small societies must prepare the way for greater; but, with the lights before us, I hope we shall not be so long in maturation as older nations have been. * * * From the first intimation you were pleased to give me of this institution, I conceived the most favorable ideas of its utility; and the more I have seen and reflected on the plan since, the more I am convinced of its importance, in a national point of view, not only to our own country, but to all others which are not too much attached to their old and bad habits to forsake them, and to new countries that are just beginning to form systems for the improvement of their husbandry."

On the 7th of December, 1795, General Washington called the attention of Congress to the subject of Agriculture, as we have quoted, and subsequently writing to a friend, he says:

"I am sorry to add, that nothing *final* in Congress has been decided respecting the institution of a National Board of Agriculture, recommended by me at the opening of the session. * * * I think it highly probable that *next* session will bring this matter to maturity."

Thus spoke the Father of his Country—the farmer President of this republic. And although he lived to see another session of Congress pass without anything being done with his favorite project, yet all must believe that had he lived our people would long since have been blessed with the advantages of a National Board of Agriculture, similar in its objects and purposes, if not in detail, with the one now proposed. We might extend our quotations from Washington's private correspondence upon this subject to the extent of a volume, but we deem the above sufficient to show his great devotion to the subject. We might also extend this report with quotations from the messages of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Adams, but will forbear. We must, however, be indulged in giving the following extract from the first annual message of General Jackson.

"The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and *so superior in importance to them all*, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that *they* deserve the fostering care of the government."

Thus emphatically declaring agriculture to be of paramount importance, and that manufactures and commerce have but little claim upon the government, save and except as handmaids of agriculture.

President Polk called the attention of Congress to the subject, in his fourth annual message.

President Taylor, in his annual message, after most earnestly recommending the establishment of an agricultural bureau, says:

"To elevate the social condition of the agriculturist, to increase his prosperity, and to extend his means of usefulness to his country, by multiplying his sources of information, should be the study of every statesman, and a primary object with every legislator."

President Fillmore, in his message of 1850, made this recommendation:

"More than three-fourths of our population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The commercial, manufacturing and navigating interests are all, to a great extent, dependent upon agriculture. It is, therefore, *the most important of the nation*, and has a just claim to the fostering care and protection of the government, so far as they can be extended consistently with the provisions of the Constitution. As this cannot be done by the ordinary modes of legislation, I respectfully recommend the establishment of an agricultural bureau, to be charged with the duty of giving to this leading branch of American industry the encouragement it so well deserves."

President Fillmore, at the next session, again reverted to this subject:

"Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the government should use all the means authorized by the constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, whilst the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labors without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them. An agricultural bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants, and other vegetable productions' with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a 'very cheap instrument of immense national benefit.'"

We might incorporate here the strong and earnest recommendations of several of the heads of departments in favor of decided legislative action upon the subject of agriculture; but we have shown conclusively that General Washington, and almost every successor in the presidential chair, in obedience to the duty imposed upon them by the constitution, to recommend from time to time to Congress such measures as they may deem calculated to promote the public welfare, have regarded the promotion of agriculture as one of the objects which would promote the public good, and add to our national prosperity. Our executive officers have, perhaps, done their duty; Congress has utterly failed in its obligations to the people. While the constitutional advisers of Congress have advised, and recommended action, to which Congress has turned a listless ear, the people—the *sovereign people*—are now demanding that this great interest shall receive the attention and patronage of government. For the last four years, petition after petition has been received from the people; agricultural societies in the counties, State boards of agriculture, the United States Agricultural Society, and State legislatures, have passed resolutions recommending the establishment of an agricultural department. No measure has heretofore been so earnestly and so generally recommended to Congress by those whose *duty* it is, and those whose *sovereign right* it is, to call the attention of Congress to measures of public importance. Will Congress longer disobey the injunctions of the one and the demands of the other? No matter how slight an appreciation or low an estimate members may place upon this proposition; it is their duty, under the letter and spirit of our democratic institutions, to take hold of the matter, and do now what they have so long neglected.

Let us for a few minutes look into the extent and importance of the agricultural interests of this country. By the census of 1850 it will be seen that the cash value of farms and agricultural machinery is put down at near three thousand five hundred millions of dollars. In our opinion this falls far below their actual value, and it may now be safely estimated at five thousand millions of dollars, and their annual product at two thousand millions of dollars. The agriculturists of the United States have more than double the amount of capital invested in the single and simple item of fences than there is invested in every department of manufacturing combined. Four-fifths of our people are engaged in rural pursuits, and by their labor are feeding and clothing over 27,000,000 of people. They produce 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 300,000,000 bushels of oats, 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, 800,000,000 bushels of corn, 1,600,000,000 pounds of cotton, 190,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and the less important vegetable in untold quantities. This presents a glorious picture of national prosperity. It inspires the heart of every American with pride; and too many say, It is doing well; let it alone. True, it has done well, but it can do much better. Every acre, speaking comparatively, can, under proper cultivation, be made to produce double the quantity it now does. The broad fields which have been opened in the west, have contributed much to the great aggregate we have presented. Their lands are still fertile, but under the present system of farming in too many instances the spoiler is working his way unmolested. Nothing but bringing within the means of every tiller of the soil a knowledge of the means to preserve the fertility of his lands can save them from failing, as have the lands in the older States.

By statistics collected and published by the Commissioner of Patents, we find that in the great State of New York, while the number of acres of land in cultivation has vastly increased, the agricultural product has decreased. It may seem strange, but figures are given with as much accuracy as is generally found, which do not profess to be positively accurate. By them, then, in New York, in 1845 there were 505,155 horses in that State, and in 1850 but 447,014, being a decrease of 58,141; the decrease in the number of cows for the same period was 63,066; of other cattle, 127,525; of swine, 566,092; of sheep, 2,990,624; and but a slight increase in the great staples of grain and other agricultural products. In speaking of Virginia, Professor Liebig says: "Harvests of wheat and tobacco were obtained for a century from one and the same field without the aid of manure; but now whole districts are converted into pasture-land, which, without manure, produces neither wheat nor tobacco. From every acre of this land there were removed, in the space of one hundred years, twelve hundred pounds of alkalies, in leaves, grain, and straw."

This same system of farming, which has extracted the original fertility of Virginia, has done its fatal work in the New England States. The soil in these States is now utterly incapable of producing wheat as a remunerative crop. In 1850, by the census report, the State of Connecticut produced but 41,762 bushels of wheat, while in 1840 it produced 87,000 bushels. Massachusetts but 31,211; in 1840, 157,923 bushels. And the whole State of Rhode Island, once famed for her fertility of soil, produced but 3098; in 1840, 26,409. The same state of facts exist in many parts of New York. In speaking of this vast depletion of the soil, it is declared, in an official report made to Congress, that "one thousand million of dollars would not more than restore to their original fertility the one hundred million acres of lands in the United States which have been already subjected to this exhausting and depleting process."

The cause of this great deterioration of the soil must be apparent to every reflecting mind. It is simply the continued extracting from the soil of those indispensable elements which enter into and constitute vegetable production—taking therefrom, and not returning anything thereto. It is conceded that this is not universal. The lights of science and intelligent observation have enabled many farmers to even improve the fertility of their soils; and if this knowledge were universal, such would be the result, with but few exceptions. The object of the bill herewith submitted is to place before the people a knowledge of the positive means by which this desirable result may be attained, and to explore still further the wilderness of ignorance which is believed to exist in agricultural science.

Will any one say that we have not the constitutional right to appropriate the funds of the common treasury for such an object? We trust none will raise such a question; but if any one does possess such scruples, we beg leave to refer him to the constitution itself, and to the action of Congress under it. The constitution declares that "Congress shall have power to * * * * provide for the *common defence and general welfare* of the United States." Congress must judge as to the means proposed to secure the "common defence"—whether by erecting fortifications, building vessels to constitute a navy, the creation and maintaining of military and naval schools, establishment of armories, or investigations of fire-arms and munitions of war. No one has doubted the power of Congress to do all these things. It has been done, and will be done so long as our government shall exist. The same discretion, as to what will promote the "*general welfare*" of the country, is confided to Congress. All must concede that the general welfare can in no way be better advanced or promoted, than by such means as shall secure the largest amount of wealth from its original source, the cultivation of the soil; than by inciting to habits of industry and economy, by securing intelligence, and promoting moral and political virtue among all classes of people, upon whom rests the maintenance and perpetuity of our free institutions. These are intimately connected with the prosperity of the agricultural population of our country. Everything which legitimately brings wealth to them, brings treasures to the whole people. Whilst rural economy flourishes, our country prospers; when it withers, our country will die. Every man who makes "two blades of grass to grow where one grew before," adds to the wealth of the country. Any discovery which shall enable the farmer to double the product of his crop, with the same or less labor than he now exerts, will add to the "general welfare." That this has been done in some instances will not be doubted; that it can be done in almost every instance, will be demonstrated under the investigations proposed in the accompanying bill. Congress has taken advantage of almost every proposition submitted to its consideration for the *common defence* of the country. Of this, it is not our purpose to complain; but conceive there is a just cause of complaint in its neglect of what we deem best calculated to promote the "general welfare of the United States."

Some, perhaps, may object to the passage of the proposed bill on account of its increasing the expenditures and multiplying the officers of government. The reply to this is, that so far as the agricultural interest is concerned, this ought to have been done long ago; in other words, let the expense be what it may, within the ability of the government, it should not be urged against a measure from the advantages of which the anticipated benefits are so great that they cannot be computed. Assuming the position declared to be true by Gen. Jackson, that "the agricultural interest of our country is essentially connected with every other, and *superior in importance to them all*," your committee deem it by no means improper to refer to the small amount which has been expended directly for its benefit in comparison with other interests of far less importance. Since the organization of the government there had not been expended directly for the benefit of agriculture, by the government, $200,000. For the benefit of the War Department a military school was established and has been maintained at an expense of more than $5,000,000. For the Navy Department a school has also been established and conducted at an expense of millions. An expedition was fitted out for the purpose of exploring the Dead Sea, at an expense of five times the amount which has been expended for promoting agriculture. Far more money has been expended in *ornamenting* and keeping up the twenty acres of grounds around the Capitol than has been devoted to fostering that great interest which is "superior in importance to all others." A larger sum has been expended in statuary to adorn the public buildings and grounds; more has been expended in the simple item of pictures; more has been expended in carpets to cover the floors of the public offices, than has been contributed to advance that great interest which President Polk said should be "the object of every statesman." We might refer to many other expenditures of a similar character, but let these suffice. Nor would your committee be understood as complaining of those above noticed. Their simple object is to suggest comparisons.

It may be said that agriculture having done so long, and succeeded so well, without the aid of government, it can continue to do so. True; in view of the disregard with which Congress has treated this great interest, the people in self-reliance have been compelled to exert themselves for the promotion of theirs and their country's prosperity. To this end, societies have been established in almost every part of the Union, demonstrating in every instance the greater good which could be done through a systematic and liberal effort on the part of the government, and such an one as your committee respectfully recommend. The effort on the part of the people has been constrained by the want of sufficient means—it has been too partial and limited. It has been without concert and co-operation. It has lacked a head, to which results could be reported, comparisons made, and correct conclusions drawn. It cannot be expected that private enterprise will ever be able to conduct any system of investigations which shall fully and successfully develop the great science of rural economy. Investigators and experimenters must be paid for their time and labor. The mechanic is protected in the inventions of his genius; but the experiments and results of investigations made by the farmer are common property. State boards of agriculture and State agricultural societies have been established, and in most instances have received in mere pittances, aid from their respective State governments. A national agricultural society has been organized by the enterprise of a few individuals; but it is not, as its name would imply, the object of government patronage. To sustain its exhibitions, a tax of from ten to twenty thousand dollars has to be assessed upon the liberality of the people of the cities where it is proposed to hold its annual fairs. These associations have been vastly beneficial to the people and the country, and are indispensable to future operations. They will prove valuable auxiliaries under a department. But the opinion seems to prevail to some extent, that nothing but bone and muscle are needed by the farmer, and thus he is left to grope his way in the dark, excepting such aid as he receives through the various periodicals and societies devoted to his interests. Of the patronage extended to other industrial pursuits the agricultural interest has not complained; but it now *demands* some share in the disbursements of a revenue towards which it contributes by far the largest portion.

To the inquiry, what good is anticipated from the creation of this department, we reply, all that good which has resulted to every other industrial pursuit towards which the energies of mankind have been directed under the stimulus of honor and reward. The establishment of a national observatory was once flouted at as a ridiculous and wasteful outlay of money; but who is there that will not admit that, under the charge of Lieutenant Maury, this institution has shed honor upon the country, as well as conferred substantial benefit to the commercial interests of the whole world? If, under the judicious administration of the proposed department, investigations should result in securing a prevention of the potato rot, or a discovery of the habits of such insects as prey upon the cotton, tobacco, or wheat crops, so as to secure these staples from destruction, the expense attending these investigations alone will be but as a drop in the bucket in comparison with the resulting benefits.

With these suggestions, we beg leave to submit a brief exposition of the provisions of the bill accompanying this report.

The first section provides for the appointment by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a Secretary, who shall hold his office by the same tenure as the Secretaries of the Executive departments, and receive as a salary five thousand dollars per annum. The object in not making a full Secretary, and a member of the Cabinet, is to avoid, as far as possible, political partisanship. If a member of the Cabinet, the Secretary would necessarily be a politician, and much of his time would be devoted to the investigation of political questions, in which his department could have but little interest. As it is designed to make this strictly an economical, practical, and scientific department, it is to be hoped, whatever may be the changes of party, that this department, like the Supreme Court, will remain undisturbed, so long as it is well administered.

The second section defines the duties of the Secretary to be, to collect agricultural statistics, pursue investigations for promoting agricultural and rural economy, procure and distribute seeds, cuttings, and bulbs, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

The third section provides for the appointment of a chief clerk, and four men of sufficient scientific and practical qualifications to prosecute such investigations in agricultural science and rural economy as he may direct, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum. Also four clerks at one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and four operators, at not more than three dollars per day when actually employed.

Section four provides for the appointment in each State of the Union of one corresponding agent, whose duty it shall be to collect such agricultural statistics, information in regard to the amount of land in cultivation, the extent and state of the respective crops, and such other statistics as said Secretary may direct, and under such rules as said Secretary may prescribe: and shall receive such compensation as the Secretary may deem proper, no one to receive more than five hundred dollars per annum. The object and utility of this section must be apparent to all. The farmers of this country have too long been dependent upon the commercial press of the country for their knowledge of the extent of the crops, and the effect to be produced by a failure or abundant production. Without being disposed to impugn the motives or denounce the conduct of the press, experience convinces us that operators and speculators in agricultural products have too frequently subsidized the press to advance their personal interests at the expense of the producer. By correct statement of the extent and probable product of the crops in each State—the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses, &c. &c.—all of which is easily and cheaply obtained through the officers of each State, and these statements published from month to month, the producer will be enabled to form a correct estimate as to the value of each, without being mystified by the statements and counter statements of interested parties or purchasers. This section provides for the appointment of corresponding agents in the different governments of the world with whom we have commercial relations by treaty, whose duties shall be similar to those of the agents in the States, and at like compensation. It is presumed the Secretary will select for these agents, whenever qualified, American consuls, and in the States the secretaries of the State Boards of Agriculture, where such are or may be established. With agents in the States and the different governments of the world, our producers will have all the advantages of information that speculators can have.

The fifth section provides for an official seal of the department, and the attestation of records, &c.

Section six provides for the taking oaths of office and the giving of bonds for the faithful discharge of the duties and safe disbursement of the funds.

Seventh section provides for a library of works upon the subject of agriculture.

Eighth section provides for the collection and exhibition of specimens of seeds, fruits, casts, insects, and other animals of interest to the farmer.

Ninth section requires a transfer by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of Agriculture, of the books, papers, and all other articles now connected with his department.

Section ten provides for the publication of monthly reports through the public press, or otherwise, of the facts elicited through the corresponding agents.

D. P. Holloway,
Edwin B. Morgan,
Alvah Sabin,
E. D. Cullen,
Lewis D. Campbell,
G. A. Grow.

Strawberries.

We copy from "Pardee on Strawbery Culture," a history of the three following kinds, as particularly worthy the attention of growers of this delicious fruit in California. We give also the analysis of the Strawberry, as worthy of note; for to make these plants thrive and fruit well, the proper qualities should be found in the soil—or rather this analysis shows what their food is, and if not present in the soil in sufficient quantity, it should be artificially supplied.

HOVEY'S SEEDLING.

This has been truly called a noble fruit, and is an honor to the originator, Mr. C. M. Hovey, of Boston. It has undoubtedly taken more prizes in the various Horticultural Exhibitions of our country, from Maine to Louisiana, than any other variety, and it retains the same position at the present time, although it is not equal in flavor to Burr's New Pine and others, or of the average size of McAvoy's Superior and some other varieties; and in almost every quarter, we hear more or less complaints of its fickleness in bearing, mingled with the strongest approvals of its productiveness.

Notwithstanding all murmurs, its flavor is good when well ripened; it is too often picked and tasted when first colored and unripe; and some of its berries so surpass all other varieties in size—often five and six and sometimes over *eight* inches in circumference—as to carry along the judges at our exhibitions; and the size under good cultivation always proves satisfactory.

We have, in times past, been embarrassed by its failure in bearing, but we are inclined to think it was in a great measure owing to our want of knowledge of its habits, and consequently erroneous cultivation. It requires a great deal of water, or moist soil, and will not bear so rich soil as the Boston Pine and many other kinds; and the simple reduction of the soil to the common grade has sometimes changed the barren into productive plants. It originated in 1834. The vines are vigorous, leaves large in rich soil, rather light green, and fruit stalks are of good length. Fruit is very large, roundish-oval, conical; color, rich scarlet; seeds slightly imbedded; firm flesh; well adapted for market, and of medium season; flowers pistillate.

LONGWORTH'S PROLIFIC.

This variety originated in Cincinnati at the same time with McAvoy's Superior. Mr. Longworth furnished the seed for both plants to two cultivators, McAvoy and Schnecke, the former of whom produced the Superior, and the latter this variety, which at first was called "Schnecke's Hermaphrodite," but afterwards named by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, "Longworth's Prolific," in honor of Nicholas Longworth, Esq. It is a great favorite with the gentleman whose name it bears, who says "it will do what no other variety in this country or Europe has ever done—bear a full crop of good fruit standing alone." In a note to Mr. Barry in the fall of 1853, he says, "You will find the *Prolific* of more value than all the seedlings ever raised." Mr. Elliot, in his guide, says, "For market culture we regard it of more value than McAvoy's Superior;" and we have heard Dr. Warder bear the same high testimony to its excellence.

It has been almost impossible to get the genuine variety. In our attempts we have had repeated failures, until, at last, Mr. D. McAvoy politely took up for us two plants, while in bearing, and inclosed them in a letter. The plants lived, and we have been enabled to experiment with them intelligently. We have also seen the genuine in a few other gardens hundreds of miles apart during the last two seasons; and everywhere we have seen it, if it had a fair chance, it has done well. Many will doubtless, discard "Longworth's Prolific," who have only tried spurious kinds.

Our limited experience will not enable us to speak so decidedly as some of those we have quoted, yet we can say we are much pleased with it, and hope it will equal the high expectations excited; so far it seems to excel any hermaphrodite of our acquaintance in size and productive-

ness, and is of good flavor. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society had it on exhibition from the garden of Caleb Cope, Esq., in 1853, and speak of it as "very large, roundish obvate, brilliant crimson; seed of the same color, sometimes yellowish, set in rather deep indentations, with rounded intervals; flesh red, flavor fine, quality 'very good,' a variety of great excellence, perfect in its sexual organization, and remarkably productive, a rare circumstance with staminate varieties of large size." The plant is very vigorous and hardy; large broad leaf, long foot-stalks, setting the fruit well up in large full trusses, productive and sure bearer; ripens at the medium season, and only loses its fine color when overripe. We have seen the fruit from four to five inches in circumference.

MCAVOY'S ETXRA RED.

This is another of the new Ohio strawberries, originated by Mr. Longworth in his garden, or by his tenant and gardener, Mr. D. McAvoy, at the same time with the Superior, which variety it appears in every respect to equal, except in flavor. The Fruit-Committee in Cincinnati report it as "large, beautiful and very prolific; quality medium, sub-acid not high-flavored." We think it will prove a valuable market fruit: it is very vigorous and hardy; fruit large and handsome, and keeps well. We have seen it exhibited for forty-eight hours, after twenty miles land carriage, when it remained the brightest and most showy fruit of forty choice varieties. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society in 1853 pronounced it "extraordinarily productive," and quality "good." It is pistillate, and its only faults, as far as we are aware, are its acidity and its lack of high flavor, which we do not consider indispensable for a market fruit.

The following *analysis* of the strawberry plant (vines) was made by Mr. Bilius, Kirtland, Ohio.

In 116 grains of the ashes of the Garden Strawberry he found:

Potash	33.154
Lime	26.519
Carbonic Acid	23.008
Magnesia	8.908
Phosphoric Acid	6.970
Silica	6.117
Charcoal and sand	3.103
Soda	2.794
Perphosphate of Iron	1.513
Sulphuric Acid	1.469
Chlorine	.718
Organic Matter and loss	1.739
	116.000

In the Annual Report of the Progress of Chemistry and allied Sciences for 1847 and 1848, we find the following analysis of the Strawberry by Thomas Richardson:

THE PLANT.

Potash	38.65
Lime	12.20
Silica	2.58
Perphosphate of Iron	8.65
Magnesia	5.85
Phosphoric Acid	15.58
Chlorine	1.23
Soda	9.27
Organic Matter, Loss, &c	5.99
	100.00

39 per cent. of ash.

THE FRUIT.

Potash	21.07
Lime	14.90
Soda	27.01
Silica	12.05
Perphosphate Iron	11.15
Phosphoric Acid	8.59
Sulphuric Acid	3.15
Chlorine	2.78
Magnesia	Trace
	100.00

41 per cent. of Ash.

The great variation in these analyses is probably mainly owing to the greater age of the vines in one case than the other: perhaps something is also due to soil and climate.—ED

Silesian Merinos.

These are of a more recent importation, and are less known to the public than any of the other three varieties. The first importation of this kind reached New York in May, 1851, and was personally selected by the writer, with whom was associated as a partner, William Chamberlain, of New York. Like the other Merinos, originally from Spain, they were exported from thence into Germany, in 1811, since which time they have been in the care of a most skillful breeder, who is also a gentleman of high scientific attainments, but ardently devoted to the improvement of his flocks. Unlike most of the German breeders, he has avoided the error of sacrificing all other considerations to the quality of the staple. The sheep of the German States generally are of the Saxon variety of the Merino, and would not meet with countenance from the wool growers of New England.

The flock in question was bred purely from the Infantado Negreti family, of which fact the gentleman was able to furnish us with undoubted evidence; and it is confidently believed that another pure bred Negreti flock does not exist. They presented to the observer that uniformity of appearance and sameness which is a *prima facie* evidence of purity of blood and skill in breeding. After satisfactory examination, I am confident in the conclusion that selections from this stock would supply an existing want, and prove acceptable to a large class of wool growers in our own country. Subsequent events have justified the correctness of the conclusion, and additional shipments have been necessary to supply the demand.

The ewes of this variety are nearly faultless in shape; the rams are less perfect in this respect previous to maturity. They are thickly covered with a compact and exceeding fine growth of wool, holding its evenness and thickness over the entire pelt in a remarkable degree; are of a medium size, the ewes weighing at maturity from 80 to 100 pounds, and the rams from 100 to 150 pounds. The weight of fleece is about the same as the best Spanish flocks, but the length of staple is not quite so long, but more compact. The natural oil is sufficiently abundant to give them the desirable dark surface, but, unlike some of the Spanish, it is wholly removed by washing in cold water. The offspring resulting from the union of these rams with the common Spanish ewes have proved more satisfactory to those who have made the cross, the quantity of wool having been considerably increased, and the quality much improved from the original stock.

In concluding this description, the facts will warrant me in saying that, as to purity of blood, they stand pre-eminent. The other two varieties, although of Merino blood, are yet the offspring resulting from a union of the sub-varieties before referred to. For the profitable production of the finest grade of wool, the Silesians are unequaled. But, it may be asked, which of these varieties, all things considered, are the best adapted to the mass of wool growers? The question does not admit of a direct answer. The individual circumstances of each farmer must be taken into the account, and his location, conveniences for keeping a large or small number, and the nature of his pastures must have their due weight in deciding the question.—[Geo. Campbell, in Patent Office Report.

THE WORLD'S VERDICT.—In all delicate cases where blame is due, you will generally find the following law acted upon: "The poor man is accused; the rich man excused."

Reasons for Bad Luck.

I HEARD a farmer say, that when it rained porridge, his dish was always bottom upwards; as much as to accuse himself of negligence. Keeping the dish right side up, ready to receive good luck, is of so much importance to the farmer, that if neglected, he will have no occasion to look for success.

Bad luck often follows the farmer that spends his time in the spring at the store, or in fishing and hunting to a late hour. With all his efforts, his business drags; his dish is bottom up, and he is often seen fretting and driving to get seed into the ground in the right season to have his crops destroyed by the drought, or an early frost.

There are other causes of bad luck among farmers. Running in debt for more land than can be cultivated to advantage; buying unnecessary articles and doing without those which are necessary; want of economy; neglecting the payment of small accounts till they accumulate in such a manner as to afford him a *run* of business independent of his farming operations; keeping unnecessary animals to devour his produce. One dog will, if fed to the full, cost as much us two children, and he is of very little service to the farmer, unless he considers having his cattle and other animals frightened and bitten and his neighbors' sheep devoured as belonging to necessary farm operations. More horses than can be used to advantage indicates bad economy. Horses require more and better fodder than any of our domestic animals, and if they are not profitably employed their owners will be running into bad luck before they are aware of it. The carcasses of horses are of but little value for food, and all the service they render us is their labor.

Extravagance causes its share of bad luck. Extravagant desires to get rich, cause many individuals to over do in business operations, become involved, and fail. All kinds of prudence and economy give way, in this swift-trotting age, to the go-ahead principle, heedless of consequences. I believe if Dr. Franklin should come on to the stage of action again, and inculcate his maxims of wisdom and economy, that he would be considered by men who go into chancery once in two or three years to replenish their funds, as a stingy old fogy.

The farmer who has any reason to expect good luck, must see that his fences are well repaired early in the spring, that his cattle may be restricted within the limits assigned to them, lest they become ambitious and commence a fillibustering expedition to acquire more territory and to reap new laurels, or something more agreeable to taste. If his dish is right side up, he will plant and sow his variety of seeds in their proper seasons, and keep his fields and garden clean from weeds, or else at the end of harvest he will exclaim, "I have nothing but bad luck: when it rains porridge my dish is always bottom up." Indolence, extravagance, poverty and bad luck all belong to the same family, and a more discordant set of relatives never cohabited under the same roof. It would be advisable for the farmer, as well as others, to form no acquaintance with the two former characters—that they fall not into the clutches of the two latter. To avoid bad luck, be prompt, let everything be done in good season, keep interest money and small debts paid up; see that one of the best means of instruction, the *newspaper*, is remembered, among the rest, and bad luck will seldom visit your establishment.—[S. Brown, in Boston Cultivator.

EFFECT OF CHARCOAL ON FLOWERS.—The following extract cannot fail to be interesting to the botanist and the chemist, as well as to every lady who has a rose-bush in her garden, or a flower-pot in her parlor. It is from the Paris Horticultural Review. The experiments described were made by Robert Berauds, who says: "About a year ago I made a bargain for a rose-bush of magnificent growth, and full buds. I waited for them to blow, and expected roses worthy of such a noble plant, and of the praises bestowed upon it by the vendor. At length, when it bloomed, all my hopes were blasted. The flowers were of a faded color, and I discovered that I had only a middling multiflora, stale-colored enough. I therefore resolved to sacrifice it to some experiments which I had in view. My attention had been captivated with the effect of charcoal, as stated in some English publications. I then covered the earth in the pot in which my rose-bush was, about half an inch deep with pulverized charcoal. Some days after, I was astonished to see the rose, which bloomed of as fine a lively rose-color as I could wish. I determined to repeat the experiment; and, therefore, when the rose-bush had done flowering, I took off all the charcoal and put fresh earth about the roots. You may conceive that I waited for the next spring impatiently, to see the result of this experiment. When it bloomed, the roses were, as at first, pale and discolored; but by applying the charcoal as before, the roses soon resumed their rosy red color. I tried the powdered charcoal likewise in large quantities upon my petunias, and found that both the white and the violet flowers were equally sensible to its action. It always gave great vigor to the red and violet colors of the flowers, and the white petunias became veined with red or violet tints; the violets became covered with irregular spots of a blueish or almost black tint. Many persons who admired them thought they were new varieties from the seed. Yellow flowers are (as I have proved) insensible to the influence of the charcoal."

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles articles to a bushel may be of interest to our readers:

Wheat	60 lbs.	Onions	57 lbs.
Corn, shelled	57 "	Beans	60 "
Corn, on cob	70 "	Bran	20 "
Oats	36 "	Cloverseed	60 "
Rye	56 "	Timothy seed	45 "
Barley	46 "	Flax seed	45 "
Buckwheat	52 "	Hemp seed	45 "
Potatoes	60 "	Bluegrass seed	14 "
" sweet	50 "	Dried peaches	33 "

SOAP.—The wife of an American agriculturist has been experimenting in soaps, and finds that the addition of three-quarters of a pound of borax to a pound of soap melted without boiling makes a saving of one-half in the cost of soap, and of three-fourths of the labor of washing, improves the whiteness of the fabrics, besides the usual caustic effect is thus removed, and the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silky feeling, leaving nothing more to be desired by the most ambitious washerwoman.

REMEMBER that every person however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions let peace be rather your object than triumph. Value triumph only as the means of peace, says Sid, Smith.

Is there no way, writes Thomas Fuller, to bring home a wandering sheep but by worrying him to death.

FLIGHT OF THOUGHT.

INSCRIBED TO REV. J. D. STRONG.

How swift thought flies! Go, mark the lightning's track—
Trace blazing comets to Aphelion back—
The flying fragments a volcano gave—
The leaping torrent or the lashing wave—
The sweeping tornad or the thunder's dash—
The whirlwind's fury or the cannon's flash—
Death's blasing weapon or the rush of time,
That is, and was, e'or sight could feel it seen.
From world to world, its rapid wing speeds light,
Creation kindles at its lustrous flight;
Night shrinks diminished as it fleeting flies
And rends the shadows from the bright'ning skies,
But swifter thought—it bursts the chains of clay,
Explores the infinite, and soars away
To shapeless chaos on confines of space.
Where sun hath never shone, it tries to trace
The extremest verge of all created things.
Through ages past, a trackless pathway wings,
Then flits to future; dares the awful glance
Of all that fills eternity's expanse.
Ascending, turns its heaven-circling flight,
A blazing meteor from the womb of night,
Mounts to the throne of God and looks unblenched,
Its wing unwearied, and its life unquenched;
And light and time pause on their path aghast,
While thought is fleeting in its passage past.
One moment scarce has sped from mortal view,
Till thought returns and could its race renew.

JOE H.

HONOLULU, 1856 (P. C. Advertiser.

Be Modest.

They that do much themselves deny,
Receive more blessings from the sky.

THERE is a call upon mankind to value and esteem those who set a moderate price upon their own merit; and self-denial is frequently attended with unexpected blessings, which in the end abundantly recompense such losses as the modest seem to suffer in the ordinary occurrences of life. Then the curious tell us, a determination in our favor or to our disadvantage is made upon our first appearance, even before they know anything of our real character, but from the intimations men gather from our respect.

A man, they say, wears the picture of his mind in his countenance; and one man's eyes are spectacles to his, who looks at him to read his heart. But though that way of raising an opinion of those we behold in public is very fallacious, certain it is that those, who by their words and actions take as much upon themselves, as they can but barely demand in the strict scrutiny of their deserts, will find their account less every day.

A modest man preserves his character, as a frugal man does his fortune; if either of them live to the hight of either, one will find losses, the other errors which he has not stock by him to make up. It were therefore a just rule, to keep your desire, your words, and actions, within the regard you observe your friends have for you, and never, if it were in a man's power, to take as much as he possibly might, either in preferment or reputation.

In the tragedy of Macbeth, we are wonderfully taken with the skill of the poet, in making the murderer take fear to himself from the moderation of the prince whose life he was going to take away. He says of the king: "He bore his faculties so meekly;" and justly inferred from thence, that all divine and human power would join to avenge his death, who had made such an abstinent use of dominition.

All that is in a man's power to do to advance his own pomp and glory, and which he forbears, is so much laid up against the day of distress; and pity will always be his portion in adversity, who acted with gentleness in prosperity.

SINGULAR DEATH.—The New York Herald relates the following circumstances attending the death of a highly respected physician:

Dr. James H. Bogardus, of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., died at the Girard House on Sunday, after a very short illness, under singular circumstances. The deceased was about forty-three years old, of the highest respectability, and ranked the first in his profession in the county in which he resided. For about two years he has been engaged to Miss Isabella Hamilton, a young lady, also a resident of Kingston, and on two occasions days were fixed for their nuptials, on each of which death presented a barrier to the consummation of their wishes. On the former instance, the death of his brother's child rendered a postponement of the day of their contemplated marriage necessary, and both the doctor and his affianced bride attented the funeral. On the second occasion fixed for their union, Miss Hamilton's sister lost a child, and again they both attended a funeral service instead of their own marriage ceremony.

On Monday Dr. Bogardus came to the city and put up at the Girard House, in Chambers street, and, on retiring, complained to Dr. Davis, with whom he was well acquainted, that he was quite unwell. The following day, not feeling able to leave his bed, Dr. Sayre and other eminent physicians were called in and consulted. After several days' attendance, they came to the conclusion that there was something more than disease of the body in the case of their patient, and they intimated to him the fact, whereupon Dr. Bogardus frankly informed his medical advisers that he was deeply attached to a young lady, to whom he was to be married on Tuesday, that their marriage had been twice frustrated by death, and he now feared that his own illness would prove a third interposition to his happiness.

Dr. Sayre, perceiving the sad effect which the fear of another disappointment had upon his mind, suggested the propriety of sending a telegraphic dispatch to Miss Hamilton to come to New York without delay, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of Dr. Bogardus. The dispatch was accordingly sent, and Miss Hamilton arrived about four o'clock on Sunday morning, and as early as possible some of their friends, residing in Newark, were sent for to attend the marriage ceremony. At one o'clock the same day Dr. Sayre visited his patient, and found him so much better that he considered that it would be unnecessary for him to attend again. At half past two o'clock the parties were united, and Dr. Bogardus expressed his thankfulness in being enabled to carry out his intentions of marriage to the lady in question. The friends then retired for a few moments for the purpose of partaking of some refreshments. He then remarked that he felt so much better that he would get up, and at once proceeded to raise himself in bed. His bride perceiving his efforts to rise, went to assist him, only to discover that he was expiring in her arms. She instantly sprang to the bell and rang for assistance; but before the friends could reach the room he was a corpse.

WHAT maintains one vice would bring up two children.

The eye of the master will do more work than both his hands.

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San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer

Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

20,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. PREVOST.
San Jose City.
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICES.

In order to facilitate and advance the interests of our paper, and to promote the cause we plead, we shall issue our paper hereafter at San Francisco and Sacramento, simultaneously, having offices in both places. Our Office in Sacramento as heretofore, and our Office in San Francisco, No. 130 Washington street, near Sansome.

Letters for the Farmer.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco.

Life Assurance.

One of the most important of all the duties which a parent owes to his family, is so to labor as to secure to his family a competence in case of his sudden removal by death, or of any personal misfortune that should arrest his usefulness. In the case of sudden death and in the midst of business, a wealthy man by being suddenly removed, is often made bankrupt—his own presence is wanting to give value to his property, and being exposed to immediate sale the losses consequent upon sudden death and a forced sale, often change the value of property, so that what would have been a fortune, is found to be insufficient to pay the debts of the estate and charges, and the family is left destitute; and in California it has been a most lamentable fact that many large estates, by the long and slow processes of law, have been wholly absorbed, and wifes and children have been left homeless, penniless and friendless—for to be *poor* in California is synonymous to being friendless.

To a husband and father there is one way to provide against so terrible a misfortune as leaving his family friendless, it is by securing to them, while living, a certain home beyond the contingencies of such events as loss of property, and this is by *life assurance*. This can be done by setting apart a moderate sum yearly, for a life policy, payable to the wife or children in case of sudden death; the money thus paid is a good investment while living, and often pays a good interest, and if necessity occurs, a life policy will bring money, or can be used as collateral security in business transactions where the prospect of success depends on the life of the person engaged in the transactions. We have had many instances brought to our knowledge of persons who thus wisely provided for their families, and saved them, by such acts, from the cold charity of the world.

It is also highly important that in securing a Policy of a Life, the investment should be in a safe institution, and we are glad we can point to such an one that now appears in our advertising columns. The Northern Assurance Company of London is beyond question one of the best in Europe, with ample capital, and their Agency here, Messrs. Smith Brothers, are so well known as to need no word from us; to this institution, and to the most excellent plan of Life Assurance, we recommend every farmer, mechanic or merchant who wishes to provide for his family against any and all contingencies, even of death. We can speak from experience, and although to one in health, it may not appear important, yet it is so; eight years since we felt it important, when we came to California, and we have never regretted it. We recommend all to reflect upon it, and go to Messrs. Smith Brothers, and consult them upon this matter, and we believe they will adopt our suggestions.

More Blood Stock.

It is always a pleasure for us to make a record of *advance* in any branch of Agriculture, and the introduction of new breeds of Stock we feel to be of the highest importance to agricultural development. We learn from George H. Howard, Esq., that he has now on the way hither some of the finest Blood Stock that could be procured in the States, principally dairy stock, and intended for the beautiful ranch of his late lamented brother at San Matéo.

Every importation of this character is a public benefit, and should excite a lively interest in our citizens.

The Mountaineer.—In coming down river on our last trip, we met our friend and brother Lovejoy, editor of the Mountaineer, and learned from him that he had been conning over some of his editorials on his way down, and on something of a peculiar route too, having footed it *forty-four miles* over snowdrifts varying from six feet to thirty feet; that he and several companions had actually passed over peaks and gulches of snow of astonishing character. We also learned that in 1852 there were drifts of snow measuring forty and fifty feet; and yet, says our friend, I feel your cold and chilly winds more than I do the breezes from the snows round "Pilot Hill." We shall look for sketches in the Mountaineer, the result of this tour, sparkling as the crystal snow drops over which our editorial brother has wandered.

A National Bureau of Agriculture. This Report of the Committee of Agriculture in the Congress of the United States, we hope will be read by all legislators, and we believe the members of our State Legislature will find in it much that is valuable as aid and authority, for the legislative aid which California demands at the hands of her law givers.

Mechanics Association of San Francisco.

The Great Mechanics' Fair, to take place in August next, is exciting a very laudable interest—by request, we publish again the remarks we made at the time of the State Fair, and hope it will arouse a due interest in their cause:

It has been a source of great satisfaction to us to note the new and earnest interest manifested by the Directors of the San Francisco Mechanics' Association, to arouse the Mechanics and Workingmen of the State to their true interests.

Who does not believe and know that the future prosperity of California depends upon the action of her Workingmen—her Mechanics, Farmers, and Manufacturers. It is their labor that establishes and builds up. They give life to trade. The prosperity of this class builds up our merchants and ship-owners. The prosperity of the working classes enhances the value of real estate, and to the Workingmen of California all eyes are now turned with hope for a true and durable reform in those portions of our government, State, city and district, as most need it.

The Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, we believe, is the only incorporated institution of the kind in the State, and it is worthy of the fostering care of our *Merchants and wealthy men*; they should aid and encourage it. And every Mechanic, in that county especially, should enroll his name as a member, take an active part in its labors, and enjoy its privileges.

The Hall of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, we feel confident is one of the most spacious, most neatly furnished and best supplied with papers and the best library, in that county. Many hundred volumes of valuable works, and about sixty papers, with every comfort and convenience that could be required, make these rooms worthy the attention of every Mechanic in our State.

We feel called upon as the friend of the mechanic and working-man to call their special attention to this noble Institution, as worthy their highest consideration. It has been our pleasure to meet with the gentlemen who compose the Board of Directors, often, while urging their kind attention to a union of their interests with those of the cause of Agriculture, and we now feel a great pleasure in announcing a happy result of these efforts.

It will be seen by the call in another place, that this Institute has come forward promptly, and they do by their call invite all their co-laborers over the State to unite with them and join them in the approaching State Fair. What a glorious exhibition could be made of Manufactures and of the Mechanic Arts. How much beauty could be revealed by the specimens that now grace the galleries of our Artists, and if all would but unite, how great an impetus would be given to our prosperity; and we ask in all earnestness—*Will not every one do something?*

It has afforded us much pleasure to see this work progress, and we hope to see it triumph.

For the honor done us by this Institute in adopting our journal, we feel most grateful, and will endeavor to merit it. We are the friend of the Mechanic and Workingman, and we have pledged our most earnest efforts in their cause, for it is twin with the cause of the Farmer—our own long cherished science.

We shall be grateful to receive the co-operation and support of the Mechanics and Manufacturers to our journal, and to receive from them such information touching their interests the publication of which will advance the general welfare.

We appeal to all the *Workingmen* of the State. The California Farmer is the Workingman's journal, and as such open to all subjects of general interest. We do hope they will be pleased to add their names to our list. Such as desire specimen copies will receive them by making known their wishes. Give our journal but that appreciation and support it deserves, and we are content.

We herewith annex a complimentary letter, received at the same time we published the Card of the Institution, and which we re-publish now, that Mechanics all over the State may know that our journal is open to their interests; and with this we again present the Card of this excellent Institution, calling attention to the great coming Fair, to which we invite an earnest interest.

It was by unanimous vote decided to have the inclosed Circular distributed through the agency of the California Farmer, which we are pleased to recognize as the Organ of our Institute, and the journal of the industrial interests of the State. We further desire to call the attention of all mechanics and manufacturers especially to the California Farmer as a journal particularly earnest in the cause of the workingmen of California, and a journal worthy their interest and support.

The California Farmer having long been engaged in the cause of fostering and encouraging the industrial interests of our State, and having voluntarily offered to aid our interests by opening its columns for the publication of all our meetings and reports, and otherwise aiding our interest without cost to us or any pecuniary reward for so doing, we feel called upon to recommend it to our co-laborers as the journal of our interests, and to adopt it as the organ of our Association, and do thereby cheerfully recommend it to the mechanics, manufacturers and workingmen of our State.

Accompanying this you will receive the Circular alluded to, and which, we trust, will be acceptable to you to publish, and be received and acted upon promptly over our whole State.

Gardner Elliott, President.
P. B. Dexter, Rec. Secretary.
H. F. Williams, Cor. Secretary.
E. Cook, Treasurer.

Directors.
J. E. Kincaid,
J. A. Banes,
Wm. McKibben,
G. D. Street,
E. P. Swett,
C. L. Taylor,
D. Van Pelt,

The annexed call is for the present year, and we trust every mechanic and manufacturer in the land will give it their best influence, and that every press will herald the news:

Hall of the Mechanics' Institute
Of the City of San Francisco,
Dec. 22, 1856.

Editors Farmer: Gentlemen—Inclosed you will find a "Circular" emanating from our Institute, which you will insert in your columns, with such comments as you may think the enterprise deserves.

Very respectfully, yours,
H. F. Williams, Cor. Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

The Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco have resolved to hold an Industrial Fair in said city, in the month of August, 1857; and they cordially invite the mechanic, manufacturer, miner, artist, agriculturist, horticulturist, and every other producer, to be represented.

No pains will be spared, on behalf of the Institute, to render this the most brilliant and interesting exhibition ever witnessed on the Pacific coast; and the hearty co-operation of all well-wishers of the enterprise is most earnestly solicited.

Special premiums and diplomas will be awarded for articles of superior merit.

As soon as some definite plan for the exhibition shall have been matured, the public will be advised of the same.

By order of the Institute:
H. F. Williams, Cor. Secretary.

Chinese Sugar Cane—Sorgho Sucre.

As everything relating to this new and interesting plant is of importance, we give the following from the Commercial Advertiser, published at Honolula, and shall try to keep our readers posted in relation to the subject. We also give an item in relation to the cotton raised at the Islands. It will be remembered also that the samples of cotton raised in California in 1855, and sent to New Orleans and examined by the Board of Cotton Brokers, was then pronounced superior to any cotton yet shown. That sample was grown at the ranch of Maj. P. B. Reading, Cottonwood:

Mr. Editor: In the Advertiser of Sept. 8th, there appeared a notice of the "Sorghum Sacharinum" and its innumerable good qualities. I herewith send you a quantity of what I supposed to be the article to dispose of to those who would like to try it.

The seed of it was received originally from Dr. Hillebrand.

I would premise, however, that the stalks are as destitute as grass of saccharine taste. But its value as a grain is more than commensurate to its lack of sugar. It is a most beautiful cereal, white, round, and delicate as sago in looks, and yields enormously. From a specimen riddled by weevils (nothing but what is good will they eat), I got eighteen grains to grow, planted last February. It looked like broom corn at first, but soon threw up eighteen or twenty side shoots from each root. On the top of each shoot expanded a head, heavy with most beautiful grain, like those I send you, ripening in four months from planting. From each seed there must have been a yield of more than 20,000 at the first cutting. But in a few weeks there shot up, both from the root and from each joint of the stocks left below the cutting, new heads, not quite so heavy as those gathered first, but from their number amounting to much more grain in the aggregate. Up to this date it has been gathered four times.

I July I gathered the first seed and planted again fresh from the stock, and in November gathered this which I send you, a larger growth than from the original.

Its good qualities as I have tested it are—

1st. An unparalleled yield.

2d. If well rooted, worms cannot kill it, as they do corn and beans, for it will throw out new shoots from the root like wheat.

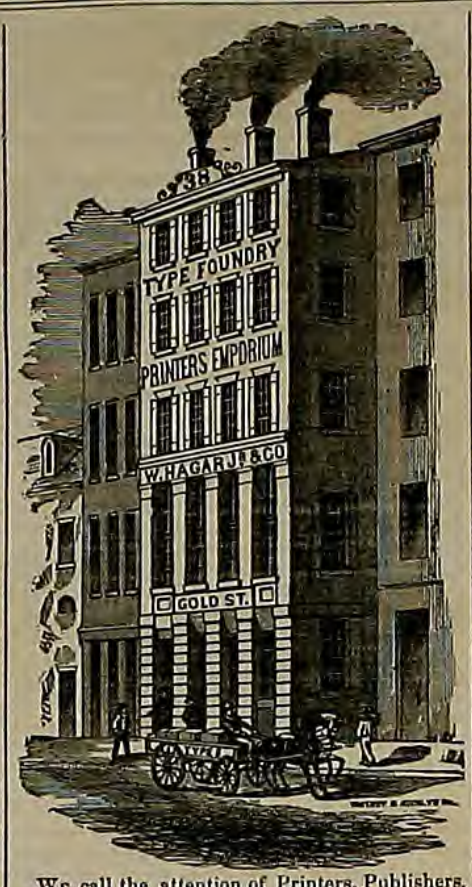
3d. It is a fine feed for cattle or horses, either as grain, or to be cut up and fed green for fodder. The latter process only makes it grow up thicker. But for feeding fowls it is unsurpassed. It fattens them equally well with wheat. Chickens just from the shell eat it as they would crumbs of bread.

With the aid of this grain, fowl raising may be carried on to any extent, as the grain is growing, ripening, and ready for them to shell out for themselves at any time. H.

Cotton.—By late advices from Boston, we learn that the samples of cotton raised on Maui, and sent to the United States for examination, have been heard from, and said by cotton brokers to equal if not excel any samples of American growth. An offer has been received to purchase any quantity that might be for sale. We have had several inquiries for seed, of late, but are unable to refer to any. Good Sea-Island cotton seed should be imported.

The New Hotel, Sacramento.—This superb structure recently opened by mine host of the "Dawson," is one of the striking objects in the architectural beauty of the Levee City. The New Dawson Hotel, is situated on the corner of J and Fourth streets, and extends from J to the alley on Fourth, being half a block, and presents a front on J of nearly one hundred feet. Rising four stories above the raised basement, it looms up above all other blocks like some grand castle, and presents to the eye a really superb structure, adding much to the beauty of J and Fourth, and, indeed, the whole city. The first story is of granite, the remainder of face brick, with cast-iron window caps, of gothic form; the whole general appearance is one of attractive beauty. The first story is already occupied as stores, except the receiving rooms and offices for the hotel, which are on Fourth street. Over two hundred splendidly furnished rooms, arranged in suits of rooms, for families or single boarders, with splendid hall and dining-rooms, make this hotel one of the finest hotels in California. It is unnecessary to compliment mine host of the "Dawson," for his zeal and perseverance in erecting and opening so splendid a building are the best proofs that he is now determined to have the *best Hotel in the State.* The location is central, and from the top one of the finest views of the valley can be had. Most sincerely do we commend the noble enterprise of the Dawson, and in calling attention to it, wish the proprietors the full merit they deserve, which is success.

Gold Excitement in San Francisco.—Quite a *hullaballo* was caused, during the present week, in the city of San Francisco, by the rumors that gold was found below Davis on Drum street, and wonderful stories of "big lumps" and rich diggings flew thick and fast. For two or three days, people flocked thither with shovels, picks and pans, and many a paragraph was the consequence. Passing up Clay street wharf we stopped to view the scene, and it was a scene for a painter. It reminded us of our prospecting on the "north fork," in '49. How sharp we looked for a "show" when near the bottom of the pan. We watched a *miner* here this day, and after hard washing, for some twenty minutes, he cried out, "here's gold!" All dropped their tools and ran to the discoverer, and he had found—a spec—one spec—so small, it was with difficulty seen at all. So much for the gold discovery in San Francisco. We believe the gin shops and lager beer saloons near by made the most out of it, and should not be surprised if they knew about it first.



We call the attention of Printers, Publishers, and all desirous to know where to purchase durable and elegant type, to the advertisement of Wm. Hagar, Jr. & Co., Type Founders, New York City, who desire to advise their friends and the printing interest generally that they have refitted their establishment with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every modern improvement which long experience or capital can command, and that they have, therefore, unequaled facilities for producing type of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

Their specimen books (which may be had at our office) will be found to contain everything desirable to the Newspaper, Book, and plain and fancy Job Printer, and they are constantly making additions to their already large assortment.

These gentlemen are the sons of Mr. Wm. Hager, who commenced the business in the year 1818, and still superintends the manufacturing department; and we have visited their establishment, an engraving of which we give above, and purchased from them, and find their pretensions fully sustained. In fact we can cordially recommend them to our Brothers in California (to whose orders we are assured they will give particular attention) and in the States.

They keep on hand, and furnish at short notice, *everything* required in a printing office, in fact, and wish it to be distinctly understood, their establishment is a Printers' Emporium, where *everything* can be had, from a Cylinder Press to the smallest article of service to the printer, all of which will be furnished on the most liberal terms, for cash or credit.

The Hotels of the Pacific.

Strangers who visit the Pacific Coast are desirous of knowing where to find a "Home," a residence of nearly eight years enables us to make an estimate of what a stranger needs on the shores of a strange land.

One of the best Houses for the great masses that have business at the Bay City, we announce to be the "What Cheer House." We do not believe there is a hotel keeper on the Pacific that deserves a better fortune, than Woodward of the "What Cheer." Really, Woodward is a genius—go look at his free baths, and free reading rooms; but first we note that the What Cheer is the house for the masses of the people; Woodward can accommodate all that visit him, and, what is important, he can *suit all.* Any person visiting this famed House, will see by the rush there, that it is justly a popular Hotel—and not only is the proprietor a favorite, but also his attentive book-keeper and clerk, and all in the several departments, are obliging and courteous.

The Rassette.—This Hotel continues to increase in public favor, and in addition to other attractions the proprietor has secured the services of G. W. Grannis, Esq., so long known as the efficient Clerk of the International Hotel. This act of Mr. Russette we esteem a wise one, for a more popular assistant could not be found than Mr. Grannis; he has "troops of friends," and they will be pleased to know he is a fixed piece of furniture at this House. Mr. and Mrs. Rassette, by their attentive care and kindness, will always secure a home to families and strangers at this Hotel. At the present time is very fully patronized.

The International Hotel.—This old and long established Hotel has again changed hands, and as will be perceived, now hoists the Flagg of the former proprietor of the Railroad House. It is only necessary to announce the name of "Haley," to secure a share of public patronage. M. A. French, Esq., so kindly remembered at the Rassette, stands ready at the desk of the International to welcome his many friends and those of Mr. and Mrs. Haley, and E. R. Robinson, Esq., whose names severally appear in the card in our columns.

We cheerfully recommend these favorite Hotels, confident that all will be pleased who take a residence there.

Good Reports for California.—Those who desire to make a good report of California, and to show their kindred and friends in the Eastern States the *true condition of California*, can find no better way than by sending them the *Reports of the State Fair*, which have been published in pamphlet form.

This work will do more to raise California in the estimation of those who desire to come to us and settle, than all other means that could be used, for it reveals the true resources of our State—and the Reports are corroborated by the authority of hundreds of names that are known in every State, and will carry conviction of the truths made therein.

Those who desire us to mail copies to the Eastern States, by remitting the amount, can have them forwarded at once.

Favors Received.

Good Wine.—"Good wine needs no bush"—this is an old proverb, and we can prove it, for we have tried it and found it so with the boxes of wine kindly sent us by Messrs. Kohler & Co., from their Wine Cellar in Merchant street. The Claret sent us we know is far better than most of the claret sold in California, and will compare favorably with the fine brands of the Burgundy, of France. The "Angelica" is indeed drink for those winged beings whose name it indicates, and makes one feel almost as happy. These are California Wines, and are of a very high character. We saw, when at their office last week, cases marked for the *London* market, and some cases marked James Buchanan, Pres. U. S. These, with casks and cases for many portions of the United States and Europe, are sure indications that California Wine will soon be known the world over. Those who desire *Pure California Wines* can find them at Kohler & Co.'s.

A Good Pen.—We have been furnished with one of "Prince's Protean Fountain Pens," from the manufacturing office in New York, and upon a thorough trial we have found it all that it is represented to be, and more. Our editorial duties often require of us many hours of continuous writing, and we feel that we have found in this pen, aid, equal to one-third of our labor. It is recommended as "self-supplying," feeding itself for "three to ten hours." "Incorrodible," in fact, "the pen of a ready writer." It is all these and more. It saves much in the wear and tear of the temper of an irritable person, who would otherwise be obliged to change pens, or clean them, besides the loss of time in filling an ordinary pen. We can say most emphatically, that no one can form any conception of the value of this incomparable invention until they have tried one. We veribly believe the pleasure derived from this pen in writing will aid in developing and in giving an easier flow of thought to the writer. We have written three, four and six hours steadily, and we have no words or sentence of words that can express the satisfaction we enjoy in the possession of this invaluable aid to our editorial labors. We know from the large list of talented writers that have highly extolled this pen, that it has no equal; and every person who is called to labor with the pen, should secure the "Protean" at once.

With the last steamer we received the last issue of the Patent Office Reports, and Smithsonian Reports, for which we are indebted to the Hon. C. Mason.

A most valuable work, being an Essay on the Morgan breed of Horses, with numerous fine plates of those splendid animals and their full pedigreee, with hints for breeding, breaking, &c., received from the publishers, C. M. Saxton & Co. New York.

Many other valuable and very interesting works named in our Literary Notices, also received from the publishers, to whom we return thanks.

Collections of Music, also named, will be reviewed—those who publish New Music, at the East, can remit close-rolled parcels by mail to us at San Francisco, and their announcement will be made in advance, so as to secure them orders.

A Fashionable Hat.—Stepping into a fashionable hat store on Commercial street, the other day, and while looking at the various forms and styles, suddenly the hat we had worn for some time and which had become somewhat worn and storm-beaten, was taken from our head, and one of the latest styles of Collins' (Collins makes the styles) was on our head in place of it. Not wishing to make any difficulty for the liberty which had been taken, we passed down Montgomery street with our fashionable beaver on, and we actually *bowed* and *recognized our friends*, with our *new hat on*, just as usual.

New Clothing Warehouse.—We stepped into the newly finished warehouse of Messrs. Mansfield & Wood, on Montgomery street, for a simple purchase, and were surprised at the elegance of the establishment. The style of the finish as a clothes warehouse is peculiarly neat and chaste, and we can say elegant, for that is the word, and the goods within are in keeping with the style of the store.

It will be no disparagement to other warehouses to say that there is no establishment on the Pacific coast that has a more perfect and complete assortment of goods, or of higher quality or style than Messrs. Mansfield & Wood. Of this fact visitors can be the judge. It is really a pleasure to view a store where there is so much that is in keeping with true elegance, and we hope this firm will be patronized according to their merits, for bringing to this market so splended an assortment.

Sheep Raising—Beet Sugar—Rice Culture—New Products.—We regret to be obliged to postpone several articles this week, but the two long articles which occupy so much space, compel us to do so; they will appear in our next with interesting statistics.

We regret also to be obliged to delay some very important correspondence from our corresponding editor at Boston, upon Eastern Agriculture, and visits to the Farms and Nurseries of the Middle, Western and Southern States.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL—It is not in our province to take note generally of Theaters, Concerts, Musical Festivals &c, but we are as fond of the Drama, of Concerts and Musical Feasts as any person need be, and without vanity can say we have enjoyed them in their highest degree of excellence, both in Europe and our own country; but we have so much trash now-a-days, so much that is not worth naming, that when we can promote that which is worthy we love to do so, and at the present moment we hear that our citizens will ere long be surprised by a Concert of Music of the very highest order, by an accomplished artiste, whose name we are not at liberty to give at present. From the most reliable authority we are informed that the selections will embrace Concert, Opera and Ballad pieces. The Debutante will be ably supported, and this festival of music will be worthy the patronage of the lovers of music. The particulars will be announced in about ten days.

MRS. LESDERNIER'S READINGS AT SACRAMENTO.—We are pleased to record the success of this highly accomplished lady at the Levee City. The first reading was on Friday evening last, at Rev. Mr. Benton's Church; the audience was large and of the highest character. The second reading was at the Capitol building, which was filled with one of the most fashionable audiences of the season. Mrs. L. was in costume, and her appearance and her readings surpassed expectation and gave perfect satisfaction, and won to herself much honor. We return thanks for the courtesy of tickets, and regret we could not be present to enjoy the readings.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Will not our friends in the interior of the State become agents for us, and obtain additions to our subscription list? We wish to increase the value and interest of our paper by handsome plates and cuts, and if our friends will lend us a little of their aid, each one of our present subscribers can do us a vast amount of good. Who will send us the first list? Due record shall be made of such kindness. We ask attention to our journal—is it not worthy your support and aid?

REVIEWS OF AGRICOLA.—We announce with much pleasure the first number of a series of Reviews, which will appear regularly, from the able pen of our correspondent "Agricola," and which we know our readers will peruse with interest and profit.

GROWING RICH.—Two of the members of the Albion Quartz lead at Grass Valley, came down on Tuesday last, with their bag of dust, weighing about three hundred pounds; and this is reported as the usual amount. Every two weeks $60,000—only about $5,000 per day.

HUTCHINGS' MAGAZINE.—This valuable Magazine for February has been laid upon our table, and we are pleased to note the steady onward progress of this interesting work. It is worthy a liberal support.

STEAMER PAPERS.—We are under obligations to the Pacific Express Company for the files of Eastern papers, promptly furnished on arrival of the steamer in advance of the mail.

SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEF IN DESTINY—*The Mission of the Philanthropist.*—Napoleon the Nephew, like Napoleon the Uncle, believes that he has a great Mission to fulfill and that his life is in no peril until it is accomplished. But of how little importance to the world is the mission of an Emperor, when compared with that of a philanthropist like Holloway. He indeed without impropriety perhaps, might be supposed to be under the protection of a special providence, for his mission is to revive the sick, to soothe bodily anguish, to save human life; these are the deeds of beneficence and love and mercy. From all quarters we hear of the most astounding cures accomplished by his inestimable Pills and Ointment. To the former of these remedies all diseases of the skin, the muscles, and the glands, seem to yield like morning mists before the sun. The Pills put to the rout indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels with equal certainty. Our "national disease," dyspepsia, is in peril of annihilation, and we have seen enough to feel assured that whenever Holloway's Pills are universally administered for this distressing complaint, it will inevitably be "expelled from society." Every day confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that Holloway's medicines are the only preparations in existence that operate directly upon the sources of disease, and we should be willing, in case of sickness, to throw away the pharmacopœia, forbid the doctor our presence, and trust to them and THEM ALONE.—[Boston Journal.

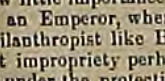
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruption and Scrofula.—Nearly half the human race can bear witness to the efficacy of this wonderful unguent in the cure of these diseases. They never fail, however long standing or desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

LITTLE AND LITTLE.

"Man wants but little here below
Nor wants that little long,"
"'T is not with me exactly so,
Tho' 't is so in the song." [J. Q. ADAMS.

MAN WANTS but LITTLE'S drugs and pills,
Tho' oft obliged to buy,
To cure himself of many ills,
And there 's the place to try.
For Little has so many ways
Each little ill to cure,
His science, art or skill displays
A remedy that 's sure.
A little ache, a little sprain,
A little pimpled sore,
Little can cure without a pain,
With Little Pills in store.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.



THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.
Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

To Butchers.
SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by CODINGTON & TABER, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, No. 110 Kearny street. v7-3 1m

MARRIED.

At Sacramento, on Wednesday, 22d inst., by Rev. G. J. Phillips, Hon. E. Burke, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial District, and Miss M. A. Cole, of Sacramento, formerly of Cayuga, N. Y.

With many thanks for the cake we had sent us, we note that by this marriage the Judge has borne off as a prize, one to whom we know our readers will wish all prosperity and happiness—one who has often sung to them in the happy strains of Katie King.

O, cruel Judge! yes, Judge and Jury, too,
You managed well your cause, and when the roll
In court you call to give new life to you,
You seized and bore away "a shining Cole."
If Judges steal thus, only, there's no harm,
To take a Cole to make their hearts grow warm;
But, Judge, to you one prayer we bring:
O, let us sometimes hear from "Katie King."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHRISTMAS GIFT.—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.
For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

A PERFUMED BREATH

WHAT lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

NEW STORE!
MANSFIELD & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING,
159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
STOCK
EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,
COMPRISING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO,
LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND Water-Proof Boots.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
Wm. Mansfield. [v7-3 3m] T. M. Wood.

CONCERT HALL.
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets.
THE GRAND MOVING DIORAMA
OF THE
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
AND
THE CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN,
Is on exhibition EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at
CONCERT HALL.
Also, the Celebrated Magician and Ventriloquist,
Monte Cristo,
Whose performances in Ventriloquism and the Magic Art astonish the world. During the performance he will introduce his favorite Automaton, LITTLE BOBBY, who will converse with the audience.
The whole to conclude with the beautiful dioramic scene of the
FAIRY LAND AND PALACE OF THE FAIRIES.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Children, half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance commences at 7½. Open every evening (Sundays excepted), and on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. v7-3

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.
THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.
Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.
Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

"EXCELSIOR."
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street,
6-11 SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. S. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS,
SASH and BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail.
☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in a increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance presents habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom then will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

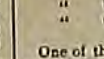
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.
Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Age	Premium. Without Profits	With Profits.	Age	Premium. Without Profits	With Profits.
18	2 55	2 75	40	3 84	4 20
19	2 59	2 79	41	3 92	4 29
20	2 63	2 84	42	4 00	4 39
21	2 67	2 88	43	4 09	4 49
22	2 72	2 93	44	4 18	4 60
23	2 76	2 98	45	4 28	4 71
24	2 81	3 04	46	4 39	4 81
25	2 86	3 10	47	4 51	4 93
26	2 91	3 16	48	4 65	5 06
27	2 96	3 23	49	4 81	5 30
28	3 01	3 29	50	4 97	5 36
29	3 08	3 35	51	5 15	5 54
30	3 13	3 41	52	5 34	5 72
31	3 18	3 47	53	5 54	5 92
32	3 23	3 53	54	5 73	6 13
33	3 30	3 59	55	5 98	6 36
34	3 37	3 67	56	6 20	6 61
35	3 44	3 75	57	6 46	6 91
36	3 51	3 82	58	6 75	7 21
37	3 59	3 91	59	7 03	7 52
38	3 67	4 00	60	7 34	7 83
39	3 75	4 10	61	7 58	8 11

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

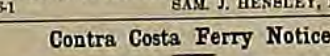
TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.
Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.



THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE,
W. F. FAPPFIDGE, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On THURSDAY, - - - - - FEBRUARY, 5th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.
THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.
☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, February 4th.
No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., 4th Feb., and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-3

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.
Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.
One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
CHANGE OF BERTH.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A.M.	At 7½ A.M.	At 7 A.M.
12½ P.M.	11½ A.M.	11 A.M.
3 P.M.	2 P.M.	1½ P.M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

BOOKS, &c.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:
BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.
For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of those magnificent Patent French Spring Beds,

AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night	50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night	75 cents.
Meals, each	50 cents.
Board, per day	$1 00
Board, per week	6 00

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.
☞ FREE BATHS.
In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v6-23 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

COMMISSION CARDS.

NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

☞ AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR. ☜

HIRSHFELD & JORDAN,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 66 Clay street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.

WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW,
Purchased at
3m MARKET CASH PRICES. v6-15

W. B. MEAD. JNO. H. BENNETT.

MEAD & BENNETT,
Grain and Produce Merchants,
Corner of East and Merchant streets,
Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
v6 7 3m San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v6-10 3m

M. J. POWER. C. S. NEWCOMB.

POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 92 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis), San Francisco.
v6-9 3m

E. C. MCCOMB. E. A. BEATTY. J. J. MCCOMB.

McCOMB & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Broadway and Battery streets, San Francisco.
Fire-Proof Warehouse, capacity of 3,000 tons—storage taken at customary rates.
☞ Liberal Cash advances made and Insurance effected when desired. v6-19 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-7 3m

WM. M. SCALES. SAM'L. S. JOHNSON.

SCALES & JOHNSON,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 40 Clay street, below Davis, San Francisco.
☞ Storage Furnished at low rates in Fire-Proof Warehouses and Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in store. v6-14 3m

W. J. BLAKE. L. HUMPHREY, JR.

W. J. BLAKE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
STORE-SHIP SAN MARTIN,
Central Wharf, corner Commercial and East streets.
W. J. B. & Co. will receive Flour, Grain and other produce on consignment, and pledge themselves to do a *strictly commission business*. Vessels can haul alongside our store-ship and discharge, thereby saving the usual charge of drayage.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments, or on merchandise stored with us. v6-7 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent and Portable Saw Mills.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist Mills,
AND OTHER MACHINERY.
☞ Pamphlets with full descriptions will be forwarded to all applicants.
SCHROEDER STREET,
Between Baltimore and Fayette streets,
v6-21 3m Baltimore, Md.

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco.
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

WORTHLEY & CO.,
Dealers in
California Produce.
Horse Radish
Raised and put up (whole or grated), in packages to order.
ALSO,
NEW ENGLAND HOP ROOTS,
For sale at No. 29 Clay street, between Drumm and East,
v6-10 3m San Francisco.

J. HOWELL & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
52 *J street, Sacramento,*
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Diamond Work, Jewelry, Quartz Settings,
At Wholesale and Retail.

BEING familiar with the manufacturing and fine artistical Jewelry work, our sales and work will be fully guaranteed as of the best quality.
Having experienced workmen, the most careful attention is paid to Diamond Setting, Quartz Manufacturing, Enameling and Engraving.
Chronometers and Watches repaired and warranted.
Every variety of Jewelry made to order—Californian in design, material and workmanship.
If our friends will but favor us with a call, we feel assured we can please them. v6-1 6m

O. C. HUNTER,
Flour Mercha
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v6 14 3m *San Francisco.*

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Druum and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v6-11

DENNIS WIRE WORKS.
MANUFACTORY OF
Wire Cloth, Wire Netting,
Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
No. 108 Clay street, between Battery and Sansome,
San Francisco, Cal.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of Premium Wire Cloth, for Flour and Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines.
☞ Workmen sent to any part of the State to set up and complete Wire Fence, in the most perfect order. v6-1 3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
FOR SALE BY
COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
No. 123 Front street, San Francisco.
30,000 GALLONS OF POLAR OIL!!!
CRUDE OR BLEACHED,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
SPERM,
ELEPHANT,
LARD,
CAMPHENE,
and other OILS.
CAMPHENE.
Having completed the most extensive Camphene Manufactory in the State, we are now prepared to fill orders for Camphene and Burning Fluid at the Lowest Rates.
Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine.
COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
v6-7 3m 123 Front street, San Francisco.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

LETTERS FROM HOME.

TO MY WIFE.

Choice packet! how dear, though soiled be its leaves,
And rude be the symbols its pages unfold;
How holy and pure the devotion it breathes,
More treasured, more valued, more precious than gold.
A language that burns with a celestial fire,
Its pathos descends to my innermost heart;
From oblivious joys of the past to inspire,
Fond memories dear, and hope to impart.
How oft I repair to my lonely retreat,
Weary and worn from the toils of the day;
Disheartened and sad, I despair at the fate,
Which dooms me in exile to wander and stray.
When wintry winds wail around my lone door,
In the dull dreary hours of midnight, alone;
By the flickering rays of the fagot I pore,
With delight o'er the pages of "letters from home."
Bright scenes of the past come hovering round,
The dearly loved form of my wife appears:
The prattling tongues of my babes resound,
Their mirthful peals in my recreate ears.
Entranced in the soul-stirring strains which I hear,
Enraptured I gaze on the beautiful scene;
In rich mellow tints friendly images dear,
Clustering around in my visions are seen.
Bright beams the future resplendent with hope,
Chasing away the deep settled gloom;
Imparting new life, revealing new scope,
There's solace! there's joy, in letters from home.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 15, 1857. E. F. BRUNDAGE.

Good Influences.

THE following sketch upon the subject of "managing influences," from the pen of Bessie, written for Hutchings' Magazine, and copied into several other papers, we esteem one of Bessie's very best and happiest efforts. We wish Bessie would write more upon this subject of "managing" not only woman, but man, for the times seem to be out of joint, and, like sheep without a shepherd, every body and everything seems to be unmanageable. The deplorable condition of the married relations, and the sad and blighting influences now falling upon the youth of our land, should awaken every pen to action, that we might see if a better way of "managing" would not produce better results. What is witnessed daily in our midst is enough to alarm, for, from those high in power in our government, through the several grades, and in the whole range of private circles, there is needed a better "managing," if we desire prosperity to our State.

The closing paragraph of Bessie's sketch is worthy particular note, and while we admit the potency of a *good man's influence* over a woman that he loves, or that loves him, we would ask of Bessie, if she does not *also* believe, that a *good, true* and *devoted woman* can make of *her husband* not all that she pleases, but all that a *good man should be?*

Managing a Woman.

"Show me a man that can manage a woman!"
(OLD BLOCK.

Do you speak from experience, Mr. Block? or, are you so far without the pale of woman's influence that you have become a misanthrope? If not, look around you, and see, if among your acquaintances, there are not a few who make exceptions. Can you find none? Then, let me point you to two or three of mine.

Do you see that pale, care-worn woman, with high intellectual brow, and noble, dignified mien? She sits alone, in her little cottage, to-night, keeping sleepless vigil over a little piece of clay, which seems all too dainty for the cold earth yet to recover. The little child, the last of three, who has, for days past, struggled on the confines of eternity, is dead! The lamp in the little front parlor, emits a feeble light—emblem of the hope that is dying out in the mother's heart. God pity her—the time was, when her heart was as blithe as a May sunbeam; but wedded to an intemperate brute, who has, long since, ceased to regard her otherwise than as a slave to his caprices; there is nothing left to her, but the grave. Her weary, throbbing head will soon recline, on the dark, damp, welcome pillow. The little babe, her bright and beautiful boy—for whom her last proud hopes were garnered up, has only gone before—the waves of the Jordan of death are already dashing over her frail form—and the friends of her youth, those who know how to appreciate her excellence—are far, far away.

I have not asked concerning her history. I only know she lives in the alley, near our house; and, that she is poor and destitute, and her husband has *managed* to crush the loving, guileless heart, that ventured her life's happiness in his keeping.

Let me introduce you to another. There is my friend, Annie P——, Mr. "Block;" I was her bridesmaid fifteen years ago—the white orange wreath, and the snowy satin dress, were not less pure than the heart that beat so confidingly beneath them. She was most beautiful; but, it is said, "intellect and heart are the worst dower of nature," and she possessed both. That attachment came nearer my idea of a love-match, than any I had met with. He, the proud, the noble-hearted, and so handsome, and, like the heroes in the old romances, with a strong arm to battle with the caprices of fortune; and she, the sweet innocent being, who looked up to him, with such child-like dependence, as one superior to herself—it seemed as if they were formed for each other. When she gave her hand at parting, a tear trembled in her eye, for we were to see each other no more—for years—perhaps never. But a letter came, telling me of all the deep bliss which she enjoyed in her new home—an out-flowing of a heart fluttering and trembling with an excess of joy; intensely beautiful were the strange day-dreams which filled her soul. It spoke of lovers' walks, of fireside readings, and of two loving hearts. Years went by, on the wings of light and shadow, and strange things were told of Edward P——. First, a rumor came that he had become a spendthrift, and then, a gambler—and finally, that he had committed a crme, for which he was obliged to flee to elude the officers of the law; it proved from the latter he was exculpated by some legal technicalities, but the former was too true. I wish I could picture to you, Annie, just as she is—her inner and outer self—she is as white, as frail, and as pure as a lilly, yet, she has strong womanly character—a perfect contrast to her husband. Could you read her heart, you would there see only the records of disappointed hopes and inward conflict of her experience. They met with reverses, and had not the courage to brave misfortune, and meet it heroically, and is now the self-indulgent, exacting man you see him. He *managed* to squander his own and his wife's fortune, and now seeks the gaming table to retrieve his losses, and the wine cup to dull his sense of honor.

I was sitting alone, in my quiet, little sanctum, the other evening, when the door opened, and Annie entered; but the bright, joyous girl of years ago stood not before me. She came to lay her head upon the only breast that could sympathize with her in the land of strangers—to tell me of her heart's sorrow. She says, "an awful thought has obtruded itself upon me of late—that of leaving my husband and returning home—what shall I do?" Do no such thing, said I, it is a fearful step for a wife to take. Be the same angel you always have been, and take God at his word, who has said, "in due season ye shall reap if ye faint not"—and she returned to her cheerless home, to suffer, and endure, and bear patiently, like a good christian as she is, until such time as an all-wise Providence sees fit to remove the burden from her heart. In God's own appointed time, she will meet with her reward, and, over her night of sorrows, stars shall arise, and she will walk by their heavenly light.

And then, there is my old seminary chum, Mr. Block, Mrs. M——d (now a staid matron of thirty-five). The calm, sweet countenance before you, does not look as if it masked an evil spirit, does it? No—neither does it. It is the index of as happy a heart as ever beat. And yet, could the walls of No. 9 speak, they could bear testimony to many a shameful scene; for she was the worst specimen of feminine ugliness that I ever knew. Why she quarreled with me every week, and once came near being sent home, in disgrace. Being an only child of wealthy and indulgent parents, her every wish was gratified, and she was petted and spoiled. Her wayward and impetuous spirit could not, seemingly, be swayed by gentleness; even the tears of her companions, failed to soften her heart towards them. Her reputation for being a wild and heartless girl, always preceded her everywhere, and had found its way into the seminary before she arrived; and it was with many misgivings that I accepted her as my room-mate. Willfulness was her ruling passion, and she cared no more for the encouraging word, the tender look, the loving caress, the approving smile of her teachers and class-mates, than she did for the beautiful "book" that I one day presented to her; thinking in my childish simplicity, to gain her friendship; she looked daggers at me, and threw it out of the window. After that, I sought no more for her confidence, and our business hours were spent apart. Two years after, I heard of her marriage to a young clergyman, whom I knew intimately. His was the very nature to love with that devotion—which the poets of old have sung—but his choice was to every one a mystery! He yielded up the treasures of love to the proud beauty; and if ever I saw two beings in the world, whom I thought too happy, it is Mrs. M——d, and her husband. No thorns seem to have grown among the roses of their lives; and one by one comes forth the blossoms of hope and love. There is a purity in the very atmosphere of their home, which charms away the world's infections. What?—do you ask—has wrought this great change? Ah! Mr. Block, he knew just how to *manage* her; *like* begets *like*, you know—and *love* begets *love*; and the mystery of sympathy is curious power—that which makes us feel we possess the rich blessing of a heart on which our own can lean; and, when our faults are kindly made known to us, by those to whom we have surrendered up the best and holiest affections of our natures, we are very apt to commence a reform. I have always thought, and still persist in thinking, that a good man can make his wife almost what he pleases.

BESSIE.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR.—Mrs. Prewett, editress of the Yazoo City (Miss.) Banner, writes concerning the fighting editor of that paper, as follows: "Some misapprehension seems to exist about our Editor, Mr. Smith. We are constantly receiving *important* business letters addressed to him. He is *only* the fighting editor, and has nothing to do whatever [lucky man] with the money matters of this concern. Challenges may be addressed to him as heretofore, and other warlike missiles, insults, denunciations, &c., &c. We have no objections to having *duns* included in the category, and as we regard *duns as personal*, and particularly offensive, persons having business of this sort with this office will please address Mr. Smith, the fighting editor."

A HAPPY FIRESIDE.—Home is the residence not merely of the body but of the heart; it is a place for the affections to unfold and develop themselves; for children to love and learn, and play in; for husband and wife to toil smilingly together, and make life a blessing. The object of all ambition should be to be happy at home; if we are not happy there, we cannot be happy elsewhere. It is the best proof of the virtues of a family circle to see a happy fireside.

PUNCH gives as a notice to fashionable shoppers that, ladies not intending to purchase anything, are requested not to keep any one article longer than ten minutes!

MUSIC not only improves a man's tastes but his morals. It gives him a taste for home that amends his habits wonderfully. The man who spends his evenings with a piano, is seldom seen in dram shops, and never with night brawlers. We believe in music, and candidly think that one flute will do as much towards driving rowdyism out of a neighborhood as four policemen and a bull-dog.

SAYS a scientific writer: To obtain some idea of the immensity of the Creator's works, let us look through Lord Ross' telescope, and we discover a star in the infinite depths of space whose light is 3,500,000 years in traversing to our earth, moving at the velocity of twelve millions of miles in a minute. And behold God was there.

MAY not taste be compared, asks Greville, to that exquisite sense of the bee, which instantly discovers and extracts the quintescence of every flower, and disregards all the rest of it?

You are at all times what God sees you to be; you are not at any time what man judges you to be, only so far as his judgment is an agreement with Divine light.

A benevolent gentleman used to give away wood to the poor by the cord, in order, as he said, to have it re-*cord*-ed above.

HOME comprises all the space that a woman should desire to shine in.

Anecdote of Harrison Gray Otis.

ON a cold, rainy Sunday morning in October, several years ago, Hon. H. G. Otis found himself traveling through the State of Connecticut. An important cause was to be argued by him, on the next Monday morning, in Boston, and he had started from New York on the previous Saturday, and had rode all night, in order to meet his legal engagement.

After he had finished his breakfast at his hotel and was about proceeding on his way, he was informed that it would be perfectly useless to attempt to drive through the State, as he would certainly be stopped by the lynx-eyed "tiding man."

Connecticut was of old a very pious State, and her rigid laws against traveling on the Sabbath, have made her Puritanic morality notorious. But Mr. Otis was inclined to try his shrewdness against the anti-Sabbath breaking officer. Accordingly, he went to the office of a friendly barrister in the town where he breakfasted, and asked of him the favor of a loan of his Revised Statutes of the State until he should be clearly beyond her borders. The attorney complied, and Mr. Otis, with gig and law-book, proceeded on his journey.

He had scarcely turned the second corner, when as he and everybody else expected, a grave looking puritan, in the shape of a tiding man, took his horse by the head, and coolly informed him that he was a prisoner; suggesting at the same time that he had better attend him to the next jail!

Mr. Otis, nothing daunted, and assuming his legal dignity, replied: "Sir, I respect the day and the law, but I shall be obliged to break the Sabbath, the day, and your head, if you don't quietly remove yourself from my path."

But the pious officer was not to be bluffed by this, and again repeated his command.

Mr. Otis saw that nothing was to be gained from intimidation, and that he must fall back upon his last resource. He accordingly began to feel around him for the Revised Statutes."

"Well, my friend," said he, "it won't do any hurt to look at the law a little—which puts me so completely in your power; for you know it is a good old legal maxim, that no man shall be condemned, but by the judgment of his peers, and the law of the land."

Mr. Otis opened the statutes and turned at once to the article against Sabbath breaking. "You will find it all there," said the officer, with a shrewd shrug of his shoulders at the idea of nabbing and penning a person whom he now discovered to be a live attorney. Mr. Otis proceeded to read.

"If any person shall be guilty of breaking the Sabbath, as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the tiding man to *arrest* and *stop* him, etc." The eye of the great lawyer slyly sparkled as he read the statute, though with rather a doleful air he added—"it is true, sir; the law is against me, and I must submit."

"Well then," rejoined the tiding man, "you must make up your mind to quarter in the lock-up till to-morrow, so, if you please we will ride back together."

"O, no!" retorted Otis; "that will never do. I don't intend that you shall ride back, or with me, either—to-day! The statute reads, mind you—that you shall *arrest* and *stop*. That is all. You can stop me as long as you please. But that is the extent of your power. The law says nothing at all about your carrying me off to the lock-up—nor of your riding in my gig on the Sabbath, either!"

It was a terrible stormy day. The poor tiding man was already completely drenched, and the prospect of standing by the gig all day and night, in a muddy road, was by no means either pleasant or compatible with the dignity of his office.

Mr. Otis again repeated, "I still wish you to consider, sirr, that I am your prisoner—for so reads the law—nothing more. *You* can go back if you please, but *I* intend to *stop* where I am"—and accordingly he drew his robe around him, and made preparations for a quiet snooze, till Monday morning.

The officer looked as blank as a piece of marble, and felt as uncomfortable as a young gosling in a shower. He gazed a moment or two upon the composed expression of the learned advocate, and—sure enough he did go back. Mr. Otis stopped—just long enough to permit his legal friend to get comfortably out of sight—and then he quietly proceeded on his way; reaching the line without further molestation.

The fame of this "legal quirk" soon spread and in a few weeks nothing was heard or seen of tiding men stopping travelers *under the Statute!*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—Reading the following, one is inclined to think that Yankee "cuteness" is not a native production after all, and that the genius for getting the best of the bargain came over with the early settlers, and so is a transmitted quality. At any rate this story is nearly as good as any told of our itinerants.

A rich scene recently occurred at Wick. One of those itinerant auctioneers who visit Wick at the close of the fishing was busily plying his vocation in the market place, before a considerable crowd of people, and among other articles held out a bridle for sale. Starting it at 4s. an individual in the crowd offered "a crown," which was immediately accepted, and payment demanded. "It was the crown of my hat," said the purchaser. "Very well," responded the other, "a bargain's a bargain; hand it here." Thinking the whole affair a joke, and judging himself very clever, the individual handed up the hat and received the bridle; whereupon the auctioneer coolly proceeded to appropriate the "crown" to himself, by cautiously cutting it out of the hat with a knife, and when the process was over returning the crownless hat to its owner! By this time the joke had decidedly turned against the buyer, and the roars of laughter which greeted him as he walked away with his bridle and crownless hat, lately worth perhaps 10s. must have been gall and wormwood, and were greatly increased when the auctioneer naively offered him "a crown" if he would return the bridle. But to make the best of a bad bargain he kept the bridle, and the other party held the crown.—[Northern Ensign.

Are you an Odd Fellow? No sir, I've been married a week. I mean do you belong to the Order of Odd Fellows? No! I belong to the Order of Married Men! How dumb! Are you a Mason? No! I'm a carpenter by trade!" Worse and worse! Are you a Son of Temperance? Confound you, no! I am a son of Mr. John Gosling. The querist went his way with something of a flea in his ear.

A NEW JELLY.—A sample of a new kind of jelly, called "poha jelly," made from a root which grows spontaneously in the Sandwich Island, has been received in New York. It was made under the direction of Mrs. C. B. Andrews, the wife of a missionary at Molakai, and has a far more delicate flavor than any of the jellies known to commerce.

MERCHANDISE, &c.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manilla Coffee, 50-lb. mats; Allspice;
Pepper; Ginger;
Cinnamon; California Mustard;
Cloves;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.

For sale by
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolces;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.
The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

LET every one drop all excitement—keep cool for a few days. Try a little of our King's Own Tea—the best Black Tea in San Francisco—or a little of our Old Mocho Coffee. If that has no effect, keep excited. BRADSHAW & CO., v5-22 corner Battery and California streets.

OLD MOCHO COFFEE—5,000 pounds just received, in sacks of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 160 pounds—said to equal the lot we had twelve months since, which was so much admired. v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

CHICKEN FEED—5 tons broken Rice, free from dirt and sand—suitable for chickens.
For sale at 3 cents per pound.
v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

5,000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, which will bear fruit next year, selling low by the thousand or single tree, at [v6-21] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

NEW OATMEAL—Ex "Chalmers," from Glasgow—50 kegs, 50 lbs each. Imported by Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co., expressly for the retail trade. For sale by
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

OLD ENGLISH SOAP—Every family who studies economy should use this soap; being over two years old makes it very desirable. Selling same price as new Soap.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—Another lot of Potash in cans—one can making one barrel of Soap. Price $2 per tin, with directions. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Parent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

HOTELS, &c.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. C. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

WEDDELL HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, OHIO.
v7-2 1m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. R. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEWLY FURNISHED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT.
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

CALIFORNIA WINES.

CREVOLIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SIRUPS, CORDIALS AND GINGER WINE,
No. 147 Jackson street,
Between Kearny and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have constantly on hand

Syrups, assorted,	Bitters,	Hock Wine,
Curaçoa,	Peppermint,	Sauterne,
Anisette,	Vermouth,	Claret,
Maraschino,	Assorted Liquors,	Muscatel,
Cherry Cordial,	Kirchenwasser,	Mescal,
Cherry Brandy,	Aniseado,	&c., &c.
CALIFORNIA WINE,	Absynthe,	Kumel.

*** Also, Coloring for Liquors, Essence of Ginger, &c.
For sale to the Jobbing Trade only, at the lowest prices, in Kegs or Cases. v6-11 3m

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v6-11 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.
THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—
10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
v6-20 3m San Francisco

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.
THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

ALSO,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE,
OR,
SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.
THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 CALIFORNIA STREET.
THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of
Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety;
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed;
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.
—ALSO,—
Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.
All Seeds Warranted Fresh.
Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
v6-16 6m Importer and Dealer, 110 California street, San Francisco.

SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,
ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.
A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Trees, &c.
J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of
Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine, Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.
Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to.
J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds.
THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.
Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.
THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.
A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.
WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.
A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Shell Mound Nurseries
AND
FRUIT GARDENS,
Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.
THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.
Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.
Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.
All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address
R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.
P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-18 3m

GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v6-14 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pacing Stallion "Billy Blossom."

THIS celebrated Stallion challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States for from $1000 to $5000, to go in harness, one mile heats, the best two in three, or the best three in five, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, any time out of his standing season, as may be agreed upon.

For further particulars inquire of H. McNALLY, Agent, 85 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco.

☞ Due notice will be given when and where he will stand. v6-24 4t

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.

I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250.

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.

Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—MADISON, Morris county, New Jersey.
v6-21 3m

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v6-6 San Francisco.

O. H. BOGART.
SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,
No. 112 Washington street,
Third door West of the Custom House, between Battery and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of fine
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Baskets, Lines and Hooks.
Also, a large assortment of Percussion Caps, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Whistles, Telescopes, Compasses, and every article necessary for the Sportsman. v6-19 3m

EDWARD PELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of
JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,
and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.
Besides their present large variety of
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,
of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.
Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,
Importer of and Dealer in
New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,
147 SACRAMENTO STREET,
between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.
☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,
To be found in all styles and qualities at
C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v6-11

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v6-16

JOHN L. OTTIGNON.
PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,
139 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.
Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best Varnish, Japan, Enamel'ed Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.
Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.
☞—Prices to suit the times v5-14 3m

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
105 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v6-15 tj1 105 Jessie street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.
PREMIUM ALE.

THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR THE BEST CALIFORNIA ALE was awarded the "LION COMPANY BREWERY," 136 Pine street, at the late Agricultural Fair, held at San Jose, for the year 1856.
The above company intend to keep up their reputation for making the best Ale in the country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public generally.
All orders from the country promptly executed and delivered free of any charge in the city. v6-13

AGRICULTURAL.

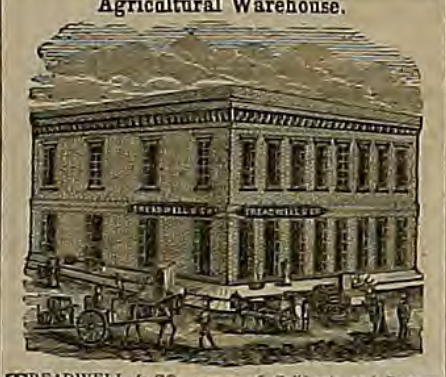
New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—
Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.
Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.
R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.



TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:
Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jobing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c. v6-1 3m

600 Peoria Premium Steel Plows.

THIS CELEBRATED PLOW, manufactured by Messrs. Toby & Anderson, at Peoria, Ill., is the most complete and finished Plow ever offered for sale in California.
They are packed in cases of ten each, so that they can be shipped, with small expense, to the different agricultural districts. All the genuine Peoria Plows are marked "Toby & Anderson, Peoria, Ill., on the beam."
For sale by SOUTHWORTH & CO.
44 Battery street near California.
" " " C. P. GREENLY & CO., Stockton.
" " " BAKER & HAMILTON, Sac. City.
v6-15 " " " TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

EXCELSIOR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
ALBANY, N.Y.
RICH'D H. PEASE,
PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"
RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,
CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,
Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,
DOG POWERS,
HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.
369 and 371 Broadway
ALBANY.

☞ Portable Cider Mills. ☜ v6-9 3meop

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear; Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes. Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows; Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers; Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.
Just received and arriving by every Clipper.
S. L. PALMER,
v6-11 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

IRON WORKS, &c.

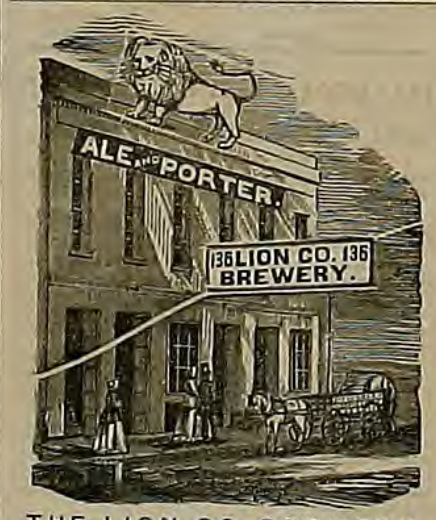
EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.
D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.
There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.
☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.
REFERENCES:
ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.
And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.
N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.
☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v6-14 3m

PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.
☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-14 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.
Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.
Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.
v6-6. HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.



THE LION CO. BREWERY,
No. 136 Pine street, San Francisco.
Constantly on hand a stock of
ALE AND PORTER,
In Barrels and Half-Barrels,
Not to be excelled in either Strength or Flavor by any brewery in the Eastern States.
TO COUNTRY CUSTOMERS—All orders promptly executed. Please forward your orders per Express.
N. B.—The highest market price paid for Brewing Barley.
☞ Sam. Doake is authorized Agent for the LION ALE CO., at Sacramento. v6-2 3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!
R. H. VANCE,
HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.
Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—
v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.
Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF
All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1850.
MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.
With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give a speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6-21 3m

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?
LITTLE.
WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?
LITTLE.
WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?
LITTLE.
WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?
LITTLE.
WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?
LITTLE.
WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?
LITTLE.
WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?
WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
v6-17 3m Between Commercial and Clay.

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.
☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1850, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.
Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.
The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
—ALSO—
Keep constantly on hand
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.

Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.
☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.
Nos. 24 and 26 California street,
(Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco.)
C. L. TAYLOR,
J. E. BEETHEN,
v6-7 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.
Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

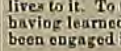
FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.
v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

California Steam Navigation Company.



THE fast and splendid low pressure steamers NEW WORLD and ANTELOPE will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of K street.
The steamer NEW WORLD, S. Seymour, Master, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The steamer ANTELOPE, E. A. Poole, Master, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The steamer HELEN HENSLEY, E. C. M. Chadwick, Master, every Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For Marysville and Intermediate Landings
Steamer CLEOPATRA, W. H. Taylor, Master, will leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and
Steamer GOV. DANA, W. S. Summers, Master, will leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. from bark Orb.

For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
The steamers SAM SOULE, G. V. Hight, Master; and GEM, M. Littleton, Master, will leave for the above named places on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the storeship Antelope.

For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the office of the California Steam Navigation Company, on board the brig Globe.
v5-10 A. REDINGTON, Agent.

REMOVAL.
Mercantile Library Association.
THE ROOMS OF THE ASSOCIATION, being those formerly occupied by the Pacific Club, on the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, over the Banking House of Messrs. Pioche, Bayerque & Co., will be thrown open to the public on Monday next (15th of December instant). The rapidly increasing extent of the Library and the constant accession of members, rendered it imperative that more spacious apartments should be secured for the purposes of the Institution. The new rooms will afford ample accommodations and will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. A GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will constitute a new and attractive feature in the new rooms, and the attention of citizens and others having Paintings and other Works of Art in their possession, is respectfully called thereto; all such objects will be received and receipted for; they will be conspicuously displayed, and will be at all times subject to the order of the depositors. To artists especially this will afford a favorable opportunity to exhibit their works; and the Directors cordially invite them to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered.
Books of Reference, Maps, Charts and Manuscripts would be gladly received on the same conditions; also, Natural Curiosities and Specimens for the formation of a Cabinet.
In order to allow proper time for the removal and rearrangement, the Library and Reading will be closed from this date, until Monday, December 15th. v6-24

To Architects.
PLANS ARE SOLICITED FOR A HALL FOR THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THE HALL to be in size—seventy feet front by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, three stories high above the basement; the first story to be designed for Stores, the second for a Public Hall the entire length of the building, and the third Miscellaneous. The Hall to be situated on a corner lot, seventy feet front by one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet in depth.
Plans for the above will be received up to the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, and for the set of plans to us appropriate, and best adapted to the wants of the Institute, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars will be paid to the Stock of the Institute, when such plans shall have been adopted by the Board of Directors.
N. B.—Architects will accompany their plans with the necessary explanations and the probable cost of building, and in no case must their name appear on either plan or explanation; but may be designated by a private mark, by which they may be identified by a duplicate.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. H. KENT,
Chairman of Committee on Buildings.
Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Dec. 18, 1856. v6-24

News by the Steamer.

THE P. M. S. Co.'s steamer Sonora, F. W. Lappidge, Esq., commander, arrived here this day, at half-past one, P. M., with the mails and 619 passengers, of whom 128 were ladies.

The most important news by this steamer, is the desperate condition of Walker and the army at Nicaragua. Walker has been most signally defeated in three battles, and with heavy losses of men and ammunition; the Costa Ricans have now full possession of the transit route, and have ample ammunition and forces, both by land and water. A proclamation has been issued by the Costa Rican General, offering free pardon and conveyance to Walker's officers and men if they will leave Walker, and from appearances no doubt his fate will soon be sealed, and the Nicaragua Expedition exploded.

The next important event announced by this steamer, is the great question of the Missouri Compromise, which report speaks as having been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States as unconstitutional, thus opening questions of debate which only lead to strife and disunion. We hope this report may prove untrue.

Fearful shipwrecks are recorded at New York. One, the packet ship New York, with 300 passengers, stranded on Island Beach, New Jersey; the passengers all saved. Another, the British bark Tasso, at Barnegat Bay; in attempting to land the passengers, six men were lost.

The U. S. Mail steamship Hermann, which left Southampton for New York, on the 3d December, returned to that port disabled, after encountering a terrible gale.

The loss of numerous vessels and many lives are recorded.

Great interest was manifested in England by the arrival of the old Artic discovery ship Resolute, which was returned and presented to England by the U. S. Government, in charge of Capt. Hartsteen, of the U. S. Navy. The Resolute was recovered from the ice country by an American whale ship. A public festival scene was made, the Queen and Prince Albert visited the ship, Capt. H. with the American officers, were made lions, the national flags entwined, salutes fired, and a union and exchange of kindly feelings made the occasion one of more than ordinary interest. We trust these generous and reciprocal feelings may continue.

A great fire at Philadelphia—loss $100,000.

A terrible fire at Halifax, N. S.—loss $100,000.

A treaty has been signed between Great Britain and the United States, relative to Nicaragua and the Costa Ricans.

A second bloody tragedy has been enacted at the N. Y. State Prison, by which the warden, Solen H. Fenney was killed; the deputy warden Galen C. Walker, was murdered two weeks previously.

England has formally declared war against Persia, and it appears Russia goes to the aid of Persia.

The grain markets of New York are firm, and farmers crops heavy and prices good.

"A GOOD MAN HAS GONE"—DEATH OF FATHER MATTHEW.—The Sonora brings the news of the death of Father Matthew, the great Apostle of Temperance, of Ireland. Few men have ever done as much as this noble philanthropist, and few ever acted with as pure and self-sacrificing a spirit. His name will ever be hallowed and cherished in the memory of the warm-hearted and good. We look back to the dark winter of '46–47, when starvation and distress so widely prevailed in Europe: it was our privilege to labor with him then and there for the destitute, and we can speak from experience of the nobleness of his life and conduct. The news of his death will be received with deep sorrow, although he had arrived at the age of 67 years.

THE KING MONUMENT.—In examining the marble works of T. W. Ladd, on Bush street, among the many specimens of superior skill that are displayed in his room, our attention was attracted to the piece of marble, now preparing for the monument of the late lamented James King of Wm. The inscription piece is now ready for the sculptured engraving, which will be upon it; it is a fine clear block of Italian marble of some four feet high and three feet square, upon which will be engraved the following: on the front, surrounded by a wreath, the simple words—

"James King of William."

Upon the reverse—

James King of William,
Born Jan. 28, 1822,
Died
May 20, 1856.

This monumental piece will be placed upon a solid and handsome base, and from this the engraved piece will rise a beautiful obelisk of fifteen feet; the whole will be not only chaste and appropriate, but forever be a fitting monument of one of the best of men, and of one of the most eventful periods of California history.

This monument is the work of P. W. Sterling.

Amusements.

THE PACIFIC MUSEUM is now one of the principal places of interest of an evening—hundreds go constantly to see Adams order Old Bruin and the cubs perform their gymnastics. Adams is a genius, and deserves a good patronage. Wirsen too, charming the serpents, and they coil around him with such dexterity that one almost can *feel them crawl*. The Museum is worthy a visit.

BUNKER HILL AND CHARLESTOWN.—This most interesting exhibition is attracting increasing attention, and is indeed worthy the patronage of all who have any love of our early history or the scenes of the Revolution. This Diorama has been gotten up at very great cost, and as a work of art is esteemed very excellent. In connection with the Diorama, are several amusing exhibitions of Ventriloquism, and other amusements, by which the time can be pleasantly and well as profitably employed.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

[PREMIUM ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.]

Mountain View Nursery,

Three-Quarters of Mile from San Jose.

THE Proprietor offers for sale the present season a large stock of fine Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and every variety of Garden Plants.

Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of Native Trees, and particularly the Evergreens of California, which are as fine as the world can produce.

A very fine collection of extra fine Roses are worthy of especial notice.

The Proprietor, having been in previous years connected with his brother in the United States Nursery, on the new Mission Road at San Francisco, and having former experience, is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

WM. O'DONNELL.

v6-21 3m

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

Dwarf Pears	20 varieties.
Plum	12 "
Apricot Plum	6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	7 "

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.

3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.

Strawberry Plants, &c.

Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.

For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to

v6-10 3m GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.

United States Nursery,

On the New Mission Road, San Francisco.

THE Proprietor of this large Nursery and Garden desires to call the particular attention of the friends of Horticulture to the collection now offered, among which are the following:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Roses, of every choice variety;
Green-house Plants, and Garden Plants.

Together with every article needed in Orchard, Garden, Greenhouse, Parlor or Garden.

The undersigned would most respectfully invite purchasers to visit his Garden and Greenhouses. Having been long established in the business he is confident he can furnish everything desired, as agreeably as any other establishment.

v6-21 tf JAMES O'DONNELL.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

Flushing, New York.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. offer for sale as follows:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees (including evergreens) of all kinds and sizes;

Shrubbery, Roses, Bulbous and Herbaceous Flowering Plants;

Dahlias, Tree and Herbaceous Pæonies;

Greenhouse Plants of all kinds, including 500 splendid varieties of Camillias.

ALSO,

Stocks for ingrafting Fruit Trees;

Young Trees of all kinds suitable for Nurseries;

Fruit and Ornamental Tree and Shrub Seeds, including Evergreens;

Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds in any quantity, at lowest wholesale rates, of the present crop, and warranted of the first quality;

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, or Chinese Potato, the only American grown stock in the Union;

Figs, Olives, Pomegranates, Licorice, Tanner's Sumach, Madder, &c., in quantity for plantations;

Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Blackberries of all the superior varieties.

This establishment comprises the most extensive collection in the Union.

Priced Catalogues at the lowest rates will be sent to applicants.

N. B.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Almond, Prune, Apricot and other Fruit Seeds in any quantity. v6-5

Pioneer Nursery.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about thirty-five varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to our Seedling Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, July 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. Myers, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of Peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
Henry Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sonntag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces—

40,000 Apple Trees, forty varieties, one, two and three years old;	
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties;	
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old,	"
1,000 Pear Trees,	"
1,000 Cherry Trees,	"
1,000 Plum Trees,	"
1,000 Apricot Trees,	"
1,000 Nectarine Trees,	"

Also, Almond, Fig and Quince Trees;

25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated Nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to our Nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.

A. H. MYERS.

v6-19 3m Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda, Alameda Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens

AND

NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear,
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous to mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

v6-19 3m A. P. S.

EDUCATION.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective, Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.

v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$8 00
" " Common " "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery; neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip,	R. L. Johnson, Esq.,
Rev. Orange Clark, D. D.,	J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq.,
Rev. T. Dwight Hunt,	Sacramento.
Drs. Cole & Finney,	Rev. E. B. Walworth,
E. B. Mastic, Esq.,	John S. Tennent, Esq.,
San Francisco.	Marysville.
Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr.,	R. B. Parker, Esq.,
Hon. P. K. Hubbs,	Stockton.
Benicia.	

v6-20 tf

THE "HORTICULTURIST" AND Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

COMMENCED BY A. J. DOWNING,

Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," etc.

Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.

THIS popular publication, which is gradually extending its influence throughout the country, and is becoming indispensable to the tasteful Gardener, the Fruit Culturist, and the Floriculturist, will be continued under the editorship of J. Jay Smith, whose ability and taste in matters of country life are highly appreciated through the country.

The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the HORTICULTURIST is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—

I. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.

II. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS AND FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.

III. TO THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF ALL EDIBLE PLANTS, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.

IV. TO GARDENING AS AN ART OF TASTE—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.

V. TO RURAL ARCHITECTURE—embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice Houses, etc., etc.

VI. TO ARBORICULTURE—or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.

VII. TO BOTANY AND ENTOMOLOGY—so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

The extended and valuable correspondence of THE HORTICULTURIST presents the experience of the most intelligent cultivators in America; the superior illustrations, and the instructive and agreeable articles from the pens of the editor and contributors, make it eagerly sought after by even the general reader interested in country life. To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest discoveries and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in Horticulture and those branches of knowledge connected with it, will be invaluable.

A New Volume (12th year) commences with the January number for 1857; and it will be the constant aim of the editor and publisher, by every means in their power, to render it still more worthy, by every practicable improvement, of the liberal patronage it is receiving.

The work is issued on the first of each month, in the best style of the periodical press, each number containing 48 pages, embellished with a frontispiece and several other original and well-executed engravings. At the end of the year it will make a volume of six hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with over 100 engravings, many of them drawings of fruit and flowers from nature. These volumes, if taken for a number of years, will make a valuable Encyclopedia of Horticultural Literature.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year—Four Copies for Six Dollars, payable in advance.

An edition is published with plates colored in the best style of the art—Price, $5.

☞ All subscriptions must be addressed to the Agents, or to. ROBERT PEARSALL SMITH,

v6-22 tf 17 and 19 Minor street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!

LOW, HASKELL & CO,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE

"INVENTOR."

304 Broadway, New York,

PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.

Subscriptions to the "Inventor," an Illustrated Monthly publication, for the Mechanic and Artisan, the Engineer, Manufacturer, Agriculturist, Inventor and Patentee,

v6-19 tf ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Peach Trees! Peach Trees!!

20,000 fine Peach Trees of one year's growth;

50,000 Dormant Buds, consisting of *thirty varieties*;

PEAR, APPLE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, of very best quality;

GRAPE VINES, extra quality;

Nurserymen and Tree Dealers supplied at liberal discount from regular prices.

Purchasers are invited to call at the Nursery of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

v6-11 1m HENRY HAILE, Alameda, Alameda county.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 29th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

v7-2 3m*

L. P. & W. F. DODGE'S

DOUBLE ACTING PUMP.

(Patented June 7th, 1853.)

THESE Pumps are double acting, and combine both the Suction and Force Principles. The Pistons are of the best bell metal composition, making them available for use in either hot or cold liquids.

The Cylinder is without divisions or chambers, has no valves at the eduction port, and is bored out perfectly true and smooth. From the construction of the cylinder and water passages, the pistons require no packing, being fitted perfectly to the cylinder. Two important evils in Pumps generally, are thus overcome—viz.: the amount of power required to work them, and the wear of the packing. The cylinder and pistons being perfectly true and smooth, it naturally follows that there should be less friction, and, consequently, less wear, than in pumps generally.

The water enters the cylinder upon its side, at each end alternately, passes through the piston heads, and is discharged through the round air-vessel in the center of the pump. These pistons are each furnished with a valve, connected in such a manner that both must operate simultaneously, one valve opening at the precise moment the other closes; consequently these pumps may be run at higher speed than pumps generally.

These pumps have received numerous Medals, Diplomas and commendatory notices from various State and and County Fairs, including Medal and Diploma at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York.

The power of a single individual applied to the size usually furnished for family use, is sufficient to draw water from a well twenty-five feet deep, and throw it upwards of fifty feet from a hose-pipe, rendering it a very efficient FIRE ENGINE, ready for use at any moment.

Circulars containing full information relative to size, prices, &c, may be obtained by addressing the

MESSRS. DODGE, Newburgh, N. Y;
Or, KELLOGG & DODGE,
Charleston, S. C.

v6-22

Reapers, Threshers, Horse Powers, Mowers.

S. L. PALMER & CO. have now on hand and on the way the following Machines, all of the best patents, with late improvements, which they offer at low rates:

Palmer & Williams' Self-Raking Reaper;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
McCormick's Reaper and Mower;
Hussey's, Baltimore do do
Manny's do do
Burrill's do do
Palmer's celebrated Mowers—Patented Jan., 1855.
Ketchum's do
Stephenson & Burdsal's Threshers;
Pitts' 8 and 10-horse do
Hall's do do do
Perrigo's Patent 8 and 10 Horse Powers;

with a general variety of the best Agricultural and Harvesting Implements, which we offer at the lowest prices.

North-east Corner of Davis and Washington streets,

v6-14 3m San Francisco, Cal.

To Farmers.

5,000 LBS. ALFALFA, or Chili Clover;
10,000 lbs SEED RYE;
10,000 lbs California Pea Beans;
1,000 lbs Red Clover;
1,000 lbs Timothy, or Herd's Grass;
25 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass.

A full assortment of fresh GARDEN SEEDS by every express, and *guaranteed*.

Prentis & Page's 30 and 36 inch Grist Mills;
Smith's Improved Smut Machines.

For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse,

v6-24 4t 85 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco.

Agricultural Business.

AN opportunity now offers to one or two persons who desire to enter into a very profitable business, and can furnish $5,000 each. The chance is a rare one, and the most satisfactory testimony can be given of its success.

None need communicate that cannot command the ready money for the immediate commencement of the enterprise.

The utmost confidence can be relied upon, and no person will be treated with but the principal. Letters, with real signature, addressed to "G. A. B." and left at, or mailed to the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, will receive prompt reply. v6-15

PACIFIC MUSEUM'

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wolf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

*** Admission 25 cents. v7-2

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

RETAIL PRICES OF
Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.

F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,

v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong healthy plants, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.

Address to WM. PAUL, Mayfield Post-Office, Santa Clara County. v7-2 2t*

CLOTHING, &c.

Pennsylvania State Elections.

"EXCELSIOR."

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

AT

WALTER & TOMPKINS,

No. 170 Montgomery street.

BY the arrival of the "Golden Gate," bringing the news of the Election in Pennsylvania, Walter & Tompkins have received an invoice of splendid goods, in addition to their already elegant assortment.

Only Look in their Windows!

If you wish to see the choicest selections of CASHMERES and VESTINGS in this City,

FRESH FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES!

G. F. Walter, having returned, can now be found at his post, ready to serve his friends and the public generally, having been employed constantly during his absence in New York in catering to the taste of his numerous customers.

It is now conceded that W. & T. have not over-reached their motto, that they are entitled to be called the

"EXCELSIORS OF THE PACIFIC."

At their place can be found, at all times, the latest makes of European fabrics, fresh from the looms of the factors.

In addition to the piece goods you can obtain

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

From the well known house of

ORONEY & LENT, 753 Broadway, New York.

All the Clothing sold by W. & T. is manufactured expressly to their order.

New style Raglan Overcoats, of light and heavy material; and those splendid FROCK COATS that have taken, and still keep the lead.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of every description. Particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

WALTER & TOMPKINS,

No. 170 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre,

v6-16 tf New York Store.

J. C. EDDY & CO.'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

AND

Furnishing Goods,

As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

AT LOWER PRICES

Than any other Establishment in the State.

Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v5-19 1tf

IMPORTANT

TO THE LADIES!

THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of

SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &C., &C.;

The best assortment in San Francisco.

LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.

BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,

At very Reduced Prices.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER

APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,

At very reduced prices.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments

Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered. D. NORCROSS,

v7-1 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,

38 Gold street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK

(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand

HOES', ADAMS', } **PRESSES.** { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES'.

CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS

(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chase Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

in all their branches.

TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ **Second-Hand Presses** (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

*** Particular attention paid to orders from California. ***

WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. }

v7-2 3m

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

J. W. LADD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at

No. 44 Bush street,

opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.

PURCHASED BY

MESSRS. WM. MEYER-ELTON & CO.,

159 Jackson street (above Montgomery), SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY

H. C. FOGG,

Near the Gas Works, (on the Levee) SACRAMENTO.

v5-14 tf

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1857. NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
No 120 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation unprecedented.

Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

Agricultural Reviews and Essays—No. 2.

Science for Farmers.

Patent Office Report on Agriculture, 1855. *Article*—"Climatology. 9 Meteorology in its connection with Agriculture. By Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution."

The preparation of the Earth for the intellectual races. An address delivered by request before the California Legislature, in February, 1854, by C. F. Winslow, M. D." Reprinted by the California State Agricultural Society, in the Appendix of their Official Report, 1856

It is seldom that an abler document than the [illegible] of those named is brought before the public [illegible]ice. In fact, it contains so much science in [illegible]ry sentence, as to remind us more of the works [illegible] Liebig than of any other modern writer. It is truly scientific, that the reader is surprised at [illegible] many and varied subjects distinctly brought [illegible]ore his notice in so small a compass, and is [illegible]ost bewildered and stopefied with the brilliant [illegible]e of light which meets his eyes in every par[illegible]aph.

The talented writer commences by showing us [illegible]t even the statistics of crime may be made a [illegible]tter of calculation, and that an index of the [illegible]al and intellectual education of a people may [illegible]s be unmistakably afforded, and clearly estab[illegible]es the humiliating fact, that man, the free [illegible]nt, and the responsible creature of Almighty [illegible]wer, is after all but the creature of circum[illegible]nces.

He next proceeds with the subject more directly [illegible]posed, and points out the importance of Science [illegible] the perfection of Art; which he exemplifies [illegible] reference to the case of the Chinese, as one [illegible]oint; with whom invention depends more on [illegible]dent than a full apprehension of the laws of [illegible]ture, and is consequently tardy in its progress, [illegible] wasteful in its operation.

He then goes on to describe the physiology of [illegible]nts and the manner of their growth, and [illegible]ounces the brilliant truth, that "it is a prin[illegible]le of Nature that power is always absorbed in [illegible]ducing a change in matter." But this power [illegible]ot always lost. "This change may be perma[illegible]t, or it may be of such a character as to *repro[illegible]e the power which was expended in effecting* [illegible]. For example, the moving power, of a cannon [illegible] is permanently expended in passing into the [illegible] of a ship, but if the same ball were shot into [illegible]mouth of another cannon, and made to com[illegible]s a spring, the recoiling of the latter would [illegible]e to the ball in an opposite direction, precisely [illegible]same velocity which it had expended in com[illegible]ssing the spring, supposing nothing lost by [illegible]tion, &c. This example serves to illustrate [illegible]effect of the impulse from the sun. It decom[illegible]es the carbonic acid which surrounds the leaf [illegible]he plant; or, in other words, overcomes the [illegible]ural attraction between the carbon and the [illegible]gen of which the acid is composed; and in this [illegible]t the motions of the atoms of the etherial [illegible]ium are themselves stopped. The power, [illegible]ever, in this case is not permanently neutral[illegible], for when the plant is consumed, either by [illegible]d combustion, or by slow decay, that is, when [illegible]arbon and the oxygen are again suffered to [illegible]nto union to form carbonic acid—*the same [illegible]unt of power is evolved in the form of light, [illegible], or nervous force, which was absorbed in [illegible] original composition.* If the plant, more[illegible], is consumed in the animal, the same power [illegible]xpended in building up the organization, in [illegible]ducing locomotion, and the incessant action of [illegible]heart, and the other involuntary movements [illegible]ssary to the vital process. *Plants are there[illegible]e the recipients of the power of the sunbeam.*"

[illegible]et me endeavor to explain this a little. It is [illegible]he power of the solar rays that the carbonic [illegible]of the atmosphere is decomposed, for fur[illegible]ing carbon, that necessary constituent of [illegible], of which, water excepted, they are almost [illegible]rely composed. To do this, according to [illegible], a power equal to a moderate red heat is [illegible]ired. This does not mean that the weather [illegible]e red-hot; but that, by their fineness and [illegible] the solar rays exercise such a power. But [illegible]truth which our writer means to demonstrate [illegible]hat this power is not wasted, but only ab[illegible]ed in the plant, and that so much heat as was [illegible]ally used by the plant, the plant in its turn [illegible]pable of affording, and so of light, and of [illegible]y other quality afforded to it by the sun, for [illegible]growth and perfection.

[illegible]having established this great truth by legiti[illegible]e argument, the writer now proposes to turn [illegible]science to good account. "Properly to so direct this power of the sunbeam, that no portion of it may run to waste, or be unproductive of economical results, it is essential that we know something of its nature; and the lifetime of labor of many individuals, supported at the public expense, would be well expended in exclusive devotion to this one object. The researches which have been made in regard to it have developed the fact, that the impulses from the sun are of at least four different characters; namely, the lighting impulse, the heating impulse, the chemical impulse, and the phosphorogenic impulse."

In consequence of the discovery of Sir Isaac Newton, that the rays of light are not all of the same color, experiments have been made, and the truth satisfactorily established, that they are not all equally possessed of the same qualities. Among those who have been most successful in investigating this department of science, is our own accomplished Professor Draper. The subject, however, of how far the knowledge thus obtained may be made of practical utility to the farmer and gardener, has not yet been sufficiently investigated; but that it deserves investigation, it does not require much study to enable any one to perceive. It is well known that the highest point in the curve of the rainbow, and the hight of the sun, when that phenomenon is observable, are always equal, between them, to 60°. Consequently, the rainbow in summer can only be seen in the mornings and evenings. But in the spring, before the sun at noon-day reaches the hight of 60°, the rainbow is seen at any time during the day. Now, as the rainbow shows that the drops of falling rain posses the property of separating the rays of the sun, when they fall upon them at a certain angle, as certainly as an artificial prism of glass, if it should also appear that, when the sun of noon-day reaches a certain altitude, plants at the same temperature, and equally circumstanced in other respects, are differently affected from what they are at other seasons of the year—would we not be justified in concluding, that this difference is produced by the different power of the sun in separating the rays of light, under certain circumstances, at different seasons? The subject has hitherto been little investigated. But, as this writer truthfully remarks—"It will be evident that *the hopes of the future, in regard to Agriculture, principally rest upon the advance of abstract science*—not upon the mere accumulation of facts, of which the connection and dependence are unknown, *but upon a definite conception of the general principles of which these facts are the result.*" And well does this writer deserve credit for the lucid enunciation of facts involving scientific principles. "If," says he, as he proceeds with his subject, "a certain weight of air were carried from the surface of the earth, to such a hight that it would expand into double its volume, the heat which it contained would then be distributed throughout twice the space, and the temperature consequently be much diminished, though the absolute amount of heat would be unchanged. If the same air were returned to the earth, whence it was taken, condensation would ensue, and the temperature would be the same as at first. On this principle, a wind passing over a high mountain is not necessarily cooled; for the diminution of temperature, which is produced by the rarefaction of the ascent, would be just equivalent to the increase which is due to the condensation in an equal descent. This would be the case if the air were perfectly dry, but if it contained moisture, paradoxical as it may seem, it would be warmer when it returned to the lower level than when it left it. In ascending to the top of the mountain, it would deposit its moisture in the form of water or snow, and the latent heat given out from this would increase the heat of the air, and when it descended on the opposite side to the same level from which it ascended, it would be warmer on account of this additional heat."

The principle is correct; but the result would depend on other circumstances. A wind in summer, passing over a snow-clad mountain, would be colder when it reached its original level on the other side, not however from the operation of a different principle at that season, but because the warm air of the valley, when it reached the mountain-top, would not be carried up into the atmosphere, nor even be rarefied so much as the air at that elevated region would naturally be, but would be drawn with a rapidity in the ratio of its greater density, over the summit—just as the water in the shallow of a river runs as much more quickly than where it is deeper, as makes the same amount of water pass over the same distance in the same time—while the snow on the mountain-top being partially thawed by the warmer and denser current of air from below, the wind would partake to a certain extent of its temperature. Consequently, when it reached the other side of the mountain, it would necessarily be colder than it was before. Both these facts are familiar to those who reside in mountainous districts.

Our writer then goes on with equal talent, and strictly scientific reasoning, to investigate the effects of the proximity of water, of cultivation, the cutting down of forests, and the draining of marshes, on climate; and proves satisfactorily, that human industry guided by science may do more than many suppose, in making us much more comfortable than we now are. But it is unnecessary for me to follow him through the whole of his most excellet treatise, which, I have no doubt, those who are at the trouble to read this article will not fail to examine for themselves.

In placing Dr. Winslow alongside of this giant in science, I evidently introduce him in good society. But he, who has aspired

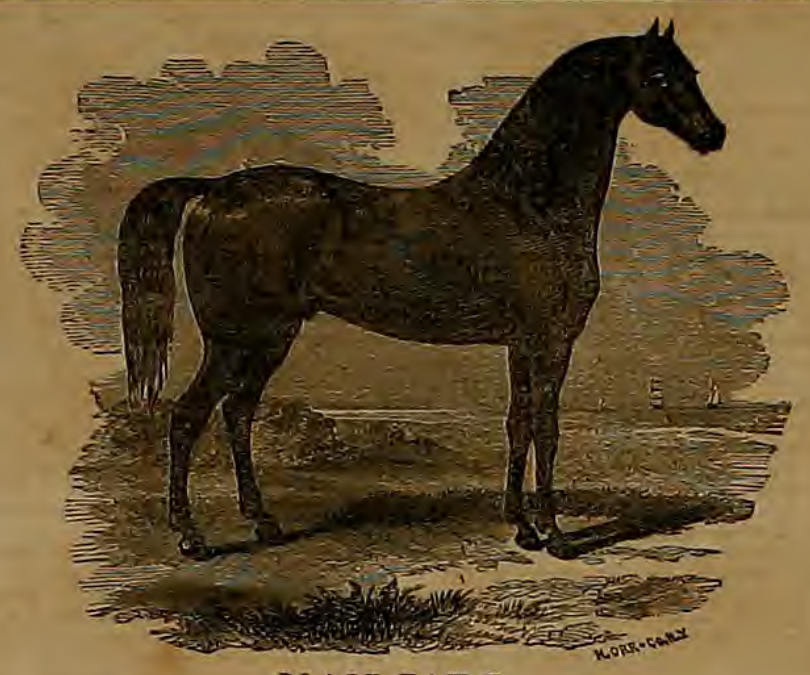
"The applause of listening senates to command,"

need not labor under any apprehension, especially as his address is a piece of finished oratory. I confess I have a sort of dread of world-makers, which may be a prejudice on my part, in consequence of being so provoked, when a boy, with the manner in which poor Moses Primrose, the vicar of Wakefield's son was taken in, in the matter of the "spectacles," by that arch rogue with the big book who talked so learnedly about the "cosmogony or creation of the World." But let the Doctor speak for himself. After introducing to the notice of his august auditory the subject in view, by proposing to "unbind, link by link, the golden chain which unites man with the earth, and earth with its Creator," he goes on to say, "I shall solicit your patient attention and kind indulgence for a short time, trusting that a *kind and confiding stroll, hand in hand, with the Infinite Creator*, may conduct us to brighter insights into his nature!"

It would be impossible for me to do justice to the subjects discussed in what the Doctor himself characterizes as "a discourse so philosophical, and extending over so wide a range." Let me however make one more quotation. "The humble origin of the slate-beds, and their extreme antiquity, are no less remarkable than the purpose which they have subserved, in the improvement and cultivation of the loftiest faculties of man. It is the first instrument placed in the hands of the young, in all enlightened communities of the world. It is by the agency of these rude slabs of ancient rock, that the human faculties have been cultivated and enlarged, until they are trained to weigh the earth as in a balance, to measure unimaginable distances into infinite space, and to calculate the positive existence of undiscovered worlds. *Here again, we trace an unmistakable connection between the mind of God and the destiny of man, and behold the wonderful fact, revealed in characters of living light, that through the instrumentality of the humblest vegetable growths, was appointed to spring the loftiest truths which adorn the pages of science and philosophy!*"

A friend of mine says that metallic slates are much better. That matter I leave to school boys to decide; and shall conclude this article by quoting the opinion of Professor Brande, who thinks very differently from Dr. Winslow, but who ought to know a great deal more about the materials and manufacture of the Earth than I do. "The first and leading object of Geology," says he, "is to become *practically* acquainted with the *present state* of the Earth's external surface, for excepting of its crust or rind we know nothing; and all that has been suggested, either by theory, or by experiment, relating to its internal composition, its density, and *the constitution of the entire mass*, is mere surmise and guess-work—deductions hastily drawn from superficial observation, or unwarranted inferences from imperfect researches."

AGRICOLA.



BLACK HAWK.

THE beautiful animal which figures in our journal this week, and from whose stock our country has received so great an acquisition, was foaled in 1833. We give his history from the new work "Morgan Horses," published by C. M. Saxton & Co., who kindly sent us a copy.

This horse was the property of Wingate Twombly, of Greenland (formerly of Durham), N. H.: sired by Sherman, g. sire, Justin Morgan. His dam was raised in New Brunswick, and is described as a half-blood English mare, a very fine animal, and a fast trotter. When four years old, Black Hawk was purchased by Benj. Thurston, of Lowell, Mass, for a family horse, and kept for that purpose until 1844, when he was purchased by David Hill, Esq., of Bridport, Vt., by whom he is now owned.

Ornament for Dried Flowers.

THE accompanying drawings, made by an accomplished lady, represent a pasteboard hanging vase, covered with moss, and attached to an oak branch, for a parlor ornament. From the material employed, it is better suited for dried flowers than those which require water.

The smaller basket represents the mode in which the pasteboard is united after being shaped, and the larger exhibits the same covered with moss. Every lady of the least taste can make these baskets, and ornament her boudoir, parlor, or sitting-room with her own handiwork, which she will enjoy more than expensive purchased objects.

The oak-leaves may be represented in winter in leather.

AN OREGON APPLE.—An apple of the "Gloria Mundi" variety was raised near Corvallis, on the Willamette, some 140 miles southeast of Portland, which weighed thirty-five ounces and a half, and measured seventeen inches and a hal in circumference. It is reported as from a tree *four years old.* We would just inform our Oregon friends that we *can* grow apples down this way. The prize apple at the late State Fair at San José, was of the same variety, measured seventeen inches also, weighed thirty-five ounces and a half, and, as we learn, grew on a tree *one year younger.* What says our Oregon friend to this?

BEAUTIES OF THE LAW'S DELAY.—About sixty years ago, when cotton was worth from 25 to 50 cents per pound, about 130 bales were imported into Liverpool from America. Owing to some dispute between the importer and the warehouse owner, the cotton was thrown "into Chancery," and there it has remained until a few days since, when it was sold by order of the court, realizing 8½ cents per pound.

California Post Offices.

EDITORS FARMER: There is no telling what number of letters miscarry, or are stolen, through neglect or crime in the Postmasters of this State.

The post offices are generally kept in *doggeries*, or other public places—and, when the mail arrives, it is opened publicly, and the letters, papers etc., are thrown into a box to which everybody has access. Is this as it should be? Are there not hundreds of times, when a man would like to get a peep at another's correspondence? And are there not *thousands* of men who would not scruple to take a letter out of the office, belonging to another, if they thought that it could never be known who did it, or that it was done at all? Letters put into the office, to be mailed, are also liable to be stolen, read and destroyed. Then, if a letter does not reach its destination, all that can be said about it is that it must have been misplaced by some careless Postmaster.

I have had letters stolen—and, upon one occasion, I saw enough to satisfy me that the one I put in was not *mailed;* I said nothing, but tried to get better proof. I found out that it had not got sixty miles in *one month.* This satisfied me, but, with all put together, it would not have satisfied a jury.

If I was on a jury I could not *convict* on such testimony, and it would be hard to get proof that would *convict.* All that I can see to remedy this evil, is for the Government to appoint *secret* agents to travel through the State, and see what Postmasters conduct the business in so loose a manner, and remove them from office. If I had thought that mine was the only case, I should have said nothing about it—but, I believe, it is a wide-spread evil, and should be remedied.

W. S. G.

P. S.—The above are my *true* initials; and if there is any Postmaster or person, in this State, who thinks that the shoe pinches *his* corns, and wants to know more, he can address me through the Editor of this paper, and I will be responsible for everything that I have said.

We have several facts to communicate upon post-office matters, but must defer till next week.—[ED.

EDUCATION OF THE AGRICULTURIST. — No man is so high as to be independent of the success of this great interest; no man is so low as not to be affected by its prosperity or decline. Agriculture feeds us; to a great degree it clothes us; without it we could not have manufactures, and we should not have commerce. These all stand together, but they stand together like pillars in a cluster, the largest in the middle, and that largest is Agriculture. We live in a country of small farms and freehold tenements; a country in which men cultivate with their own hands their own fee-simple acres, drawing not only their subsistence, but also their spirit of independence and manly freedom from the ground they plow. They are at once its owners, its cultivators, and its defenders. The cultivation of the earth is the most important labor of men. Man may be civilized in some degree, without great progress in manufactures, and with little commerce with his distant neighbors; but without cultivation of the earth, he is, in all countries, a savage.—[Daniel Webster.

NEGATIVE ARTESIAN WELLS.—The Society of Arts have published Herr Bruckmann's paper on "Negative Artesian Wells"—that is, wells which take in instead of giving out water. Such wells serve as permanent drains; they are sunk in loose strata, or where communications exist with fathomless fissures, or with deep-lying streams. Mr. Bruckmann, who is a native of Wurtemberg, states that they may be established "in all the so-called normal or sediment formations: diluvium, tertiary deposits, chalk, Jurassic rocks," and others. And he brings forward examples of the benefits that have followed the sinking of negative wells in towns or in swampy country districts. The drainage becomes at once perfect and constant; fluid matters of all kinds find their way to the mouth, and flow away, while solid matters may be stopped and used in fertilization.

WOOL.—The Ohio Farmer estimates the profits on sheep in that State, the last year, at six millions of dollars, and the whole capital invested sixty millions. The number of sheep, is probably, five millions, and the wool clipped last year, reached 10,196,000 pounds—and stated as being one-fifth of the entire wool crop of the Union.

TOBACCO.—This article has become one of the staple productions of the soil of the Chemung Valley, New York, and is said to be more profitable than any other. It is only about three years since it was introduced, and this year, it is stated, two or three hundred tuns have been raised in that county alone.

THE U. S. Branch Mint in the city of San Francisco, for the month of January, received 96,085-83 ounces in gold, and 332-80 ounces in silver. During the same period, $1,300,000 in double eagles, and $50,000 in quarter eagles, have been coined.

A WICKED THING.—The Washington correspondent of a Philadelphia paper states that some adventurous individuals have purchased of the proprietors of Mount Vernon all the trees and shrubbery left on the estate, at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, and that the same parties have erected a large building near the railroad depot in Washington, at a cost of probably $10,000 more. This large outlay is to be reimbursed by the manufacture and sale of Washington canes.

[From the Patent Office Report of 1855.]

Improvement of Land.

ON THE DRAINAGE OF HAARLEM LAKE, WITH SUGGESTIONS ON ITS APPLICABILITY TO OVERFLOWED LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Thrift and plenty are the ideas we ever associate with the name of the Netherlands. Placed in a situation in which the exercise of industry, perseverance, prudence, and economy is essential to their very existence, the people of the "Low Countries" cheerfully obey the beneficent command to labor; and such are the fruits of their willingness to toil, that the rest of the world behold them with wonder and admiration.

From the middle of Belgium, a few miles north of Brussels, the country north-eastwardly becomes almost entirely a dead level, extending in monotonous sandy and peaty flats through Hanover, Jutland, Holstein, and, with little interruption, through Prussia into Russia. But the lowest part of this immense region, and that which has most recently emerged from the sea, is undoubtedly the country lying between the mouths of the Scheldt and the Ems; within this distance the Rhine, joined by the Meuse, Yssel, and other rivers, enters the sea, through a number of arms, and sluggish winding channels, which by no means represent the magnitude of their main streams as they appear higher up. The delta of the Rhine may be conceived to have been in early ages subject to perpetual changes of form, as new mud-banks were deposited, blocking up the old channels, and leading to the formation of new ones. Besides, it is obvious that the river, in forming a domain of alluvial deposits had to contend with the sea, which washed away the accumulations of mud, or covered them with sand, according to the vicissitudes of the seasons. The soil of the Netherlands shows everywhere the proofs of this struggle between the billows of the ocean and the river floods, in the alternation of salt and fresh water deposits. It also bears evidence to the fact, that these changes, effected by the inundations of the Rhine, or by encroachments of the sea, occurred frequently, long after the country had become inhabited. Remains of forests now lie buried under the waves of the German ocean; paved roads and traces of villages and of cultivation are found beneath the morasses on the banks of the Ems, and many similar proofs exist of great physical changes, respecting which history is silent.

For the purpose of securing the permanence of their territorial posessions, the early occupants of this country had recourse to dikes, or embankments, high and strong enough to protect them under ordinary circumstances from the tides; and, placing wind-mills on these dikes, exposed to the sea-breeze, they worked the pumps which drained the inclosed lands.

The Netherlands now present to our view an artificially constructed country, some portions of which are many feet below the surface of the sea, and nearly all too low for natural drainage. How this land has been rescued from the floods and waves, and how it is preserved from their attempted inroads, it is the purpose of this paper to explain.

The recovery of land from the water, in Holland, is the most important branch of engineering, insomuch that a Government Board has existed for centuries, the duties of which are confined to the administration of the hydraulic works of the kingdom. This Board is denominated the "Waterstaat," or Board of Marine Engineers; and in matters affecting the protection of the country from the waters of either the rivers or the sea, its powers are very great, if not absolute. A school of instruction in this particular branch has also long been maintained by the government.

"Polder" is a term applied in the Netherlands to a tract of country the surface of which is lower than the waters adjacent to it, and which, therefore, requires to be protected from them. Such tracts are abundant throughout the country here described, exceeding a thousand in Middle Holland alone. They are of various sizes, and of various degrees of depth, some of them indeed being twenty feet below the level of the sea.

These polders are formed in four different ways, namely, first, of ground reclaimed from the sea by the skill of the engineer; second, of ground protected from the rivers by circumscribing, and consequently diverting and deepening their currents; third, by the draining of lakes; fourth, by the digging of turf for fuel, in such quantities as to make extensive depressions of this character. In Rhineland, there is of Nature's formation of dry land (more than one-third of which is "downs," or formations caused by deposits of sand upon the margin of the sea), but 76,000 acres, while there is of polder land 173,000, and of land still redeemable as polder land, 56,000. But one-fourth of the land of Rhineland, therefore, is above the level of the sea; and a system of drainage adapted to its recovery and preservation, requires, not only the construction of sluices, ditches, canals and embankments, but a resort to extraordinary mechanical agencies in elevating the water above the surface of the contiguous rivers or seas, in order that it may flow into them. To illustrate the method which experience has proved to be the best for the accomplishment of this object, a single great and successful instance will here be reviewed.

Haarlem Lake, or *Haarlemmer Meer* (Pl. XI), was two miles south of the city of Haarlem, in the province of North Holland, a city that has been described as "very well built, very clean, and very dull," yet which is, to all who esteem intelligence, industry, moral worth and integrity, one of the most interesting cities of the world. This lake was formerly an inlet of the Zuyder Zee (a gulf of the German ocean), of an irregular, oblong form, thirty-three miles in circumference, and inclosing an area of about 40,000 acres. It communicated in the north with the river Y, and in the south with the Old Rhine. Its average depth was a little more than thirteen feet below the lowest tides in the Zuyder Zee. The recovery of the land for the purposes of agriculture was not the primary object leading to its reclamation, the danger of its extension and encroachment upon the soft alluvial soil of the surrounding country being constantly regard as imminent. Indeed, by the overflow of its banks during a hurricane, in November, 1836, the city of Amsterdam, four miles northeast of it, sustained considerable injury; and in the succeeding month, the storm coming from a different quarter, the city of Leyden, four and a half miles southwardly, experienced a like calamity. Thus admonished, the government determined upon the great undertaking it has since so successfully accomplished.

The attention of the people had been directed to this enterprise as early as the year 1617, and from that period to the year 1839, many projects were submitted to the government for the purpose. Allusion to any of these plans will not be here made, except so far as to do honor to an enterprising millwright whose success in reclaiming submerged lands obtained for him the appellation of "Leeghwater," which may be interpreted "Water-drainer." Such was the skill and sagacity of this person, that at that early period he proposed a plan that differed but little from that which was finally adopted, except that he contemplated a reliance upon windmills for the power necessary to elevate the water from the lake.

In 1839, after a series of careful investigations, and various modifications and amendments of the plans previously arranged, the commissioners, destined finally to superintend the work, proceeded to inclose the entire lake, including Spiering Meer, and Kager Meer, the whole comprising an area of 44,520 acres, which was to be drained to a mean depth of about 13½ feet, besides the accessions by leakage from the surrounding lands, and the fall of rain during the operation.

The first object to be accomplished was the construction of a dike and canal around the entire area, in order, first, to intercept the water from the adjoining lands on a higher level; second, to provide a navigation in lieu of that previously afforded by the lake; and third, to form a channel, for the flow of the water pumped from the lake into the sea. This canal is some 40 miles long; in its northern portion, it is 147½ feet wide, at the level of the tow-path, which is the level of the datum at Amsterdam; on the west and south, the width at this point is a little over 131 feet; and, on the east, it is a little over 124½ feet wide. Its depth throughout is 9 4-5 feet. The dike between the canal and the lake is 13½ feet on the crown.

The flow of water out of the canal was found not always to be depended upon; as, when the wind was strong and adverse, it was repelled to such a degree as to render further agencies necessary.

From an examination of Pl. XI., it will be seen that the passage of the water from the canal is provided for at three points: first, to the North Sea, or German Ocean, by the great out and sluices at Katwyk; second, by the sluices at Halfwege, or Halfway, between Amsterdam and Haarlem; third, by the Spaarne, through the sluices at Spaarndam, by both of which outlets the waters are discharged into the arm of the Zuyder Zee, called the Y. At the first-named of these places, the only remedy applied is an arrangement of gates which remain open when the flow of water is outward, but closed when the pressure of the tide is reversed. At the second, the resistance has not proved so frequent nor serious as to require the application of a remedy; but at Spaarndam, where the canal empties into the sea, a steam-engine and machinery adapted to raise a great quantity of water to a limited hight, of from a few inches to two and a half feet, have been provided, and are used whenever the wind blows strong from the north or northeast.

The commissioners were in the beginning empowered to borrow 8,000,000 florins, or $3,200,000, to provide for the defence of Amsterdam from inundation; to purchase all lands required; to divide the soil when drained; to supply the new polder with water in time of drought; and to arrange a system of canals, channels, or ditches, roads, and bridges.

The work was commenced by the construction of the dike and canal around the lake. This was not generally difficult, the excavations being through firm peaty soil, impervious to water, which was thrown up to form the body of the dike, a layer of turf being used to finish it off; but, in some situations, it was otherwise, as, for instance, on the narrow neck of land between the lake of Haarlem and the Turf-pit lakes near Aalsmeer, which is of a soft and spongy nature, the surface consisting chiefly of reeds and aquatic plants, and soft peat forming the substratum. This land rose and fell with the water in the lake. Ingenious, yet tedious, laborious and expensive means of overcoming these obstacles had therefore to be resorted to; such as the exposure of layer after layer of the peaty soil to the sun and wind, and sinking them gradually by the weight of additional layers, until the whole mass sank through the soft peat to the solid ground beneath, when some firmer soil from old dikes was added, and the proper form given to the embankments, by the removal of the superfluous portions. At other points, the bases of the embankments were protected by sheet-piling. In crossing canals and creeks, successive layers of fascine, or fagot-work, formed into oblong masses, were floated to their destined positions, and then loaded with sand or gravel until they sank, in layers, crossing each other at right angles. They were then secured in position by stakes driven through them. Over the wall thus formed, earth was thrown to form the slopes of the dike and canal.

Not only was it necessary to construct dikes between the canal and the lake, or polder, but between the canal and the Turf-pit lakes also. For this purpose, fascine, or wicker-work, was resorted to, upon the exterior of which was thrown sand, obtained at great expense. This, mingling with the soft soil, rendered it impervious to water.

So well did this work prosper, that, in 1843, it was regarded as nearly completed; but, in consequence of delays in obtaining the requisite steam-engines and pumps, the lake was not closed until May, 1848.

Pumping a very large quantity of water to an inconsiderable hight was a purpose to which no great engine had been previously adapted; and, as this hight was to be gradually increased, provision had to be made for varying the capacity and action of the machines. No extensive pumping apparatus in any part of the world was therefore suited for imitation; but recourse was wisely had to England for the light of experience in the matter, which resulted in the employment of Messrs. Joseph Gibbs and Arthur Dean, of that country, to furnish drawings and specifications, according to which three engines were constructed and applied to the work, one of them being completed and tested, however, before the others were commenced. This first was called the "Leeghwater," in honor of the worthy engineer already named. It was erected near Kaag, which is not far from Leyden. The "Cruquius" and the "Lynden," called after two personages distinguished in the promotion of the great enterprise, were erected, the former near Haarlem, and the latter near Amsterdam. The engine houses are massive circular towers, and the boiler houses square buildings attached to their sides. Preparatory to laying in the foundations of these structures, coffer-dams were thrown around their sites. The water having been pumped out, the areas were dug to a depth of about 23 feet below the mean surface of the lake. Piles were then driven to a depth of 40 feet below that level, and over them a strong platform was laid to receive the walls.

The peculiar engine placed at Spaarndam, to coerce the water from the canal to the sea, is of course additional to the three here spoken of. It is of 360 horse-power, and gives motion to ten water-wheels. Each of the other three engines named has been stated to be of 400 horse-power, and to have cost half a million of florins, or $200,000. During the thirty-nine months consumed in draining the lake, ending on the first of July, 1852, they worked nineteen months and a seventh, and raised 831,839,501 cubic meters of water, equal to about 219,771,996,000 wine gallons. The engines rested during that dry summer, and, in the following winter, the water accumulated upon the moist polder, which would not absorb it, to a considerable hight; but this was exhausted by June, 1853, when the sale of the recovered lands was commenced. In the following winter, however, accumulated waters again arose from rains and leakage; but the system of interior canals and ditches being then regarded as perfected, including a basin for the reception of the waters, the work appeared to be nearly completed in the summer of 1854; yet, although the winter had been very remarkable for its copious rains, it was to the general disappointment that the central and lower portion of the great polder was found to have accumulated much water in the winter of 1854–5. There were two causes for this apparent failure: first, the engine boilers were not supplied with filtered water in sufficient quantities, and the earthy deposits impaired their efficiency; and, secondly and chiefly, in the system of interior drainage adopted, too much dependence had been placed upon the efforts of the proprietor of each tract of 20 hectares, or nearly 49½ acres, in draining his own land. In many instances, this was deferred by these individuals; and, in the less favorable situations, the lands had not been taken up at all. The annual amount of rain, a depth of about 27 inches, which had fallen at that period, could neither sink into the earth nor flow from its surface; neither was the process of evaporation equal to its removal.

In the month of October, 1855, when the writer visited the scene, not only was the work of drainage found to be perfected, but what had been, so short a time before, the bed of a great lake, was then a region of exceedingly fertile land in a fine state of cultivation. (Pl. XII.) It was dry, comfortable and healthy, or the only indications of diseases from local causes appeared to have been among persons whose severe and exposed employments would in almost any locality produce similar effects. Numerous neat, quaint and conveniently constructed cottages were seen in various directions; a population of about two thousand dwelt within the polder; fields of verdure extended far and wide, enlivened by cattle, horses and sheep, grazing on the fruitful meadows; and everything the eye could look upon indicated the triumphant achievement of the vast and beneficent design, with the exception of some limited patches of soil, charged with vegetable acids and salts of iron, upon which vegetation would not then grow, but which may be restored through the agency of lime.

The cost of the works herein described, and all their accessories, including their preservation and repairs to the end of 1855, and interest on loans made for the general purpose, is stated to have been $3,592,537, but $250,537 more than the original estimate. The number of acres recovered being 44,520; the cost per acre was therefore $80.69.

The engines used in draining the lake will continue to be kept in working order, and will at some seasons be applied daily in expelling the accumulating waters; not that they will all be often required in service at the same time, but because such an emergency is possible; and, should it come but once in ten or twenty years, the motives of economy leading to the setting aside of any of the engines will be regretted. Thus an inconsiderable annual expense must be permanently sustained by the holders of the land in Haarlem Polder, in conjunction with the government.

It is believed that the particularity with which this subject has been treated will not be regretted by the intelligent reader. What can be achieved by patient industry, guided by enlightened judgment, is happily exemplified in this remarkable instance. A small kingdom with an overflowing population, has thus added to its area many thousands of acres of the richest soil, in the most desired position, providing homes for a numerous agricultural population, productions for the subsistence of many more, and adding to the wealth, strength and influence of the nation. The two provinces of Holland comprise 2,146 square miles, or 1,983,440 acres. The population of these provinces is 1,106,248. There is, therefore, one person to every acre and a quarter, and, at this ratio, the area of Haarlem lake, rendered cultivable and habitable, is adapted to the maintenance and occupancy of 35,616 people. But when it is remembered that there is of course much waste and inferior land taken into the great aggregate, and that this polder is all equal to the best land of the provinces, its capacity may be stated as equal to the support of 70,000 persons, or twice the number indicated by the general apportionment.

In the United States, land is fortunately to be had at very low prices, and the government has at present no need to resort to such measures as have been here described, either for protection of its domains from the inroads of the sea, or for the acquisition of territory; yet may the example of Holland still be profitable to agriculturists or capitalists in many sections of our country. Land in the far off West, at only $1 25 per acre, is sometimes, practically, almost as remote and inaccessible to citizens of the United States as to the good people of Amsterdam or Haarlem themselves; and rich alluvial soil, at the very margins of great navigable waters, and near the accustomed homes and markets of our people, is often as desirable to them as to the people of those countries. Immense regions of the most fertile soil ever trodden by man, lying adjacent to the Delta and current of the Mississippi river, through hundreds of miles of its course, as well as extensive salt-marshes along our sea board, require for their restoration nothing more than an imitation, upon a limited scale, of the works herein described. Polders of three miles square, near the levees of the Mississippi, surrounded by canals upon which their products might be conveyed to the river's edge, could be diked at a small cost compared with their subsequent value. It is indeed only in the prairies that land can be tilled without its previous recovery from swamps, or the subjugation of its forests. That the labor expended in the peformance of these tasks is greater, in proportion to the value of the lands obtained, than would be required to drain the submerged tracks alluded to, should not be too confidently assumed. That the work may be conducted upon a more limited scale, and consequently with less means, is certain; but capitalists are seldom timid in essaying the most formidable enterprises, when large profits are demonstrated by even the most complicated calculations.

Should an examination of this subject and a series of successful experiments induce their continued prosecution, great public benefits would doubtless also proceed from the narrowing, and consequently the deepening of the courses of rivers upon the margins of which such polders may be established, and from the removal of a great source of miasmatic infection proceeding from organic deposits upon these miry tracts, often so prolific of devastation and disease.

D. J. B.

The Chinese Sugar-Cane.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, Dec. 10, 1856.

SIR: This new plant seems to be destined to take an important position among our ecomical products. Its seeds were sent, some six years ago, from the north of China, by M. de Montigny, to the Geographical Society of Paris. From a cursory examination of a small field of it, growing at Verrières, in France, in the autumn of 1854, Mr. D. J. Browne, then on a mission from this office for collecting agricultural information and products, was led to infer, that, from the peculiarity of the climate in which it was growing, and its resemblance in appearance and habit to Indian corn, it would flourish in any region wherever that plant would thrive. From this source, he obtained some 200 pounds of the seed, which was distributed in small packages, by this Office, among the members of Congress, with the view of experimenting with it in all parts of the Union, and thereby ascertaining its adaptation to our soil and climate. In numerous instances, the results proved highly satisfactory, as it attained the hight of eight or ten feet, as far north as St. Pauls, in Minnesota, and matured its seeds at various points in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, and other places further south. The following year, while in France on a similar mission as above, Mr. Browne obtained several bushels of the seed of this plant, grown from that reputed to have been brought from South Africa, by Mr. Leonard Wray, of London, and which has since proved to be identical with that obtained by this Office in 1854.

There appears to be a doubt among many in Europe, as well as in this country, as to the true botanical name of this plant. M. Louis Vilmorin, a scientific cultivator, of Paris, provisionally gave it the name of *Holcus saccharatus*, which had previously been applied to the common broom corn, if not to other species, or at least varieties, of some allied plant. He also conjectured that it might be the *Sorgum vulgare* (Andropogon sorghum of others), and thought that it might comprehend a variety of it, as well as *Andropogon cafra, bicolor*, etc., of Kunth. Mr. Wray, who has devoted much time and attention to the cultivation of this plant, with the view of extracting sugar from its juice, at Cape Natal and other places, states that, in the southeast part of Caffraria, there are at least fifteen varieties of it, some of them growing to a hight of twelve or fifteen feet, with stems as thick as those of the sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*). M. Vilmorin, also, says that, in a collection of seeds sent to the Museum of Natural History at Paris, in 1840, by M. d'Abadie, there were thirty kinds of sorghum, among the growth of which he particularly recognized several plants having stems of a saccharine flavor. Others are of the opinion that the common broom-corn (*Holcus Sacchartus*), the chocolate or Guinea-corn (*Sorghum vulgare*), and the Chinese sugar-cane (*Sorghum saccharatum*), all of which, containing more or less saccharine matter, belong to the same species, but are variations caused by differences of soil and climate, or by a disposition to sport, after the manner of Indian corn and other plants under cultivation. The Chinese sugar-cane, however, differs from the others, in containing a far larger proportion of juice, and consequently is more valuable for fodder and other economical uses.

In 1766, a plant analogous to the one in question, was experimented upon at Florence, in Italy, by Pietro Arduino, for the extraction of sugar; yet it must have been of a different variety, as he describes its seeds as of a clear brown color, while those of the Chinese sugar-cane are of a shining jet-black, and in appearance identical with those of the Sorghum vulgare, of the old collections.

DESCRIPTION AND HABIT OF GROWTH.

The Chinese sugar-cane, when cultivated on ordinary land, in the United States, somewhat after the manner of broom corn, grows to a hight of from eight to sixteen feet, while in Europe it does not attain much more than half of this altitude. Its stems are straight and smooth, often covered with a white bloom, or down, having leaves somewhat flexuous, falling over and greatly resembling in appearance those of Indian corn, but more elegant in form. When cultivated in hills, containing eight or ten stalks each, it puts forth at its top a conical panicle of dense flowers, green at first, but changing into violet shades, and finally into dark purple, at maturity. In France and the central and northern sections of the United States, it has thus far proved an annual; but from observations made by M. Vilmorin, as well as some experiments made in our Southern States, it is conjectured that, from the vigor and fullness of the lower part of the stalks, in autumn, by protecting them during the winter, they would produce new plants the following spring. It stands drought far better than Indian corn, and will resist the effects of considerable frost without injury, after the panicles appear, but not in its younger and more tender state. If suffered to remain in the field after the seeds have ripened and have been removed, where the season is sufficiently warm and long, new panicles will shoot out at the topmost joints, one or more to each stalk, and mature a second crop of seeds. The average yield of seed to each panicle is at least a gill.

CULTIVATION.

Since its introduction into this country, the Chinese sugar-cane has proved itself well adapted to our geographical range of Indian corn. It is of easy cultivation, being similar to that of maize or broom-corn, but will prosper in a much poorer soil. It does not succeed so well, however, when sown broadcast with the view of producing fodder, as it will not grow to much more than half its usual hight. If the seeds are planted in May, in the Middle States, or still earlier at the South, two crops of fodder can be grown in a season, from the same roots—the first one in June or July, to be cut before the panicles appear, which would be green and succulent, like young Indian corn—and the other a month or two later, at the time, or before, the seed is fully matured. In the extreme Northern States, where the season is too short and cool for it to ripen in the open air, the cultivator will necessarily have to obtain his seed from regions further south. If it were important for him to raise his own seed, he could start the plants under glass, in the spring and remove them to the field or garden at about the period of planting Indian corn, after which they would fully mature. One quart of seeds are found to be sufficient for an acre. If the soil be indifferent or poor, they may be sown in rows or drills about three feet apart, with the plants from ten to twelve inches asunder; but if the soil be rich, they may be planted in hills, five or more seeds to each, four or five feet apart in one direction, and three or four in the other. The plants may be worked or hoed twice in the course of the season, in a similar manner to Indian corn. Any suckers or superfluous shoots, which may spring up, may be removed. The seed should not be harvested before it acquires a dark or black hue. Should the plants lodge, or fall to the ground, by the excessive weight of the heads, during storms of wind or rain, before the seed matures, they will remain for weeks without injury. In collecting the seed, a convenient method is to cut off the stalks about a foot below the panicles, tie them up in bunches of twenty-five, and suspend them in any secure, airy place, sheltered from rain. If intended solely for fodder, the first crop should be cut just before the panicles would appear, and the second, as soon as the seed arrives at the milky stage. It may be tied up in bundles, shocked and cured, like the tops or stalks of Indian corn. If not intended to be employed for any other economical use, after the seed has been removed, and the weather be cool, and the average temperature of the day does not exceed 45° or 50° F., the stalks may be cut up close to the ground, tied in bundles, collected into shocks, and stowed in a mass in a succulent state for fodder in sheds or barns, where they will keep without injury, if desired, until spring. In this condition, however, the lower parts of the stalks will be found to be quite hard and woody, and will require to be chopped into small pieces for feeding.

Precaution.—Particular care should be observed not to cultivate this plant in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn, nor broom-corn, as it hybridizes or mixes freely with those plants, which would render the seeds of the product unfit for sowing. Yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES MASON, Commissioner.

We give a very interesting letter, which we find in the Carolina Cultivator, relative to the cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane, which is now attracting universal attention:

GROWING CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Messrs. Editors: As the Chinese Sugar Cane is attracting the attention of the community, and as it is likely to be of great value to the farmers of the United States, and as you have given us an article on this subject in No. Vol. XI, of the Scientific American, I thought I would write down and send you the result of my own experience in the growth of this plant.

Some time during the last winter I obtained about three hundred seeds of the "Sorgho Sucre" from the Patent Office, which I planted on the first of May last, on land that had been cleared three years ago. I laid the field off in checks three feet apart for corn. In some of these hills I planted the seeds of this sugar cane, dropping eight seeds in a hill, making thirty-seven hills in all. I worked the cane precisely as I did the corn, giving it three plowings and three hoeings. In four months from the time the seed was planted the cane was fully matured. It then measured ten feet six inches high, and one inch and three-eights in diameter at the butt end. The joints average twelve in number to the cane, measuring from six to eleven inches long, the shortest at the bottom and the longest at the top. As soon as the seed was ripe, another head of seed put up out of the second joint from the top, and in a short time grew as high as the original head, although not quite so large. By the time the seed of this head began to turn dark a third head sprang up from the third joint, which was about the size of the last head, and now a fourth head is making its appearance from the fourth joint. Where this shooting forth of new heads will end, if no frost should come to kill it, I cannot tell. The roots, where I cut off some of the canes some time ago, are sending up new sprouts, some of which are four inches high. I am of the opinion the Sorgho Sucre is a perennial plant, and would grow all the time if there were no severe cold to kill it. It appears to surpass anything we can plant in producing food for cattle. There are commonly twelve leaves to a cane, and these measure, on an average, three feet long, and three inches and a half broad. We commonly plant two stalks of corn on a hill. I had eight canes in the same space, each one producing full as much food as one stalk of corn. At this rate, which is to me matter of fact, one acre of cane will produce as much fodder as four acres of corn. But I am persuaded that I might have planted the cane in drills of three feet apart, dropping eight seeds in every space of eighteen inches, and by this means have eight times as much fodder as corn would produce.

One head of seed that I picked up at a random measured three gills, and one gill contained eight hundred seeds. I then selected a large head, and measured it, and found it to contain four and a half gills of seed. The thirty-seven hills that I planted produced three pecks of seeds, this, after drying it two days in the sun, weighed thirty-two pounds. I had no mill to squeeze the cane, in order to make experiments in sirup and sugar. I made a little roller, which I thought might press out some of the sap, but it was a failure, for want of sufficient power. It flattened the cane, but did not press out the sap, of which the cane appeared to be full. I twisted a joint in my hands after being flattened by the roller, and obtained about half a gill of sap, which was as sweet as any of the sap of the sugar cane of the south. I intend, Providence permitting, to plant at least half an acre next spring, and procure a proper mill and boiler, and make a thorough experiment.

Jos. McKee.

Juno, Lumpkin Co., Ga., Sept. 1856.

LET HENS SIT WHERE THEY CHOOSE.—I have long been a keeper of poultry, and an observer of their habits; and I have arrived at the conclusion, that hens are most prolific when left to their natural instinct, as I think the following interesting circumstance will prove: One of my hens (a pullet of a late brood last year) formed herself a nest among the ivy on the top of a wall nine feet high, and from sixteen eggs brought out fourteen strong, healthy chickens of every color, though the hen is a cross between the Gold-Pencilled Hamburg and the Gray Dorking. During the time of sitting, she was several times exposed to violent storms, and the wall faces the high road with constant traffic.—[Wistaria.

AN ANCIENT OAK.—One of the oldest trees in Europe was struck by lightning in the month of July last. This tree, an oak, had been planted near Chatillion-sur Seine (Cote d'Or), in 1417, by a Count of Champagne. The oak, which therefore existed 786 years, measured seven and a-half metres in circumference, and had produced acorns up to 1830.

Bulbous Roots.

CULTIVATION OF THE HYACINTH.

We desire to call attention to this beautiful
ulb, the sweetest and one of the most fragrant
f the bulb tribes, which can be easily cultivated
the parlor or in the garden. We are pleased
ith the notice of this bulb, and the directions
r its growing, which we find in the Horticultur-
, which remarks we with pleasure copy, and
ope they may induce many to purchase and cul-
vate this beautiful bulb; and not only this, but
any others of the fragrant and showy tribe,
ch as the Tuberosa, Jonquila, Tulip, Lilly,
yrrites, &c.

These all can now be found at the seed stores
our cities. We noticed a fine collection at S.
. Moore's seed store, on California street, San
rancisco, to whom we were indebted for a few
lendid bulbs. We examined minutely the
rious bulbs, and other new plants and seeds
ich our interest induced us to examine, and
are most happy to notice this house is import-
to benefit the State. We return thanks for
bulbs, and we will hand them to one who can
preciate them, and grow them, and enjoy their
grance. We hope the citizens of San Fran-
co will visit Mr. Moore's seed store, and secure
bulbs and other valuable articles recently re-
ved.

We learn that our fellow citizen of Sacramento,
. Ray, has also imported a few collections of
bs to add to his collections of seeds, trees and
nts, which he offers to his friends at his store
J street.

There is hardly a flower in cultivation so gen-
lly a favorite as the hyacinth, and certainly
one which so gratefully repays the attention
towed upon it. There is not a medium capa-
of retaining moisture but it will grow in, and
ill give us as good a bloom when planted in
sand as it will in the richest compost. Many
ple ought to be thankful for this spring visitor,
those whose delicate hands put the finish to
beautiful stands which grace the drawing
m, to the salamander-like men who, in a heat
would broil a steak, blow the thousands of
ses employed to grow them in water. There
ot a smoky hole in the most confined manu-
uring town in which the hyacinth will not
m, if allowed moisture of some kind in which
engthen its silvery roots. If we calculated
he means required for its growth, instead of
price of a root, it might truly be called the
man's flower. There is scarcely an indi-
al who is permitted to live in daylight, but
indulge himself with two or three, if he be
of flowers, and they will afford gratification
the bloom is over. Let everybody who can
three flower pots, or three hyacinth glasses,
a bulb of each color, and they will have
ers—ay, if they grow them in a smoky attic,
still more smoky kitchen.

Practical Hints for Amateurs.

BY THE LATE A. J. DOWNING.

ou may plant peas, for the earliest crop, as
as the frost is out of the ground, and it is
o dig. Choose a warm, sheltered spot, and
rotten stable manure and ashes in preparing
soil, before sowing the seed. Peas don't
d a hard frost, even when on rich or too high
nd; and therefore the earlier you plant, the
er you pick. If you have to plant in the
garden, you may hasten your crop by sow-
the drills east and west, and setting a board
he ground edgeways, on the north side, to
ter each row. "Prince Albert" is one of the
early sorts.

hubarb is an invaluable plant to those who
a spring tart. You may have yours ready
t a week before your neighbor's, without the
le of forcing, if you set your plants in a bor-
on the south side of a wall or tight fence
take the precaution to loosen up the soil,
cover each crown of roots with a bushel
et full of black peat earth the autumn before.
me men are marvelously fond of *pruning*,
go about cutting a limb here, and a branch
, without "rhyme or reason." Don't prune
standard trees, unless the branches are so
tural as to crowd each other; and even then,
should be thinned out as little as possible to
er the purpose. Or, in the other case, where
ree has got into a stunted and feeble state,
a shortening-back the terminal shoots,
with a good dressing of manure, will make
sh out strong, healthily shoots again.

you wish to get early crops in your kitchen
en, make some boxes two feet square, and a
high. Knock them together out of any rough
ds; and if you cannot afford to glaze the
top (and, to say the truth, it is a waste of
), put a single light in—a 7-by-9. If you
a hill of early cucumbers, melons, or toma-
dig out a hole of the size of the box, and two
-half feet deep, fill it with fresh stable man-
mixed with litter, tread the manure down
till there is room for six or eight inches of
light soil. On the latter plant your seeds.
will soon start, with the slight warmth of
anure, and the box will protect them at
and during cold and stormy days, till the
is settled. Every mid day you will, of
, raise it up on one side an inch or two, for
air; and in positively warm days, remove
a few hours altogether. In this way, you
et a crop, at small cost, a long start in ad-
of the unsheltered growth along side, and
none of the bother and vexation of *trans-*
ing from hotbeds. The boxes cost very
if you make them yourself; and if laid away
o as there is no further need for them, they
st a dozen years or more.

hen you are planting a tree or shrub, don't
ny-wise and pound-foolish; in other words,
ious to have it look large, as to be unwill-
cut off a single inch of its top to balance
s of roots. Remember that if your tree
grow six inches if left "unshortened," it
grow twelve if properly shortened, besides
far healthier shoots and bigger leaves, to
thing of its being five times as likely *not*

ou are about to turn "orchardist," never
large quantity of trees of any nurseryman,
strength of his own "extensive advertise-
." It is easy to say fine things in print;
"immense specimen grounds," "50,000
refully propagated under the direction of
oprietor," &c., &c. Go and see for your-
and very likely the "immense specimen
" may turn out to be a dozen old trees in
plat, and the nursery a wilderness of con-
. Never, in short, buy a large quantity of
trees of any man who is a stranger to you,
t inquiring first all about his accuracy,
stomers who have dealt with him and
his sorts. Such people, who have tasted his quality, are not very likely to tell "long yarns," though advertisements sometimes will.

The neatest and most perfect mode of grafting, is *splice grafting*. (See Downing's Fruits, p. 15.) It can only be done when your stock and scion correspond pretty nearly in size; but the *amalgamation* is done in short-hand. Tie the wound over neatly with a stand of matting or coarse woolen yarn, and smear the whole over with thick "shellac paint," and not one in a hundred will fail.

No large fruit tree is so readily "reformed" as a pear. Many a tree, of twenty or thirty feet high, that stands, at this moment, within ten rods of your door, and bears nothing but fruit that you would be ashamed to offer at a country fair, may be made to bear *bushels* of Bartletts, or something as good, in three years' time, by the expenditure of a couple of hours, in cutting back and grafting all the principal limbs as soon as the sap is fairly in motion. "Cleft grafting" is the readiest sort for this sort of subject; and a little practice will enable any one to perform it very quickly.

If you want to be successful in transplanting, don't be afraid of working in dull weather. If you are shy of a "Scotch mist," buy an India-rubber macintosh. Nothing is so cruel, to many sorts of trees, as to let their tender fibres parch up in a dry wind, or a bright sun. Such weather may be fun to you, but 'tis death them.

Dress your lawns with a mixture of guano and ashes; one bushel of the former to four bushels of the latter. The earlier in the spring it can be put on the better, so that the rains may carry the soluble parts to the roots. A light coat of this, spread broad-cast, is much better for grass than any other manure.

The best top-dressing for a strawberry bed is *burnt sods*. Pile up the brush and rubbish you have at hand in layers with the sods, and set fire to the heap; let it smoulder away for several days, till the wood is pretty well burnt out, and the sods well roasted. Then overhaul the heap, chop and beat it up with the spade, and, after loosening up the soil in the bed, give them a coat an inch or two in thickness. It will give new life to the plants, and set them in a way to give you an uncommonly fine crop.

Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries.

THE secret of Africa has ceased to be. That mysterious quarter of the globe, last in civilization—for in the geography of human advancement, as well as in physical geography, Egypt has always been a part of Asia—fortified against foreigners by its compact form, its fatal fevers, the fabulous savagery of its inhabitants, and more than all, the uncertain terror which is everywhere projected like a shadow from the unknown, has within a few years past, lost a great part of its Know Nothing character. The sources of the Nile have been almost reached. The countries to the south of Sahara have been crossed and recrossed by white men. Steam has vexed a thousand miles of the waters of the Niger, and Tribunes have been regularly sent to within three or four hundred miles of the geographical center of the country. North of the Cape of Good Hope Lake Ngami has recently added something to our knowledge, and its discoverer, Dr. Livingstone, is now astonishing the lovers of heroic perseverance and perfect maps, by his details of a walk of 2,000 miles from St. Paul de Loando on the Atlantic, to Quillimane on the Indian Ocean.

Dr. Livingstone is nearly forty years old. His face is furrowed by hardships and thirty fevers, and black with exposure to a burning sun. His left arm is crushed and nearly helpless from the too cordial embrace of an African Lion, and sixteen years among savages have given him an African accent and great hesitancy in speaking English. Passing through all privations with the heart of a true hero, not as sacrifices but as victories, he reached St. Paul de Loando, in May, 1854, after a foot journey of a thousand miles from his mission among the Bechuanas. He remained at St. Loando until the close of the year, when he set out for the unknown East. In March he arrived at Quillimane, where he was taken up by a British man-of-war. On the way he traced the Leeambye down to the Zambeze, thus demonstrating the existence in the center of this unknown land of a river some two thousand miles long.

This immense stream, whose discovery is the great fruit of the journey, is in itself an enigma without parallel. But a small portion of its waters reach the sea-coast. Like the Abyssinian Nile, it falls through a basaltic clift, near the middle of its course, which reduces its breadth from 1,000 to 20 yards. Above these falls it spreads out periodically into a great sea, filling hundreds of lateral channels; below it is a tranquil stream of a totally different character. Its mouths seem to be closing. The southernmost was navigable when the Portuguese first arrived in the country, 300 years ago, but it has long since ceased to be practicable. The Quillimane mouth has of late years been impassable, even for a canoe, from July to February, and for 200 or 300 miles up the river navigation is never attempted in the dry season. And in this very month of July, when the lower portion of the river, after its April freshets, has shrunk to a mere driblet, above the falls the river spreads out like a sea over hundreds of square miles. This, with frequent cataracts, and the hostility of the natives, would seem to be an effectual bar to the high hopes of fat trade and filibustering in which English merchants and journals are now indulging.

During this unprecedented march, alone and among savages, to whom a white face was a miracle, Dr. Livingstone was compelled to struggle through indescribable hardships. The hostility of the natives he conquered by his intimate knowledge of their character and the Bechuana tongue to which theirs is related. He waded rivers and slept in the sponge and ooze of marshes, being often so drenched as to be compelled to turn his armpit into a watch pocket. His cattle were destroyed by the terrible tse-tse fly, and he was too poor to purchase a canoe. Lions were numerous, being worsniped by many of the tribes as the receptacles of the departed souls of their chiefs; dangerous, too, as his crushed arm testifies. However, he thinks the fear of African wild beasts greater in England than in Africa. Many of his documents were lost while crossing a river in which he came near losing his life also, but he has memoranda of the latitudes and longitudes of multitude of cities, towns, rivers and mountains, which will go far to fill up the "unknown region" in our atlases.

Toward the interior he found the country more fertile and more populous. The natives worshiped idols, believed in transmigrated existence after death, and performed religious ceremonies in groves and woods. They were less ferocious and suspicious than the sea-board tribes, had a tradition of the deluge and more settled Governments. Some of them practiced inoculation, and used quinine, and all were eager for trade, being entirely dependent on English calico for clothing, a small piece of which would purchase a slave. Their language was sweet and expressive. Although their women, on the whole, were not well treated, a man having as many wives as he chose, they were complete mistresses of their own houses and gardens, which the husband dared not enter in his wife's absence. They were fond of show and glitter, and as much as $150 had been given for an English rifle. On the arid plateau of the interior water-melons supplied the place of water for some months of the year, as they do on the Plains of Hungary in Summer. A Quaker tribe on the river Zanga, never fight, never have consumption, scrofula, hydrophobia, cholera, small-pox or measles. These advantages, however, are counterbalanced by the necessity of assiduous devotion to trade and raising children to make good their loss from the frequent inroads of their fighting neighbors.

Dr. Livingstone's discoveries, in their character and their commercial value, have been declared by Sir Roderic Murchison to be superior to any since the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama. But greater than any commercial value is the lesson which they teach—that all obstacles yield to a resolute man.

[N. Y. Tribune.

GOD'S WORLD IS WORTHY BETTER MEN.

BY GERALD MASSEY.

Behold! an idle tale they tell,
And who shall blame their telling it?
The rogues have got their cant to sell,
The world pays well for selling it;
They say the world's a desert drear,
Still plagued with Egypt's blindness;
That we were sent to suffer here;
What! by a God of kindness?
That, since the world has gone astray,
It must be so forever;
And we should stand still and obey
Its desolators. Never!
We'll labor for the better time,
With all our might of Press and Pen;
Believe me—'tis a truth sublime—
God's world is worthy better men.

With Paradise the world began;
A world of love and sadness;
Its beauty may be marred by man,
With all his crime and madness:
Yet, 'tis a brave work still. Love brings
A sunshine for the dreary,
With all our strife, sweet rest hath wings
To fold o'er hearts a-weary.
The sun in glory, like a god,
To-day climbs up heaven's bosom;
The flowers upon the jewel'd sod
In sweet love-lessons blossom;
As radiant of immortal youth
And beauty as in Eden. Then
Before me—'tis a noble truth:
God's world is worthy better men.

O, they are bold—knaves are bold—
Who say we are doomed to anguish,
That men in God's own image soul'd
Like hell-hound slaves must languish.
Probe Nature's heart to its red core,
There's more of good than evil;
And man—down-trampled man—is more
An angel than a devil.
Prepare to die! *Prepare to live!*
We know not what is living;
And let us for the world's good give,
As God is ever giving.
Give Action, Thought, Love, Wealth and Time,
To win the primal age again,
Believe me—'tis a truth sublime—
God's world is worthy better men.

HOME.

THERE is a land, of every land the pride,
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside;
Where brighter suns dispense serener light,
And milder moons emparadise the night;
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,
Time-tutored age, and love exalted youth;
The wandering mariner whose eye explores
The wealthiest isles and most enchanted shores,
Views not a realm so beautiful and fair,
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;
In every clime the magnet of his soul,
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole;
For in this land of Heaven's peculiar grace,
The heritage of nature's noblest race,
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest,
Where man, creation's tyrant, casts aside,
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride,
While in his softened looks benignly blend
The sire, the son, husband, brother, friend;
Here woman reigns, the mother, daughter, wife,
Strew with fresh flowers, the narrow way of life!
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,
An angel-guard of love and graces lie;
Around her knees domestic duties meet,
And fire-side pleasures gambol at her feet.
Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?
Art thou a man?—a patriot—look around:
O, thou shalt find, howe'er thy footsteps roam,
That land *thy* country, and that spot *thy* home!

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN IN HIS GIG.—It is now but a century since Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster-General of the American colonies, by appointment of the crown, set out in his gig to make an official inspection of the principal routes. It is about eighty years since he held the same office under the authority of Congress, when a small folio (now preserved in the department at Washington), containing but three quires of paper, lasted as his account book for two years. These simple facts bring before us, more forcibly than an elaborate description, the vast increase in post-office facilities within a hundred years. For, if a postmaster-general were to pass all over the routes at present existing, it would require six years of incessant railroad travel, at the rate of 120 miles daily, while if he were to undertake the job in a gig, it would require a lifetime for its performance. Instead of a small folio, with its three quires of paper, the post-office accounts consume, every two years, 3,000 of the largest sized ledgers, keeping not less than one hundred clerks constantly employed in recording transactions with 30,000 contractors and other persons.

COURTESY.—No man is a gentleman who, without provocation, would treat with incivility the humblest of his species. It is a vulgarity, for which no accomplishments, and no attainments nor dress, can ever atone. Show me the man who desires to make every one happy around him; and whose greatest solicitude is never to give just offence to any one, and I will show you a gentleman by nature and practice, although he may never have worn a suit of broadcloth, nor heard of a lexicon.

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Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

H. WELLS & CO.,
FLORENCE, New Hampshire Co., Mass.,
ARE at all times prepared to fill orders for any size (single or double) of WELL'S PATENT (Improved) PREMIUM CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which take the lead of all other mills in market for manufacturing lumber.
Also, MORRISON'S SHINGLE MACHINES, which rive, shave and joint perfectly, sixty shingles per minute.
Self-Setting, Shingle and Lath Sawing Machines, capable of sawing 1,000 shingles per hour, or 4,000 laths per day. Cuts and List of Prices sent by mail when desired. v6-19 3m

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6 24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE,
OR,
SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 CALIFORNIA STREET.

THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of

Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety;
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed:
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.
—ALSO,—
Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.

☞ **All Seeds Warranted Fresh.**

Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
v6-16 6m San Francisco.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass.

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.

A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Reddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine, Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October. Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to.
J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.
WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Shell Mound Nurseries
AND
FRUIT GARDENS,
Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco,

THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention.
Please address
R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-12 3m

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

McCombe & Co.'s American Express.—Our friends at San Mateo, Redwood City, Woodside, Santa Clara and San Jose, or any other place on the route of this Express Company, can forward to us through them, as they are agents for us.

Letters for the Farmer.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco.

Beet Sugar.

Recently, the journals of San Francisco have been much engaged in a controversy upon the subject of Beet Sugar. Several interesting items have been laid before the readers of the Bulletin, Alta and the Herald, and we believe the Chronicle has also taken part in the debate. This is well: it is a good sign, and we note with much pleasure the great interest the press is taking in the cause of Agriculture generally, and in woolgrowing and sugar making particularly. When this great interest of Agriculture becomes so prominent, as it will be perceived it now has, the press *feel* its influence, and must awake to its vast importance, and we certainly rejoice to note how readily they take hold of the topics that now form an epoch in the development of the true wealth of California.

One journal is indeed enthusiastic upon the prospect of California becoming the producer of her own sugar, and would be willing to crown the gentleman who is now using every laudable means to introduce the manufacture of sugar from the Beet; and the same journal, and others, after giving the history of some distinguished manufacturer of France, whose capital used amounts to nearly three millions annually, proceed to say that to manufacture the sugar successfully it would require one or two hundred thousand dollars; but it is necessary to begin small—say fifty thousand dollars; because there is no information relating to the success in growing the Beet, or the quantity that can be raised on the acre, and that we must therefore wait until the people see that it will be profitable to raise the Sugar Beet.

Another journal comes out upon the subject, and *warns the people* to beware of this new enterprise, lest it should prove a disastrous speculation, like the *Morus Multicaulis*, and gives as a reason that there is no instance of sugar being made from the Beet, south of the forty-fifth degree of north latitude. Sugar, will more successfully or the Chinese . Just as well might the compete against them. ainst any manufacture same argument be used a vond the same latitude that was never introduced be ce to our more While we yield due defer chair, and experienced brethren of the editorial ion, we while we are glad to note this discus gh must be permitted to express an opinion, altho it may differ widely from all that has been written, and this opinion, we know they will cheerfully admit is offered with the same motives that prompted them to act—the general good; though we may take different ways of attaining it.

In the first place, we believe the honor of making the first sugar in California justly belongs to a Mr. Rose, and his friend, who made and exhibited their pounds Beet Sugar, at the late State Fair at San José, and to whom was awarded a special premium for the same, and the diploma of the State is now the evidence of this new manufacture, and the person to whom belongs the honor of the first attempt to introduce it. We say this much as an act of justice to Mr. Rose, for we saw the first sugar in the process of manufacture; and it was not in a two-hundred-thousand-dollar manufactory, but on the top of a house on Kearny street, and the cauldron was a common stew pot; the Beets were raised by the manufacturer, seed planted in July, and the *Sugar exhibited in October*—and this is the beginning of the sugar manufacturing in California, which shall, within ten years, count in millions of dollars annually.

And now a few words relative to the capability of our climate to produce the Beet in sufficient quantities and of a character to make good sugar, and make it profitable. In opinions expressed by us at former times, in our journal, we have always asserted that success would attend this manufacture in California, and we not only believe, but know, that it can be produced there cheaper than by any other process of bringing sugar to California.

It may not be generally known, yet such is the fact, that large quantities of Beet Sugar are annually imported into our State from France and Germany, and used in making sirups and confectionery and other ways, besides family use generally. Any one desirous of seeing Beet Sugar, can easily see a very superior quality at the famous Sirup Manufactory of Turner, Brothers, on Market street, who being the largest manufacturers of Ginger Wine, Syrups and Cordials, are consequently large importers of sugar, and they would become consumers of California Beet Sugar very promptly.

But to the capacity of our climate and soil, in raising the Sugar Beet—in November last, we stated, in remarks upon this subject, that no country could compete with us in raising the Beet, and asserted that fifty tons per acre could be raised; this was esteemed too high an estimate by those who know nothing of the capacity of our soil to produce. We now offer the following, as reliable facts: Many cultivators have already raised more than the rate of fifty tons, and that too without effort, and we need only give one fact to prove it. Dr. J. C. Cobb of San José, the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, raised in 1855 upon one-eighth of an acre, seven tons of Sugar Beet, and they were not thickly grown, either—and the Beets weighed thirty, forty and fifty pounds each; the last year, '56, he planted one-third of an acre, and sold the crop standing for $125, leaving a certain portion to himself for seed—the amount taken off was *seventeen tons*, and two more remained for seed; and these Beets weighed from thirty to sixty pounds each; a Beet of twenty-five pounds was considered small—and this crop was returned without effort. We have seen other crops, of enormous amounts; Messrs. Guild & Brown of San José, who produced the large Beet of one hundred and three pounds, had also a very large crop and of the largest sized Beets, and this too upon land called 'alkalic soil.' We examined the land, and saw the surface white with this property, yet the Beet seemed to grow better here than anywhere else.

As to the properties of the Beet for sugar as grown in California, we have no doubt of the richness of this vegetable, or that it contains as much saccharine matter as any ever produced in France; therefore we have facts enough to prove we can not only raise the Beet, but in such quantities per acre as to make its cost only about one-quarter or one-third that of France.

There is one fact certain, relative to the culture of the Sugar Beet—there is no root crop that will pay as well for food for stock, and we are astonished that farmers do not grow it more abundantly. The average price has been $10 per ton; but at $5 it would yield $250 per acre, and at small cost of raising. We have not the least shadow of doubt, but that land deeply and finely plowed would produce seventy-five tons per acre, and we really hope some person who understands the cultivation of root crops will make a careful experiment upon this Beet the coming year.

We shall present more facts the coming week, and shall be glad to offer our columns to any or all who feel an interest in this subject.

California Grapes.

The following letter addressed to M. Keller, Esq., of Los Angeles, from the celebrated wine maker of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be read with interest by all who are interested in the vine. This letter was published in the Los Angeles and several other journals, and we hope our vine growers will carefully note Mr. Longworth's remarks. This letter of Mr. L.'s is in reply to a letter from Mr. Keller, who sent grapes to Mr. L. for his opinion and trial:

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1856.

Dear Sir: Your letter was received about five days since; and the box of grapes two days since, in fine order. The bunches were very large, and the grapes very sweet. I have sent one bunch for exhibition at our horticultural society to-morrow, and two others to our leading restaurants. The seed will be distributed, though I have not much hope of its bearing our climate, or bearing well in the open air. I have never seen but one European grape that does. Is yours a native of your region? Have you ever seen it in its wild state? My champagne manufacturer tells me it exactly like theirs.

You must have paid a heavy charge. If they n sent by steamer to New York, care of ottreal & Co., they would have cost had be I had grafts sent me by a private Messrs. York, from San Francisco, and only a trifle. antile house from whom our person to New and they came in a box of there left at a mer small, sealed tin box. merchants buy goods, were as fresh as when theirs. They were in half or three quarters. They came early in April, in my grape put in, and a few eyes grown five feet, and ters of an inch. I grafted the said to be house; they have grown twenty- c. The will bear next spring. The bunch is the size of a half bushel, and fruit wi re report leaves a large lee way.

I this day send you a pamphlet on grape cult and wine, which will inform you of all we know here. When you read the strawberry articles, inform me if you are advised in your region of the sexual character of the plants. The botanists of Europe are not. What does your largest strawberry measure in circumference? If you wish, I can send you some fine new seedlings, raised from seed of mine, and one, the Prolific, the only hermaphrodite ever cultivated, that bears a full crop of large perfect fruit.

Last winter was the coldest ever known here, and in many vineyards the vines were killed to the ground. I must close as there is too much talking for me to avoid mistakes.

Yours, truly, N. Longworth.

P.S.—Do you have ice—if so, how thick?

It will be noticed with pleasure how much interest is shown for our grape, and we hope we shall know the results of the experiment in planting the seed of our California grape in Ohio.

One very important fact in the letter strikes us as worthy particular consideration. Mr. Longworth, inquiring the history of this grape, asks: is yours a native of your region? Have you seen it in its wild state? My champange manufacturer tells me *it is exactly like theirs!*

Here we have the *assurance* of one of the best wine makers in the country, that we have a true champagne grape, and this fact should be carefully noted.

We are somewhat surprised at some of the questions asked by Mr. Longworth, for we should suppose a person so celebrated as is this distinguished gentleman, would be better posted in relation to a country like California—that is destined ere long to produce better wine, aye, better *champagne wine* than the famed *Catawba champagne of Longworth himself.*

We take this opportunity to say to Mr. Longworth, that the subject of which he speaks, the "sexual character of the strawbery," though not *generally* understood, is beginning to receive due attention; and although he says the *Botanists* of Europe may not understand it, it will not be long before the *Pomologists of California will.*

We also inform our friend that "Longworth's Prolific" strawberry is not only well known here, but is extensively cultivated and highly appreciated. We have seen some *small ones*, measuring *only* five or six inches in circumference, grown at the beautiful "Stockton Ranch" at Santa Clara, under the charge of one of our most earnest and enthusiastic cultivators, I. F. Kennedy, Esq., who has done much to awaken a due interest in the cause of Horticulture.

Mr. Longworth can do us all good in California, if he will communicate with his friends here, of whom he has a great many; and we should like much to make known his views upon the vine and its culture, and the strawberry also, through our columns, which would reach many warm-hearted cultivators who would be glad to hear from him. We further add that we *do* have ice in California, and are beginning to have our own *ice houses*, and furnish our own *ice*—so that soon we need not send our money to *Bosting* nor *Sitka*, but keep it and give it to our own people for the labor of getting out ice and building ice houses, and planting vineyards and making champagne and all other kinds of *good wine*; and our friend Longworth will receive samples of California wines of Messrs. Kohler & Co.'s celebrated make, probably before or about the time he receives this information, as we know this house has sent him some as samples.

We shall always take pleasure to post our friends up on these subjects, if they will write us from the East, but we *do* know they are very much in the dark relative to the *resources of California*, and sometimes we fear they are like those persons spoken of in the Scriptures—"they have *ears* but they *will not hear*, and *eyes* but they *will not see*, lest they become converted," and come to our country, where they can enjoy the best and richest country ever vouchsafed to man; or it may be, as we sometimes fear, nay, we *know* it, the press at the East keep back these facts, lest there be a second exodus and the *people leave there to come to us.* But we will try and spread these facts before them for their benefit.

How they Speak of California.

We have often complained that the Press in the East hold back the true condition of California from the people, or they so garble their articles as to show us in the most unfavorable light; and it is this action that is preventing the emigration we should otherwise have. We have spoken of this fact in another column, where we publish a letter from Mr. Longworth on the California Grape.

Here we shall copy an article entire from a paper that we always hold in high repute, and often quote from as a very valuable paper. But we must now speak of this article, because it is due to California, and to the interest involved, that we should correct a most egregious error:

HONEY-BEES IN CALIFORNIA.

Previous to the acquisition of California by the Americans, the honey-bee was, we believe, a stranger to its climate and its flowers. They existed in great numbers as far west as Texas, and perhaps still farther; but in this land of flowers those little architects, "the busy bees," did not "gather honey all the day from every opening flower." Since then, enterprise has introduced them at great expense and trouble. Shelton, that undisciplined but ardent lover of nature, who traversed the State, making collections of minerals and plants, and supporting himself by collecting the seeds of the beautiful wild flowers, for sale, was the first, we think, who made the trial of bringing hives of bees from the East by sea and over the Isthmus, shortly before his untimely death by the explosion of the ill-fated steamer Jenny Lind. How, or whether his bees flourished, we do not know, but at any rate they are now inhabitants of California. We saw the results of their busy industry yesterday, in the Washington Market. There were the great folds of comb, the cells full of honey, white and clear, at two dollars a pound. Another lot, the color of amber—"the tears of the gods"—colored from ving been manufactured by the bees from the rs of buckwheat, at one dollar and a half nd. At that price we did not think the per po d taste very sweet, and we did not honey sou doubtless that price is low enough taste it. Y v is considered, and also that the when its search nufactures paid one hundred owner of the Every thing is worth what dollars for the hive. It is doubtful if bees it will fetch in marke ofitable in this country, will succeed well, or be p nter that the bees do because there is so little fo the whole year, not hybernate, but eat during only during a while, besides, the flowers continue portion of the year. Yet they make tons of honey every year in Cuba.

The article appears to come from some scribbler in California, in whole or in part; and although he seems to know a little of the antecedents of the bee in California, he is either grossly ignorant of their present welfare here, or he willfully misrepresents it. He may hang on either horn of the dilemma; and as we publish the article entire, our readers can see how much he is out of the way.

To the points of his argument, against the bee, we shall in answer only say: There is no doubt of success in raising the bee, nor of making them profitable; neither is there so short a winter as not to give the required *rest* to the bee; nor are flowers deficient; nor do they *eat* all the year round; but far to the contrary, for we can prove that in no instance in the history of this wonderful creature has there ever been so great success. This can be proved by F. G. Appleton, of Santa Clara; Judge Daniels, of San Jose, and many others who exhibited hives of bees and honey at the late State Fair. And as to the profit, the writer himself speaks of the "great folds of comb and cells full of honey," selling at *two dollars per pound.* Another lot of amber color, which he calls the "tears of the gods," *at one dollar and a-half per pound.*" No success is there. This writer, however, did not taste: he says it cost too much. We can see where the trouble lay. It cost the *dimes!* No success? Hives cost one hundred dollars, too. Let us finally inform our friends of Life Illustrated, that if they had given the source from whence they derived such reliable (?) information, we would send the writer the reports of the State Society at their late Annual Fair, and this might open his eyes a little.

A word more and we have done. We were at Mr. Appleton's apiary in the middle of January, and saw the bees busily engaged bringing in upon their loaded bodies the material for their hives; and they will tell this scribbler that they can find flowers and honey cups, too, even in the winters of California.

We publish below a valuable item from the Patent Office Report, on the care of the bee, in support of our argument, that the swarms naturally formed are better and more profitable than those artificially made.

Statement of Henry Eddy, of North Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, in relation to Bees.

I have had much experience in the production of "artificial colonies," and also in what is termed the "non-swarming" system of bees. But I have abandoned both, and am satisfied that the bees know the best time and mode of conducting their colonization. I do not feed my bees with the expectation of obtaining thereby surplus honey for market; for no one receives back the amount he thus feeds, and what he does receive is not much changed nor improved. I adopt the natural system of swarming, destroy no bees, but keep them alive and at work; and, if I have any advantage over others, it consists in placing them in circumstances under which full scope is given to their instincts. My profits from bee culture seldom fail from the loss of colonies in winter, or by depredations of the bee-moth at other seasons. By the mode I pursue, certain swarms are made to pay, in the increase of stock and honey, a profit of 100 per cent. while others give from 500 to 600 per cent. The average profit upon my entire stock, for several years, has been 327 per cent. per annum. I accomplish this by the use of a hive of my own construction.

My surplus honey sells readily in market for 25 cents a pound.

To our Readers.—We call especial attention to the letter of our valuable correspondent Agricola, upon Science for Farmers, and to Omega's letter on Popular Education. These, each and both, are particularly worthy of careful perusal.

We hope the sketch of the Drainage of Haarlem Lake, which we give from the Report made to the Bureau of Patents, will receive due attention.

It is hardly necessary to say a word for Alice, for she has spoken for herself so happily that we can only say, she must have had pleasant dreams over that "cake" of "Katie's." For ourselves, we wish somebody would get married often, if the cake would always bring us such dreams.

The letter of W. S. G. on Post-office matters, is of serious moment, and we have no doubt will receive the attention it deserves at "head quarters." We suffer in common with others, and shall be glad to hear from all who have similar cases of W. S. G. Another week we will have something to say of Post Office affairs.

We regret we could not present the articles on Sheep Raising, Wool Growing, and Rice Planting, this week; but some facts did not come to hand.

Fires.—"It is an evil wind that blows no good." The fires at Sacramento and San Francisco, the past week, although of serious loss to many individuals, results in good to the public, for the buildings that were destroyed were not of much value, and will be replaced by valuable structures that will add beauty and strength to our cities, and offer more protection for the future against the ravages of this fell destroyer. And while we truly sympathise with the hard working and industrious, who have been thus bereft in some cases o their all, we can say to them, they are not alone in their trials—thousands have suffered before them, and they must not be faint-hearted, but put on good courage and up and "try again."

We particularly regret the loss by our friend Mons. Ricard, the florist, who was burned out on Washington street, San Francisco. He was an industrious florist, and suffered severely, having lost all. We hope his many freinds will give him a benefit by liberal patronage, when he opens again.

Our National Legislature.—Soon our delegation from California will be at their posts in Congress, and we shall be fully and strongly represented in Congress, and may we not expect to see California receive her portion of the protection and bounty of our parent legislature. To represent a State like ours at Washington is indeed a high honor, and what honor can a man desire greater than to stand in that most exalted position—a *Senator* at Washington—to represent such a State as California, and labor for her welfare.

We look with strong hopes to the future.

Legislation.—The California Legislature is now in session. How much depends upon the action of the present members! We believe we have good men in our Legislature, men that regard the welfare of the State in spite of the railings and cavilings of party, and we hope that we shall have a due proportion of the time given to the Workingmen's interest, and that Agriculture, Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts, will receive a full proportion of the interest, labor and warm sympathies of our Senators and Representatives.

Battle of Bunker Hill.—This attractive diorama is now drawing large audiences. It is truly worthy of a visit; and the ventriloquism of "Monte Cristo," is most remarkable. The whole exhibition is commendable.

Gold Discoveries.

The news from the gold diggings is of a wonderful character, so much so as almost to be incredible. We do not publish half we see, for half is but true we are indeed on the road to wealth: that is, if we can keep the gold in the country, and give it to our working-men. The gold of California belongs to California, and was intended by Providence to be used to build up California, to improve her lands, build houses, workships and manufactories, railroads, wagonroads, &c: and when our legislation shall be for California and California interests, then we may expect a greater degree of prosperity than we now enjoy.

The following are a few of the items we gather. The Sonoma Herald reports from that vicinity:

Aiken & Co. are washing with two sluices $1000 per day; the Columbia Company, $500; the Fair Company, with one sluice, $500, and nearly every company there is doing well.

The Butte Record says the quartz lead of Messrs. Williams & Co., is opening very rich, and other leads give promise of great prosperity.

We also find the following account from Crescent City:

Crescent City, Jan. 29, 1857.

Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.: We have just received at this place, some astounding news, which, being of interest to every one, I lay before you, under an extract from a letter received to-day by Mr. W. Smith, of this city:

"O. T., Sucker Creek, Jan. 23, 1857.

"Dear Brother: Times are very dull here, but with great excitement. McDonald & Co., have taken out from their claim one lump of gold weighing one hundred pounds; one ditto from twenty-five to twenty-six pounds; one ditto from to twelve pounds; and upwards of one hundred pounds in small pieces. They say that they have taken out upwards of $100,000. They have been on a spree for the last three days at our store.

Peter B. Smith.

"Mr. W. Smith, Crescent City."

The above is an extract copied by me. From personal acquaintance with the Messrs. Smith, I pronounce them persons in whom every reliance can be placed. This story, wonderful as it is, is to some extent corroborated by Messrs. Sam Rice & Guthrie, residents of Sailor Diggings, who are well-known in San Francisco, and who are there this trip per steamer Columbia. They state that Sheriff Hendersbolt, of Josephine county, told them that he saw [Sucker Creek is in Josephine] himself, in the possession of McDonald & Co., one piece of gold weighing about two pounds, and a camp-kettle full of the same; and that they (McD. & Co.) had told him, (Hendersbolt) that they had in their possession the largest lumps ever taken out in California.

Sucker Creek is but fifty miles from here.

Truly yours,

D. W. McComb, Agent.

Large Cauliflower.—We have been kindly presented with one of the finest Cauliflowers we have ever seen raised, and we venture to say it was never beaten. It was raised by Mr. C. Zeirwullett, a practical gardener, of Yolo county, and weighed twenty-two pounds. Another we saw weighed eighteen pounds. Beat this, gardeners, if you can!

Shipment of Treasure.—The shipment of treasure by the mail steamer Sonora, yesterday, amounted to $1,670,667 76—an increase of $137,024 44 over the shipment by the Golden Gate, January 20th.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The California Farmer was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that its future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the rough soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer Farmer expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper to the But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he may meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our deserts their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the California Farmer.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the auxiliary sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer find a true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the true friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Home of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectional or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that by means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influence we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall find most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it to comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous support during years of trial, and with the assurance to our friends of many improvements in the opening year, we ask a continued favor and generous influence for this year.

The terms of the Farmer are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857.

[For the California Farmer.]

POPULAR EDUCATION.

LETTER NO. II.

EDITORS FARMER: In my first letter I set out with the assertion, that I should endeavor to suggest a few practical ideas on the cause of Popular Education. It is much easier for a child, in a broad field, where every change of the eye presents new objects of attraction, to wander where fancy leads, than to travel in the path which reason dictates. It is also easy to promise; but it is a difficult task for a poor artist to condense, into one view, the broad landscapes stretched out before him.

I said in my first letter, that "we want a system of public instruction which shall embrace Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and High Schools, with a State University at their head;" the system should also have a prescribed course of study, and series of text books. The benefit of system in public instruction, as in all other things, is so evident, that I feel that I should be imposing on the good sense of your readers by arguing its necessity, were it not, that in so doing, I may call their attention to the present condition of the schools. Look at them—in what condition are they to educate the children of the State? With the exception of one city, where can you find a single creditable school building? With the exception of three or four cities, where can you find two schools using like books? Then, there are as many methods of teaching as there are different teachers, and as many different courses of study. I am informed by the State Superintendent, Hon. Paul K. Hubbs, that the schools are not open on an average, over five months in the year; consequently it almost invariably results that as often as the schools are re-opened a new teacher is engaged, and a new system of instruction introduced. This is of two-fold injury; for, not offering permanent employment, teaching is entered into by those who happen to be out of business with a view only to present necessities, and without a thought of making it a profession. It also leads to the employment of men on account of their cheapness; thus sacrificing fitness for the business to short-sighted economy. So general is this, that few schools can be found above the grade of primaries; and we have presented to our vision the farce of a State educating its children in symbols, and neglecting to cultivate thoughts; teaching them the signs of ideas—the mechanical rudiments—then leaving them just at the point where education truly begins.

Here let me digress a moment to say a word about the necessity of the immediate establishment of the State University, and a preparatory High School, which could be connected with it at very little additional expense.

Our State, unlike the States of the East, has but few children indigenous to the soil. We have no infancy, that we may wait for time to mature our institutions. Our State has sprung into existence full grown, and has now more than twenty-six thousand children in its schools; by far the larger part of this number are from the East. They have left excellent schools behind them, and if we expect to give them opportunities to pursue their education, our schools must not be confined to primaries alone. We cannot wait for the country to become thickly populated; our children are here, many of them young men and women who have passed through the lower grade of schools, in their old homes, and now require the advantages of a higher order of instruction than our present system of Free Schools can afford. It is for such, that we require a State High School and University. Their accommodations need not be extensive for the present, yet we require them both, and immediately. We have, to be sure, private high schools, private seminaries, and private colleges—all institutions of undoubted pretensions; yet so much greater is the reason for more completeness in our present system of State schools. The fact that private institutions of this class are supported, is conclusive evidence to my mind, that the State University, with a preparatory high school, should be established. It is also evidence, of the financial ability of the State. For if the people, individually, can support such establishments, they can, collectively, pay a tax that would support them; and their support would not, as now, fall entirely upon one class. But, with proper legislation, the University and a High School might be added to the system, at once, without additional taxation or incumbrance to the School Fund. Their establishment would, in addition, tend to introduce regularity and harmony in the lower but more extended branches of the system. A regular course of studies would have to be pursued in our Common Schools, in order to reach the High Schools; in the High School, to prepare for the University. The University would give the Common Schools teachers, and thus we should introduce into the system similarity in teaching, in books, and in studies.

Our present School Law provides, that the State Board of Education shall recommend a series of Text books for the schools, but does not make their use obligatory; and the provision is without any force. If such a provision is worthy of recommendation, it is worthy of enforcement; the use of the recommended series in a school should be made one of the conditions of its receiving a share of the State Fund. But we should go further than this, we should prescribe and enforce not only a regular series of Text books, but also a course of study. Children would not then, with every change of residence, be under the necessity of purchasing new books and of changing the order of their studies. This should be the first step towards introducing regularity into our schools.

The idea was advanced at the State Teachers' Convention, held at Benicia last fall, by two prominent educational gentlemen, that "it is not only the right of the parent to dictate to the teacher what his children shall study, but also the province of the teacher to seek out the peculiar tendency of the pupil's mind, and to encourage that tendency." In other words, to find in what branch of learning the scholar is smartest, that he may be taught that, to the exclusion of all others. I must confess that while I think that such views must be subversive of all order in our schools, they are also quite contrary to my ideas of the object of a sound system of education.

But, Messrs. Editors, as my letter is already as long as I think any one can be induced to read, I shall reserve the balance of my remarks on this subject for my next letter.

Respectfully, yours, OMEGA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIET, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

A PERFUMED BREATH

WHAT lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

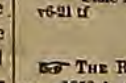
SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.

For sale by all druggists
☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd
OF THE LATE
NOEL J. BECAR.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:



DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.

L. G. MORRIS.

Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. v7-4

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of PALMER, COOK & CO., having been this day dissolved, all persons having unsettled business with said firm, are hereby referred to JOSEPH C. PALMER for the adjustment of the same, he having assumed all the liabilities, and being entitled to all the assets of said copartnership.

J. C. PALMER,
CHARLES W. COOK,
EDWARD JONES,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.
By his Attorneys in fact,
EDWARD JONES and
CHARLES W. COOK.

San Francisco, January 21st, A.D. 1857.

THE undersigned has succeeded to all the rights of the late firm of PALMER, COOK & CO., and will continue the business of BANKER at the present Banking House of said firm, on the corner of Kearny and Washington streets.

J. C. PALMER.

San Francisco, January 21st, 1857. v7-4 1m

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED FROM CLAY STREET, TO
NO. 113 Montgomery street,
v7-4 3m Next door south from Austen & Co.

For Sale.

2,000 CHIHUAHUA and HALF-BRED EWES.
Apply to H. & JORDAN,
v7-4 1m 66 Clay street.

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

BOOKS, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.
National Series of Standard School Books,
PUBLISHED BY
A. S. BARNES & CO.,
51 and 53 John street, New York.

1. The National Geographical Series.

Monteith's First Lessons in Geography	$0 5
Monteith's Youth's Manual of Geography	0 60
McNally's Complete School Geography	1 00

2. Davies' Series of Arithmetics.

Davies' Primary Arithmetic	$0 15
Davies' Intellectual Arithmetic	0 25
Davies' First Lessons in Arithmetic	0 25
Davies' New Arithmetic	0 40
Davies' University Arithmetic	0 75
Davies' Grammar of Arithmetic	0 30

3. English Grammar, Composition, Reading, etc.

Clark's First Lessons in English Grammar	$0 30
Clark's Analysis	0 40
Clark's New English Grammar	0 60
Welch's English Sentence	0 75
Brookfield's First Book in Composition	0 40
Martin's Orthoepist	0 25
Parker's Rhetorical Reader	0 75
High School Literature	1 00
Sherwood's Self-Culture in Elocution	1 00
Parker's Word Builder	0 25
Northend's Dictation Exercises	0 25
Wright's Analytical Orthography	0 25
Smith's Juvenile Definer	0 30
Smith's Definer's Manual	0 60
Price's English Speller	0 12
Boyd's Milton (school edition)	0 75
Boyd's Pollok "	0 75
Boyd's Cowper "	0 75
Boyd's Thomson "	0 75
Boyd's Young "	0 75

4. Scientific Department.

Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, Part I.	$0 25
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy, Part II.	0 38
Parker's School Compendium of Natural and Experimental Philosophy	1 00
Porter's First Book in Chemistry, in press	0 50
Porter's Principles of Chemistry	1 00
Hamilton's Physiology	0 75
Darby's Southern Botany	1 75
Page's Elements of Geology	0 75
Chambers' Zoology	1 00
Chambers' Introduction to the Sciences	0 40
Mclntyre on the Globes	1 00
Fulton and Eastman's Book-Keeping	0 75
Bartlett's Mechanics	2 50
Bartlett's Anal. Mechanics	3 50
Bartlett's Acoustics and Optics	2 00
Bartlett's Spherical Astronomy	3 00
Gregory's Inorganic Chemistry	1 50
Gregory's Organic Chemistry	1 50
Church's Calculus	2 00
Church's Analytical Geometry	2 00
Gillespie's Roads and Railroads	1 50

5. Davies' Algebra, Geometry and Higher Mathematics.

Davies' Elementary Algebra	$0 75
Davies' Elementary Geometry	1 00
Davies' Practical Mathematics	1 00
Davies' Logic of Mathematics	1 25
Davies' Legendre's Geometry	1 50
Davies' Bourdon's Algebra	1 50
Davies' Elements of Surveying	1 50
Davies' Dictionary of Mathematics	2 50
Davies' Analytical Geometry	1 25
Davies' Calculus	1 25
Davies' Descriptive Geometry	2 00
Davies' Shades and Shadows	2 50

6. History and Mythology.

Willard's School History of the United States	$0 75
Willard's Larger History of the United States	1 50
Willard's Universal History in Perspective	1 50
Gould's Alison's Europe	1 50
Dwight's Mythology (large)	1 50
Dwight's Mythology for Schools	0 75
Mill's History of Ancient Hebrews	1 00
Willard's Last Leaves of Ancient History	0 75

7. Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, &c.

Northend's Little Speaker	$0 34
Northend's American Speaker	0 75
Northend's School Dialogues	0 75
Zachos' North American Speaker	1 25
Boyd's Logic for Schools	0 75
Mahan's Logic for Colleges, in press	1 50
Mahan's Intellectual Philosophy	1 00
Boyd's Kames' Elements of Criticism	1 25
Day's Art of Rhetoric	0 75
Willard's Moral Philosophy, in press	0 50
Watts on the Mind	0 38

The Mathematical Works of Professor Davies are too well known to require special notice. They are the text-books (in connection with those of Professors Church and Bartlett) of the United States Military Academy at West Point, and nearly all the colleges in the United States. The elementary Course of Mathematics, consisting of the revised editions of Arithmetics, Algebra, Geometries, &c., and recommended by the superintendents of public instruction of Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Carolina, and are used in the best schools and academies throughout the United States. Clark's English Grammar, Willard's School Histories, Parker's School Philosophy, Fulton and Eastman's Book-keeping, and Monteith's and McNally's School Geographies are also the favorite books in each of the above named States, as well as in all parts of the country where they are used. v7-4 2m

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Worf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montez.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

CONCERT HALL.
Corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

THE GRAND MOVING DIORAMA
OF THE
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
AND
THE CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN,
Is on exhibition EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at
CONCERT HALL.
Also, the Celebrated Magician and Ventriloquist,
Monte Cristo,
Whose performances in Ventriloquism and the Magic Art astonish the world. During the performance he will introduce his favorite Automaton, LITTLE BOBBY, who will converse with the audience.
The whole to conclude with the beautiful dioramic scene of the
FAIRY LAND AND PALACE OF THE FAIRIES.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Children, half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance commences at 7½. Open every evening (Sundays excepted). v7-3

"EXCELSIOR."
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street,
6-11 SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.
Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckiln.

One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

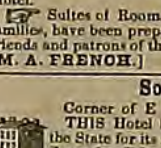
Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
CHANGE OF BERTH.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A. M.	At 7½ A. M.	At 7 A. M.
12½ P. M.	11½ A. M.	11 A. M.
3 P. M.	2 P. M.	1½ P. M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.



THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.
Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

HOTELS, &c.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. — O. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.

SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

WEDDELL HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

T. Barnum. — J. Fogg.

BARNUM'S
ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] — [E. B. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.

☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise,"
You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of those magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**

AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night ..... 50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night ..... 75 cents.

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

Meals, each ..... 50 cents.
Board, per day $1 00
Board, per week 6 00

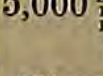
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

☞ FREE BATHS. ☜

In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint.
R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.

N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

OY'S FINE OY'S.



THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.

THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.

Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.

Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

To Farmers.

5,000 LBS. ALFALFA, or Chili Clover;
10,000 lbs SEED RYE;
10,000 lbs California Pea Beans;
1,000 lbs Red Clover;
1,000 lbs Timothy, or Herd's Grass;
25 bushels Kentucky Blue Grass.

A full assortment of fresh GARDEN SEEDS by every express, and *guaranteed.*
Prentis & Page's 30 and 36 inch Grist Mills;
Smith's Improved Smut Machines.
For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse,
v6-21 tf 65 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco.

COMMISSION CARDS.

NICH. REYNOLDS. — L. V. H. HOWELL.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

☞ AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR. ☜

HIRSHFELD & JORDAN,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 66 Clay street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.

WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW,
Purchased at
3m MARKET CASH PRICES. v6-15

W. B. MEAD. — JNO. H. BENNETT.

MEAD & BENNETT,
Grain and Produce Merchants,
Corner of East and Merchant streets,
Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
v6 7 3m San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v6-10 3m

M. J. POWER. — C. S. NEWCOMB.

POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 28 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis),
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E. C. MCCOMB. — E. A. BEATTY. — J. J. MCCOMB.

McCOMB & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Broadway and Battery streets, San Francisco
Fire-Proof Warehouse, capacity of 3,000 tons—storage taken at customary rates.
☞ Liberal Cash advances made and Insurance effected when desired. v6-19 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-7 3m

WM. M. SCALES. — SAM'L S. JOHNSON.

SCALES & JOHNSON,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 40 Clay street, below Davis,
San Francisco.
☞ Storage Furnished at low rates in Fire-Proof Warehouses and liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in store. v6-14 3m

W. J. BLAKE. — L. HUMPHREY, JR.

W. J. BLAKE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
STORE-SHIP SAN MARTIN,
Central Wharf, corner Commercial and East streets.
W. J. B. & Co. will receive Flour, Grain and other produce on consignment, and pledge themselves to do a *strictly commission business.* Vessels can haul alongside our store-ship and discharge, thereby saving the usual charge of drayage.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments, or on merchandise stored with us. v6-7 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent and Portable Saw Mills,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist Mills,
AND OTHER MACHINERY.
☞ Pamphlets with full descriptions will be forwarded to all applicants.
SCHROEDER STREET,
Between Baltimore and Fayette streets,
v6-21 3m Baltimore, Md.

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Gilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco.
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

WORTHLEY & CO.,
Dealers in
California Produce.
Horse Radish
Raised and put up (whole or grated), in packages to order.
ALSO,
NEW ENGLAND HOP ROOTS,
For sale at No. 29 Clay street, between Drumm and East,
v6-10 3m San Francisco.

J. HOWELL & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,
52 J street, Sacramento,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Watches, Diamond Work, Jewelry, Quartz Settings,
At Wholesale and Retail.

BEING familiar with the manufacturing and fine artistical Jewelry work, our sales and work will be fully guaranteed as of the best quality.
Having experienced workmen, the most careful attention is paid to Diamond Setting, Quartz Manufacturing, Enameling and Engraving.
Chronometers and Watches repaired and warranted.
Every variety of Jewelry made to order—Californian in design, material and workmanship.
If our friends will but favor us with a call, we feel assured we can please them. v6-1 6m

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v6 14 3m *San Francisco.*

C. S. HOBBS. — G. W. GILMORE. — S. D. GILMORE.

PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v6-11

DENNIS WIRE WORKS.
MANUFACTORY OF
Wire Cloth, Wire Netting,
Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
No. 108 Clay street, between Battery and Sansome,
San Francisco, Cal.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of **Premium Wire Cloth,** for Flour and Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines.
☞ Workmen sent to any part of the State to set up and complete Wire Fence, in the most perfect order. v6-1 3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
FOR SALE BY
COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
No. 123 Front street, San Francisco.
30,000 GALLONS OF POLAR OIL!!!
CRUDE OR BLEACHED,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
SPERM,
ELEPHANT,
LARD,
CASTOR,
and other OILS.

CAMPHENE.
Having completed the most extensive Camphene Manufactory in the State, we are now prepared to fill orders for Camphene and Burning Fluid at the Lowest Rates.
Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine.
COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
v6-7 3m 123 Front street, San Francisco.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [6-21] WM. J. BELL

Ladies' Department.

THE LAST GOOD NIGHT.

Close her eyelids—press them gently
O'er the dead and leaden eyes,
For the soul that made them lovely
Hath returned unto the skies;
Wipe the death-drops from her forehead,
Sever one dear golden tress,
Fold her icy hands all meekly,
Smooth the little snowy dress;
Scatter flowers o'er her pillow—
Gentle flowers, so pure and white—
Lay the bud upon her bosom,
There—now softly say, Good Night.

Though our tears flow fast and faster,
Yet we would not call her back;
We are glad her feet no longer
Tread life's rough and thorny track;
We are glad our Heavenly Father
Took her while her heart has pure,
We are glad He did not leave her
All life's trials to endure;
We are glad—and yet the tear-drop
Falleth; for, alas! we know
That our fireside will be lonely,
We shall miss our darling so.

While the twilight shadows gather,
We shall wait in vain to feel
Little arms, all white and dimpled,
Round our necks so softly steal;
Our wet cheeks will miss the pressure
Of sweet lips so warm and red,
And our bosom sadly, sadly,
Miss that darling little head,
Which was wont to rest there sweetly;
And those golden eyes so bright,
We shall miss their loving glances,
We shall miss their soft Good Night.

When the morrow's sun is shining,
They will take this cherished form,
They will bear it to the churchyard,
And consign it to the worm;
Well—what matter? It is only
The clay-dress our darling wore:
God hath robed her as an angel,
She hath need of this no more;
Fold her hands, and o'er her pillow
Scatter flowers all pure and white,
Kiss that marble brow and whisper,
Once again, a last Good Night.

[For the California Farmer.]

"Katie King."

She turned,—and her mother's gaze brought back
Each hue of her childhood's faded track.
Oh! hush the song, and let her tears
Flow to the dream of her early years!
Holy and pure are the drops that fall,
When the young bride goes from her father's hall;
She goes unto love untried and new—
She parts from love which has still been true.

[Miss Landon.

Yes, the sweet, roguish Katie is married! and this huge, white frosted cake that lays beside me, came (safely enveloped, by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express), the good qualities of which I duly appreciate by now and then laying aside this rattling goose-quill to nibble at. Well! then here is this little sweet-scented *billet-doux*, too, with Katie's own fair autograph speaking with a heart overflowing with love and hope, that she, the happiest mortal out of Paradise, really jumped the "broomstick," in company with the Hon. Judge Burke, of Mariposa, and the awful deed of matrimony was perpetrated on the 21st of January, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, who tied the matrimonial halter firmly round their willing necks, when the day was scarcely five hours old, at "Pleasure Cottage," the house of her loving brother, Cornelius Cole, Esq., whose home is in the fair City of the Plains.

Who all were in attendance can well be imagined. Undoubtedly, Old Block (Katie's old admirer), McDonald, Hutchings, and a host of literary stars, who no doubt felt very sorry that their petted Katie had left their ranks, *oneness* and single-blessedness, for that of connubial bliss. Which we all hope that clasping of hands and union of hearts and pledging of eternal love and constancy (till death do part them), will be the crowning of their earthly bliss.

Will not that day be looked back to by those two happy candidates with joy and ecstasy, when turning over the records of the past, and the sweet remembrance will yet come down, twining like fresh Spring flowers around life's pathway. Yes, Katie, the marriage crown is now put on, and the trustful wearer, leaning upon him whose love is the brightest jewel in the diadem set amid the orange blossoms of the bridal wreath. He comes, with fond entreaties and words of love, to steal away sweet Katie King from the dear old home, nestling far away on New England's shore, where she, in happy childhood, dreamed away with kindred spirits so many hours of sunshine and glee. But again, he places her in the fairy cot where love's hands have trained the wild honey-suckle to clamber over the latticed doorway, and placed eolian lyres in all the casements. Then, who does not know there are pearls and gold shining now amid the flowers that fringe and beautify dear Katie's future pathway, and bright stars gleaming like great chandeliers suspended on spacious walls in the great castle of Hope.

There are now bright fancies, happy thoughts, tinkling around and playing with the heart-strings, sweeter by far than the evening bells, vesper hymns, or angels' chants, and pure young joys falling upon that trusting heart that was but yesterday wed, descending like copious showers of amethysts. Life, now, to the innocent, blushing bride, has become suddenly beautiful, and her soul soars upward from this cold, distrustful, sin-stained world, dove-like, loosed from its prison cage. For there seems heavenly nymphs around her path, with the finger prints of God's hand upon their brows, with a myrtle wreath for the daughter of Fame.

I had forgotten, in a moment of carelessness, to tell the readers that sister "Bessie" was of the distinguished guests who helped to make the wedding group; one, too, dear readers, who has made your acquaintance long ago. Her bright scintillations are read, appreciated and applauded, by true-hearted Californians in cottage and palace, on moor and heath, mountain and vale, and in the astute assemblage; and she astounds the hardy, tugging miner with her words of cheer, glee and wisdom, as he sits at nightfall in his cosy cabin home, the eternal silence only broken by the dashing of headlong streams tumbling way down the dizzy hight of time-worn rocks, or the wind moaning and whistling among the towering pines that stand by the doorway, whose evergreen boughs seem to reach and kiss the pale blue clouds that weepingly hang above them. Language is too lean to express the exalted opinion I have pleased to entertain for so gifted a being. Overawed, like her many gentleman admirers, I can only muster good words enough out of the vocabulary, to pay a passing tribute to the child of Genius, and whisper in her ear the oft-repeated tale of "Bessie, how I love you." Where the spirit leads, go magnets which have no surer attraction than affinities of the soul. Contentment seems to brush the cobwebs from the walls of her everyday life and makes her (the daughter of Charity), to look upon the dark clouds that flit around and overshadow her horizon, as though each and all had a bright silver lining, and peep she will out upon the busy world as though it was really flooded with rich rainbow tints, or flashes of love and sunshine from the dome of Heaven. Cheerfulness is the fountain of inward rest, whence flows the sweet stream of contentment, tranquility and hope. It is a faint gleam of Paradise, sprinkling the mind with the beams of radiant joy. Is it not the magnetism of the soul, the love sphere of trust circling with a bright bow of peace and promise? Though Time, the unfeeling monster, may bleach the hair and furrow the cheek, yet, Bessie, the original, talented one, will always feel the inflowings of youthful vigor.

Now, as we take leave of Katie, we all hope there are many bright, rosy hours in store for her in future years; and when life's summer bloom may have passed from the brow of youth, and the pattering of a dozen tiny feet of little Burkes are heard upon the floor, and clustering around the maternal knee; then, Katie, how pleasant will be the retrospect of thy past and well spent life; how hallowed the winter of its pilgrimage and how glorious its future, pointed to by the hand of Faith, and may your thoughts and attractions, as you tread life's flowery vales and rugged hills, be on and for the true, beautiful and good, and when the spirit shall ascend to a higher life and a more ennobling view of its destiny, then naught can intercept a reciprocation of the holiest and most blissful ebbings and flowings of the kindred soul.

So good bye, Katie, for
'Tis bitter thus to rend the heart
With the sad thought that we must part,
And like some low and mournful spell
To whisper but one word—Farewell.

Alice.

"Grace Greenwood," and the Little Pilgrim.

This distinguished writer—the able Editress of that most interesting little paper the Little Pilgrim, on presenting the prospectus of the 4th volume says:

In order to make this popular publication more convenient for binding and preserving, the proprietors have decided to change its form from eight quarto pages to sixteen large octavo pages, and though it will require a large additional expense, the *price will remain* unchanged.

The number for January will contain the commencement of a "Beautiful New Christmas Story, by the distinguished English author, William Howitt," called "Nipper & Toby," the Australian Peasant Boys.

We take pleasure in thus announcing this work, and the plan this gifted lady offers, by which the youth of our land may be furnished with a paper suited to their capacities, and whose every line conveys a pleasing moral influence, that must ever be promotive of good. No family should be without the Little Pilgrim in the household. It is published every month, at the very trifling sum of fifty cents per annum. Persons desirous of this sweet little work, by sending to us we will order for them, and see that it comes regularly. We hope a liberal patronage to so worthy a work.

In order that we may induce mothers to have this paper in their families, we publish the opening address of the Little Pilgrim, as addressed to mothers, and we think it one of the very best and most beautiful essays we have ever read. Well would it be if every mother in California realized the responsibility that rests upon her.

We give the article, and leave our readers to appreciate this noble address:

TO MOTHERS.

My Dear Friends:

Since I last addressed you, another year has passed over us—a peaceful and fortunate year, to most of you, I trust, yet doubtless bringing to the happiest hearts and homes something of change and sorrow.

To me it has brought the most profound and sweet, the most solemn and sacred happiness of womanhood—for within this year I have been joined to "the great and noble army of *mothers*." I am now *one of you*. Oh, if there is a time when woman may feel that she, like Mary of old, is "blessed among women," it is when she folds in her arms her first-born child, feels the touch of its tender little hands thrill on her heart-strings—feels upon her cheek the first soft breath of a life immortal—sees faintly twinkling in the misty depths of sleepy little eyes a love that shall yet brighten the world for her. This joy unspeakable, this holy triumph of maternity, is Heaven's abundant compensation for all that is suffered by woman—for all that is denied to her.

With existence renewed and freshened by the inflowing of this pure rill from the divine fountain of life—with my heart made more tender and loving by the sweet, mysterious influences by which babyhood, mightly in helplessness, and without speech most eloquent, comes to us—I feel like consecrating myself anew to the service of such as Jesus took in his arms and blessed—and of you, whom maternity makes kin to her once elected to the highest joy and deepest anguish of mortality—her whom He most loved and most tenderly remembered in his last hour. My work has now a more serious and sacred character than at first; now I can *claim* your sympathy and sisterly aid in a common purpose—an equal interest. Now I *know* your hearts will be with me, by the quickened throb, the earnest, unselfish glow of my own. So let us begin the new year—counting surely and confidingly upon each others sympathy and God's blessing.

Grace Greenwood.

Monomania of Courtship.

Why is it that so many pictures of happiness, that are out-lined in the days of courtships are never filled up by the realities of marriage? Why is it that the attractive, fascinating beauty of the betrothed, is so soon faded in the wife? Why is it that the sparkling wit, from the lips of the partner in the gay, pleasure-seeking circles, becomes stale and common-place, when heard from a matronly companion of the home fireside? Why does the elegant form adorned with the showy trappings of fashion, lose its charm when attired in the neat, plain garb of the house-wife? Why is the sympathy shown the fainting belle, in the over-heated ball-room, withheld from her, who is suffering from some of the thousand ills that woman is heir to, in the performance of her duties, as wife and mother? Is she so changed? Can a few days have wrought such a strange metamorphosis, that she at the *very mention* of *whose name* your soul was stirred with the deepest, fondest emotion of admiration and love, of which your man's nature was capable, is now only regarded with indifference, if not with absolute dislike? Is woman such a paradox, that the thousand charms in which your impassioned vision encircled her, are thrown off with the bridal veil, or has the possession of the object so ardently sought after, caused a reaction of your heart's affection, and you are too weak ever to regain an equilibrium? Have you so long been bewildered by enchantment, blinded by passion, deceived by imagination, and dazzled by external appearances, to the exclusion of all that is real, that with regard to the subject of your idolatry, you have become a monomaniac?

Let us make a slight examination of a case of love at first sight,—fever high—pulse up to one hundred and thirty—but one subject occupies the brain—strong symptoms of mania; he has magnified his divinity into something too pure and perfect for sublunary converse.

Fancy runs riot with his thoughts, as she appears before him, her brow of alabaster, her eyes rivaling the brightness of Orion, her lips of coral, her teeth of pearl, her wreathing tresses, her sylph-like form of elegance, her voice of melody unrivaled, are all too pure for him. Oh! how he feels his own unworthiness! Ah, she is an angel.

"It were all one that he should love
A bright particular star,
And think to wed it,
She is so far above him."

But as the disease advances, hope casts a somewhat cheering ray through a breaking in the clouds of despair. He casts the die which will decide his hopes of happiness, and strange to tell—he wins!

Rapturous moment,—he has won an angel—he has drawn an angel down to earth to abide in mortal companionship. The scales fall from his eyes, the light of reason enters his soul, and, looking through the sober eyes of judgment, he begins to fancy that he has, like Jacob, served for Rachel, and been rewarded with Leah. The fancied pictures vanish like the dazzling colors of the rainbow, but the pure, serene azure of the cloudless heavens, is ever left in their stead.

As clouds sweep over the sunny sky, so they may sometimes cast a saddened gloom over the scene of married life; but, the sunlight of an impassioned affection may ever dispel them. Then when seeking for a kindred spirit, for a heart beating in unison with your own, for one who will ever share your joys and sorrows, look, by the clear light of reason, upon the real charms; nor expect perfection from earthly growth; and, never for a moment, believe the object of your preference an angel, till you have seen her wings.—[Mattie Marble, in Wisconsin Farmer.

A Mother's Appeal.—In the Knickerbocker Magazine for January, we find the following: In a metropolitan criminal court, eight years ago, a poor woman, whose boy had been sentenced to a long term at the penitentiary, for some not well proved offence, said: "Won't your honor give him a shorter term? He is a good boy to *me*, your honor—he always was. I've just made him some nice clothes, your honor, which fit him beautiful" (and she looked, as she said this, as only a mother *can* look at her boy); "and if you give him a long time to stay in prison the clothes won't *fit him* when he comes out—for he's a growin' boy. Poor mother! she had saved much (for her) from her scant earnings, to clothe her boy "like her neighbor's children." This was too much for her son. He melted—he wept—he repented—he was forgiven. *And he is now one of of the most promising, enterprising and honorable young merchants in our city.* Every word of this is true, and known to be so to very many persons.

Music of Words.—Listen to the mother talking comfort to her young babe. The comfort is surely not in the words, for the child understands not one of them. It lies, of course, then, in the music of words. It is the mother's tone of voice—her music—which the child understands and receives into its little troubled heart.

Universal Love is like a mitten, which fits all hands alike but none closely; true affection is like a glove which fits one hand only, but sets closely to that one.

Dobbs Makes "A Pint."—Dobbs walked into a *Dry Goodery* on Court street, and began to look around. A double *jinted* clerk immediately appeared to Dobbs.

"What can I *do* for your, sir," says he.

"A good deal," says Dobbs, "but I bet you won't."

"I'll bet I will," says the knight of the yard-stick, "if I *can*."

"What'll you bet of that?" says the imperturbable Dobbs.

"I'll bet a fourpence!" says the clerk, with a cute *nod*.

"I'll go it," says Dobbs. "Now trust me for a couple of dollars wuth of yur stuff!"

"*Lost*, by Ned!" says yard-stick. "Well, there's the fourpence."

"Thank you; call again, when I want to *trade!*" says Dobbs.

"Do, if you please; wouldn't like to lose your custom," says the clerk, "no how."

Polite young man, that; as soon as his chin vegetates, provided his dickey don't cut his throat, he'll be arter the gals, Dobbs thinks.

HORTICULTURAL.

To Farmers and Nurserymen.

DWARF FRUIT TREES AND SEEDS, only twenty-eight days from New York, by Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. An invoice packed expressly for this market, consisting of 2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees—Bartlett, Esta Buene, White Doyen, Louis Bon de Jersey—all grafted on Quince Seedlings.

1,000 Horse Chestnuts, 1 year old;
1,000 Chestnuts, " "
2,000 Cherry, " "
1,000 Plum, " "
25 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed;
25 " Marrow Squash;
10 " Drum Head Cabbage;
50 " Beet Seed;
25 " Quince Seed;
50 " Apple Seed;
25 " Plum Pits.

Being the only lot of New Seeds received yet from the States. Orders are solicited early—will be sold low.

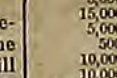
Seedlings—price will be $1 50 per dozen; $10 dollars per hundred, packed free of expense.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
San Francisco

v4-26

Commercial Nursery,

Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.



THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the

FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY

the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 *and* 1857,

that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

Our Stock consists of

One Hundred Thousand Trees,

FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

SMITH & WINCHELL.

v6-13 3m

Briggs' Nursery,

Three Miles from Marysville, on Great Road.

THE Proprietor of this extensive Nursery would invite those who intend to establish Orchards the coming Autumn to the following stock of Trees, which will be ready for sale:

70,000 Extra Peach Trees, from 3 to 6 feet;
100,000 Dormant Buds;
6,000 Full size Plum, of best kinds;
10,000 Dormant Buds;
5,000 Cherry Trees, good size—best sorts
15,000 Pear, of the rarest kind only;
5,000 Apple Trees, ready for orchard;
500 Quince, of very choice kinds;
10,000 Nectarine Trees, of extra size;
10,000 Apricot " " "

The above are grown under the eye of the undersigned, and the kind of fruit he has exhibited the present year is the best guaranteed that they are indeed fruit trees that will bear.

The proprietor of this Nursery will receive from the East this Autumn an invoice of some

Fifty Thousand Trees.

These will be of extra sorts, and such as the proprietor will guarantee to his patrons.

The proprietor being desirous of encouraging others to plant Orchards of fine Fruit Trees, will offer the following inducements:

Peach Trees, No. 1, named first		$1 50	each.
" " Dormant buds		50	"
Plum " full size		2 50	"
" " Dormant buds		1 25	"
Cherry " full size		2 50	"
Pear " " "		1 50	"
Apple " " "		1 87	"
Quince " " "		1 50	"
Nectarines		1 50	"
Apricots		1 50	"

All the above trees will be warranted true, as the proprietor is more desirous to have his customers succeed and do well, than merely to sell his trees.

☞ Purchasers of over $1000 will receive a discount of twenty per cent.

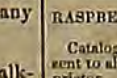
v6-1 G. G. BRIGGS, Marysville.

The French Garden,

Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.

A. DELMAS,.....Proprietor.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!



THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.

The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—

Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frontignac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;

Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.

The subscriber would also offer—

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.

—Also,—

RASPBERRY, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY TREES, In good assortment.

Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.

All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.

A. DELMAS,
v6-13 4m French Gardens, San Jose.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer

Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Ailanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

26,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.

San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856. v6-13 4m

CLOTHING, &c.

NEW STORE!

MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Sole Agents for the Sale of

Messrs. WYMAN & CO.'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING,

159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Montgomery Block,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

STOCK

EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,

COMPRISING

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

CLOTHING,

And every Variety of Superior Quality

FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO,

LORIN BROOKS'

FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND

Water-Proof Boots.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,

And all who wish the Best Quality

CLOTHING,

MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

Wm. Mansfield. [v7-2 3m] T. M. Wood.

Pennsylvania State Elections.

"EXCELSIOR."

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

AT

WALTER & TOMPKINS,

No. 170 Montgomery street.

BY the arrival of the "Golden Gate," bringing the news of the Election in Pennsylvania, Walter & Tompkins have received an invoice of splendid goods, in addition to their already elegant assortment.

Only Look in their Windows!

If you wish to see the choicest selections of CASHMERES and VESTINGS in this City,

FRESH FROM THE ATLANTIC STATES!

G. F. Walter, having returned, can now be found at his post, ready to serve his friends and the public generally, having been employed constantly during his absence in New York in catering to the taste of his numerous customers.

It is now conceded that W. & T. have not over-reached their motto, that they are entitled to be called the

"EXCELSIORS OF THE PACIFIC."

At their place can be found, at all times, the latest makes of European fabrics, fresh from the looms of the factors.

In addition to the piece goods you can obtain

CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING

From the well known house of

Croney & Lent, 753 Broadway, New York.

All the Clothing sold by W. & T. is manufactured expressly to their order.

New style Raglan Overcoats, of light and heavy material; and those splendid Frock Coats that have taken, and still keep the lead.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Of every description. Particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business.

WALTER & TOMPKINS,
No. 170 Montgomery street,
Opposite the Metropolitan Theatre,
v6-16 tf New York Store.

J. C. EDDY & CO.'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR

CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS

AND

Furnishing Goods,

As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of

Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,

AT LOWER PRICES

Than any other Establishment in the State.

Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of Sansome and Commercial streets, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1st

IMPORTANT

TO THE LADIES!

THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of

SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
At very Reduced Prices.

Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.

U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER

APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,

At very reduced prices.

D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments

Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.

D. NORCROSS,
v7-1 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in cans
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,

Distilled fresh every day.

ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.

EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,

Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.

All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.

WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
v6-20 3m San Francisco

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.

PURCHASED BY

Messrs. Wm. MEYER-ELTON & CO.,
159 Jackson street (above Montgomery),
SAN FRANCISCO.

ALSO BY

H. C. FOGG,

Near the Gas Works, (on the Levee)
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS.
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
v6-143m

MISCELLANEOUS.

CREVOLIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SIRUPS, CORDIALS AND GINGER WINE,
No. 147 Jackson street,
Between Kearny and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
Have constantly on hand
Syrups, assorted, Bitters, Hock Wine,
Curaçoa, Peppermint, Sauterne,
Annisette, Vermouth, Claret,
Maraschino, Assorted Liquors, Muscatel,
Cherry Cordial, Kirchenwasser, Mescal,
Cherry Brandy, Anisado, &c., &c.
CALIFORNIA WINE, Absynthe, Kumel.
Also, Coloring for Liquors, Essence of Ginger, &c.
For sale to the Jobbing Trade only, at the lowest prices, in Kegs or Cases.
v6-11 3m

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v5-11 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v6-15 tj1 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

PREMIUM ALE.
THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR THE BEST CALIFORNIA ALE was awarded the "LION COMPANY BREWERY," 136 Pine street, at the late Agricultural Fair, held at San Jose, for the year 1856.
The above company intend to keep up their reputation for making the best Ale in the country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public generally.
All orders from the country promptly executed and delivered free of any charge in the city. v6-13

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v5-19 San Francisco.

O. H. BOGART,
SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,
No. 112 Washington street,
Third door West of the Custom House, between Battery and Sansome streets, San Francisco.
Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of fine
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Baskets, Lines and Hooks.
Also, a large assortment of Percussion Caps, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Whistles, Telescopes, Compasses, and every article necessary for the Sportsman.
v6-19 3m

EDWARD FELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.
THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of
JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,
and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.
Besides their present large variety of
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,
Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.
Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Palo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v6-16

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]
MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,
Importer of and Dealer in
New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,
147 SACRAMENTO STREET,
between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.
☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

To the Farmers.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;
Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes;
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Sheilers;
Cleus of superior kinds for Dairymen.
Just received and arriving by every Clipper.
S. L. PALMER,
v6-11 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—
Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.
Garden and Field Seeds.
All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.
Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.
R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:
Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Goddess'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c. v7-1 3m

600 Peoria Premium Steel Plows.

THIS CELEBRATED PLOW, manufactured by Messrs. Toby & Anderson, at Peoria, Ill., is the most complete and finished Plow ever offered for sale in California.
They are packed in cases of ten each, so that they can be shipped, with small expense, to the different agricultural districts. All the genuine Peoria Plowsare marked "Toby & Anderson, Peoria, Ill., on the beam."
For sale by SOUTHWORTH & CO.
44 Battery street near California.
" " " C. P. GREENLY & CO., Stockton.
v6-15 " " " BAKER & HAMILTON, Sac. City.
" " " THEADWELL & CO., Marysville.

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]
THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.
Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.
This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

Reapers, Threshers, Horse Powers, Mowers.

S. L. PALMER & CO. have now on hand and on the way the following Machines, all of the best patents, with late improvements, which they offer at low rates:
Palmer & Williams' Self-Raking Reaper;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
McCormick's Reaper and Mower;
Hussey's, Baltimore do do
Manny's do do
Burrill's do do
Palmer's celebrated Mowers—Patented Jan., 1855.
Ketchum's do
Stephenson & Bardsal's Threshers;
Pitts' 8 and 10-horse do
Hall's do do do
Perrigo's Patent 8 and 10 Horse Powers;
with a general variety of the best Agricultural and Harvesting Implements, which we offer at the lowest prices.
North-east Corner of Davis and Washington streets,
v6-14 3m San Francisco, Cal.

Agricultural Business.

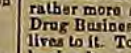
AN opportunity now offers to one or two persons who desire to enter into a very profitable business, and can furnish $5,000 each. The chance is a rare one, and the most satisfactory testimony can be given of its success.
None need communicate that cannot command the ready money for the immediate commencement of the enterprise.
The utmost confidence can be relied upon, and no person will be treated with but the principal. Letters, with real signature, addressed to "G. A. B." and left at, or mailed to the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, will receive prompt reply. v6-15

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST
190
J. [illegible] St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.
FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.
Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.
SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.
THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.
FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.
FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.
SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.
SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.
EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.
v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

California Steam Navigation Company.



THE fast and splendid low pressure steamers NEW WORLD and ANTELOPE will leave on alternate days for SAN FRANCISCO, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the foot of K street.
The steamer NEW WORLD, S. Seymour, Master, will leave on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
The steamer ANTELOPE, E. A. Poole, Master, will leave on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The steamer HELEN HENSLBY, E. C. M. Chadwick, Master, every Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
For Marysville and Intermediate Landings
Steamer CLEOPATRA, W. H. Taylor, Master, will leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and
Steamer GOV. DANA, W. S. Summers, Master, will leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M. from bark Orb.
For Colusa, Red Bluffs and Intermediate Landings.
The steamers SAM SOULE, G. V. Hight, Master; and GEM, M Littleton, Master, will leave for the above named places on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M., from the storeship Antelope.
For freight or passage by any of the above boats, apply on board, or at the office of the California Steam Navigation Company, on board the brig Globe.
v5-10 A. REDINGTON, Agent.

REMOVAL.

Mercantile Library Association.

THE ROOMS OF THE ASSOCIATION, being those formerly occupied by the Pacific Club, on the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, over the Banking House of Messrs. Pioche, Bayerque & Co., will be thrown open to the public on Monday next (15th of December instant). The rapidly increasing extent of the Library and the constant accession of members, rendered it imperative that more spacious apartments should be secured for the purposes of the Institution. The new rooms will afford ample accommodations and will be fitted up with every regard to comfort and convenience. A GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will constitute a new and attractive feature in the new rooms, and the attention of citizens and others having Paintings and other Works of Art in their possession, is respectfully called thereto; all such objects will be received and receipted for; they will be conspicuously displayed, and will be at all times subject to the order of the depositors. To artists especially this will afford a favorable opportunity to exhibit their works; and the Directors cordially invite them to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered.
Books of Reference, Maps, Charts and Manuscripts would be gladly received on the same conditions; also, Natural Curiosities and Specimens for the formation of a Cabinet.
In order to allow proper time for the removal and rearrangement, the Library and Reading will be closed from this date, until Monday, December 15th. v6-24

To Architects.

PLANS ARE SOLICITED FOR A HALL FOR THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
THE HALL to be in size—seventy feet front by one hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, three stories high above the basement; the first story to be designed for Stores, the second for a Public Hall the entire length of the building, and the third Miscellaneous. The Hall to be situated on a corner lot, seventy feet front by one hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet in depth.
Plans for the above will be received up to the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, and for the set of plans most appropriate, and best adapted to the wants of the Institute, the sum of Three Hundred Dollars will be paid in the Stock of the Institute, when such plans shall have been adopted by the Board of Directors.
N B—Architects will accompany their plans with the necessary explanations, and the probable cost of building, and in no case must their name appear on either plan or explanation; but may be designated by a private mark, by which they may be identified by a duplicate.
By order of the Board of Directors.
G. D. STREET,
Chairman of Committee on Buildings.
Hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Dec. 19, 1856. v6-24

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.
D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.
ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.
There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.
☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.
REFERENCES:
ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.
And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.
N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.
☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.
☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.
Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.
Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.
v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

THE LION CO. BREWERY,
No. 136 Pine street, San Francisco.
Constantly on hand a stock of
ALE AND PORTER,
In Barrels and Half-Barrels,
Not to be excelled in either Strength or Flavor by any brewery in the Eastern States.
To COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—All orders promptly executed. Please forward your orders per Express.
N. B.—The highest market price paid for Brewing Barley.
☞ Sam. Doake is authorized Agent for the LION ALE CO., at Sacramento. v6-23m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!
R. H. VANCE,
HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.
Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?
'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—
v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.
Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF
All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.
In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public; and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.
MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1853.
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.
With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Complain no more of Aching Teeth.
These Drops have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give a speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6-21 3m

WHO IS IT?
WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?
LITTLE.
WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions
LITTLE.
WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?
LITTLE.
WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?
LITTLE.
WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?
LITTLE.
WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?
LITTLE.
WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
v6-17 3m Between Commercial and Clay.

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.
☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.
IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.
Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.
The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
—ALSO—
Keep constantly on hand
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass,
Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.
☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.
Nos. 24 and 26 California street,
(Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco.)
C. L. TAYLOR,
J. E. BLETHEN,
v6-20 3m

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.—"Be sure you are right, then go ahead." We consider ourselves right in favorably mentioning and recommending to the public this well known establishment. Having secured a world-wide reputation for its well supplied tables, French patent spring beds with the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, etc., together with the extraordinary low rate of charges, must always make this a favorite house with the traveling community. We take pleasure also in saying that this house is conducted on strictly temperance principles, and thus order, neatness and cleanliness are everywhere visible throughout the establishment. In order to accommodate the increased patronage, the proprietor has just completed and furnished a large fire-proof five-story building; the first story of which contains a spacious reading room and library, amply furnished with a choice collection of standard works. We wish the proprietor of the "What Cheer" success in his future career.

ON DITS.—Rowe, the celebrated circus pioneer, has returned from Honolulu, and we may expect fun for the laughter-loving.

Death of Chas. A. King.—The friends of this comedian will learn with deep regret the loss of their friend and co-laborer on the stage. Whatever may be said of the stage or of actors, Charley King will ever shine as a Star in their memories, for his many good qualities and generous actions.

All our friends in the country, who are visiting the city, and desire to subscribe for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, or leave *a Fire-spot*, can find the office at 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Don't forget to call.

FATHER ADAMS continues to make the bears dance, and Wirsen coils the snakes about him like so many cords, and fears them as little as the jump-rope of a little girl. Verily the days are coming when we shall see "the lion lie down with the lamb, and a little child lead them." Go and see.

LIMANTOUR.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, Jose Y. Limantour gave bail in the sum of $35,000, to appear and answer to the indictment now pending against him, at the July term of the Court. It is stated he left this city by the steamer Sonora, on his way to Mexico.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bile. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

THE sun is like God, sending abroad life, beauty, and happiness; and the stars like human souls, for all their glory comes from the sun.

BOOKS, &c.

New Agricultural Books.

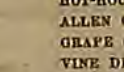
THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

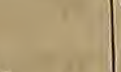
For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Foreign and Domestic



STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

Offers for sale to the trade:

A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

B. & J. S. DOE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS,

SASH and BLINDS.

FRENCH WINDOWS,

Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.

I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250.

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.

Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—MADISON, Morris county, New Jersey.
v6 2] 3m

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

JOHN L. OTTIGNON.

PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,

159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Vernish, Japan, Enamelled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.

Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.

N. B.—Prices to suit the times. v7-1 3m

MERCHANDISE, &c.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats; Allspice;
Pepper; Ginger;
Cinnamon; California Mustard;
Cloves;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.

For sale by WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
123 Front street, corner of Oregon
v6-7

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,

Corner California and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolcs;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.

The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

LET every one drop all excitement—keep cool for a few days. Try a little of our King's Own Tea—the best Black Tea in San Francisco—or a little of our Old Mocho Coffee. If that has no effect, keep excited. BRADSHAW & CO., v5-22 corner Battery and California streets.

OLD MOCHO COFFEE—5,000 pounds just received, in sacks of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 160 pounds—said to equal the lot we had twelve months since, which was so much admired. v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

CHICKEN FEED—5 tons broken Rice, free from dirt and sand—suitable for chickens.

For sale at 3 cents per pound. v5-22 BRADSHAW & CO.

5,000 APPLE AND PEACH TREES, which will bear fruit next year, selling low by the thousand or single tree, at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

NEW OATMEAL—Ex "Chalmers," from Glasgow—50 kegs, 50 lbs each. Imported by Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co., expressly for the retail trade. For sale by v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

OLD ENGLISH SOAP.—Every family who studies economy should use this soap; being over two years old makes it very desirable. Selling same price as new Soap. v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—Another lot of Potash in cans—one can making one barrel of Soap. Price $2 per tin, with directions. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR.—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels. v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,

38 Gold street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK

(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand

HOES', ADAMS', } PRESSES. { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',

CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS

(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

in all their branches.

TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing to the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ Second-Hand Presses (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

Particular attention paid to orders from California.

WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. } v7 2 3m

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs, 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb, and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

J. W. LADD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at

No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense v6-7 3m

RETAIL PRICES OF

Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.

F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong healthy plants, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.

Address to WM. PAUL, Mayfield Post-Office, Santa Clara County. v7-2 2t*

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

[PREMIUM ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.]

Mountain View Nursery,

Three-Quarters of Mile from San Jose.

THE Proprietor offers for sale the present season a large stock of fine Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and every variety of Garden Plants.

Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of Native Trees, and particularly the Evergreens of California, which are as fine as the world can produce.

A very fine collection of extra fine Roses are worthy of especial notice.

The Proprietor, having been in previous years connected with his brother in the United States Nursery, on the new Mission Road at San Francisco, and having former experience, is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

WM. O'DONNELL.
v6-21 3m

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

Dwarf Pears	20 varieties.
Plum	12 "
Apricot Plum	6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	7 "

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.

3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.

Strawberry Plants, &c.

Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.

For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.
v6-10 3m

United States Nursery,

On the New Mission Road, San Francisco.

THE Proprietor of this large Nursery and Garden desires to call the particular attention of the friends of Horticulture to the collection now offered, among which are the following:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Roses, of every choice variety;
Green-house Plants, and Garden Plants.

Together with every article needed in Orchard, Garden, Greenhouse, Parlor or Garden.

The undersigned would most respectfully invite purchasers to visit his Garden and Greenhouses. Having been long established in the business he is confident he can furnish everything desired, as agreeably as any other establishment.

v6-21 tf JAMES O'DONNELL.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

Flushing, New York.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO. offer for sale as follows:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees (including evergreens) of all kinds and sizes;
Shrubbery, Roses, Bulbous and Herbaceous Flowering Plants;
Dahlias, Tree and Herbaceous Paeonies;
Greenhouse Plants of all kinds, including 500 splendid varieties of Camillias.

ALSO,

Stocks for Ingrafting Fruit Trees;
Young Trees of all kinds suitable for Nurseries;
Fruit and Ornamental Tree and Shrub Seeds, including Evergreens;
Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds in any quantity, at lowest wholesale rates, of the present crop, and warranted of the first quality;
DIOSCOREA BATATAS, or Chinese Potato, the only American grown stock in the Union;
Figs, Olives, Pomegranates, Licorice, Tanner's Sumach, Madder, &c., in quantity for plantations;
Strawberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants and Blackberries of all the superior varieties.

This establishment comprises the most extensive collection in the Union.

Priced Catalogues at the lowest rates will be sent to applicants.

N. B.—Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Almond, Prune, Apricot and other Fruit Seeds in any quantity. v6-5

Pioneer Nursery.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about thirty-five varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to our Seedling Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, July 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. Myers, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of Peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
Henry Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sonntag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces—

40,000 Apple Trees, forty varieties, one, two and three years old;	
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties;	
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old,	"
1,000 Pear Trees,	"
1,000 Cherry Trees,	"
1,000 Plum Trees,	"
1,000 Apricot Trees,	"
1,000 Nectarine Trees,	"

Also, Almond, Fig and Quince Trees;

25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated Nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to our Nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.

A. H. MYERS,
v6-19 3m Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda, Alameda Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens AND NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear,
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

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Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. P. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

v6-19 3m A. P. S.

EDUCATION.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.

v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$ 8 00
" " Common "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

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Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Benicia.	

v6-20 tf

THE "HORTICULTURIST" AND Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

COMMENCED BY A. J. DOWNING,

Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," etc.

Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.

THIS popular publication, which is gradually extending its influence throughout the country, and is becoming indispensable to the tasteful Gardener, the Fruit Culturist, and the Floriculturist, will be continued under the editorship of J. Jay Smith, whose ability and taste in matters of country life are highly appreciated through the country.

The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the HORTICULTURIST is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—

I. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.
II. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS AND FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.
III. TO THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF ALL EDIBLE PLANTS, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.
IV. TO GARDENING AS AN ART OF TASTE—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.
V. TO RURAL ARCHITECTURE—embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice Houses, etc., etc.
VI. TO ARBORICULTURE—or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.
VII. TO BOTANY AND ENTOMOLOGY—so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

The extended and valuable correspondence of THE HORTICULTURIST presents the experience of the most intelligent cultivators in America; the superior illustrations, and the instructive and agreeable articles from the pens of the editor and contributors, make it eagerly sought after by even the general reader interested in country life. To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest discoveries and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in Horticulture and those branches of knowledge connected with it, will be invaluable.

A New Volume (12th year) commences with the January number for 1857; and it will be the constant aim of the editor and publisher, by every means in their power, to render it still more worthy, by every practicable improvement, of the liberal patronage it is receiving.

The work is issued on the first of each month, in the best style of the periodical press, each number containing 48 pages, embellished with a frontispiece and several other original and well-executed engravings. At the end of the year it will make a volume of six hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with over 100 engravings, many of them drawings of fruit and flowers from nature. These volumes, if taken for a number of years, will make a valuable Encyclopedia of Horticultural Literature.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year—Four Copies for Six Dollars, payable in advance.

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☞ All subscriptions must be addressed to the Agents, or to, ROBERT PEARSALL SMITH,
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PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.

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Peach Trees! Peach Trees!!

20,000 fine Peach Trees of one year's growth;
50,000 Dormant Buds, consisting of *thirty varieties*;
PEAR, APPLE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, of very best quality;
GRAPE VINES, extra quality;

Nurserymen and Tree Dealers supplied at liberal discount from regular prices.

Purchasers are invited to call at the Nursery of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HAILE, Alameda,
v6-11 1m Alameda county.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely *regular*, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of *every* species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is ma' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,345 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.

Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Premium.																							
With Profits.	$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	cts	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Without Profits.	$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	cts	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Age		40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61

Premium.																							
With Profits.	$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1857. NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 3.

Farming in the far North.

JOURNAL of a Residence in Norway, by Samuel Laing, Esq. (Longman & Co., London).

THE Scandinavians are now a people of little political importance among the nations of Europe, and least of all the humble inhabitants of Norway. Once however, even they had their time of power, when as Sea-Kings of the North they made successful invasions on the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, where by force of arms they established little colonies, and whence they carried away considerable booty. Nor were the territories of their sovereign confined to their own side of the German Ocean, nor his jurisdiction beyond seas of an ephemeral character. The Scottish islands of Orkney and of Zetland formed a part of the Norwegian dominions until the year 1468, when they were given as a marriage portion by Christian I. King of Norway and Denmark to his only daughter Margaret, on her marriage with James III. of Scotland.

One of the principal of their Sea-Kings was Swein. Every year, as soon as that noted filibuster had sown his barley, he was in the practice of making a regular summer cruise, sometimes with six or eight ships, and going back to his little island of Gairsay in autumn, to divide with his companions the booty he had collected in his expedition, and in time to harvest his crops.

The old legends and family traditions of Scotland tell of many a bloody battle fought on the occasion of such petty invasions; and chief of all, how the ancestor of the present noble family of Errol, unyoking his steers from the plow, and taking the yokes from their necks, with only his two sons to assist him, met boldly in a narrow defile a large body of those reckless invaders, and put every man of them to death.

But the Scots were not always so fortunate. So they gained along the north-eastern coast of Scotland a firm footing, which they managed to retain for some time, and carried their insolence so far as to quarter in every farm-house one of their number, to act as a spy, and report to the garrison at head-quarters anything which he might consider suspicious in the conduct of the inmates. But the Scots would not submit to such degrading bondage. And as they did not understand their language, they concerted a plan to rid themselves of those daring invaders at one blow. The eve of the festival of All-hallows was the night selected, on which to put their plan in execution. It was a bloody one, but it proved their salvation. The plan was this: As soon as it was night, and all quietly seated together at the family hearth, without previous notice, or giving him time to suspect, at once to assassinate the noxious intruder, or rather robber, who had dared, unbidden, to share so long and so ungratefully in their hospitalities. And then, to set fire to a pile of faggots, collected for the purpose of thereby announcing to their neighbors that they had done the deed; and as soon as the fires became general, to convene at a place agreed upon, and marching boldly together to attack the garrison at head-quarters, and drive every man of them into the sea. They succeeded; and the Scots never afterwards allowed the Sea-Kings to gain a foot-hold on their shores. But they kept up a memorial of their deliverance; and to this day continue to kindle bonfires on "Hallow-een," and spend the evening with all those innocent festivities and amusements, which Burns describes so pleasantly.

The times are altered. Norway now affords an agreeable place for the cockneys of London to picnic in, during the summer months; where they enjoy scenery still more grand and romantic than that of Scotland, and catch fish with fewer restrictions, and in greater abundance. Such pleasing writers as Inglis have done much to draw them thither—writers who do not travel for commercial purposes, or a desire of gain; nor for the purpose exactly of getting acquainted with the manners of the people, but to get better acquainted with Nature in her sublimity and beauty, and who perhaps do more to soften down the asperities of national feeling, by inducing others to follow in their footsteps, than any other class.

Our author, though an educated and intelligent man, is not exactly one of this character. At all events he wishes to be more practical. He sees among the Norwegians an example for all Europe, in their institutions and laws; and in their fertile valleys, an excellent opportunity for gentlemen of moderate means to get themselves farms of their own, and have all the comforts and conveniences of life, at much less cost than they could do in Britain. He is a Scotchman, and rather an eccentric one. He sees everything through his Scottish spectacles, and measures everything by the Scotch ell, and not by the standard yard. Instead of stating the width of a river in plain English, he tells us of one which is as broad as the Tay at Dunkeld, and of another, as the Tweed at Kelso. And he goes on, sometimes using much sophistical reasoning to prove undisputed facts; and sometimes, after reasoning soundly, drawing very singular conclusions. He is an amateur farmer, and not a really practical one; although the reader (if a farmer) discovers it without his meaning to tell him so. But after all, he is an agreeable writer; and from his having lived three years in the country, and been himself engaged in farming there, he has succeeded in making a very interesting and instructive book, especially to agriculturists.

He speaks like a good republican too, and looks on farming as but a minor object. "The condition of the people here in relation to soil, climate, crops, and pasturage, appears less favorable than in the Scottish highlands. It is vastly better however in another respect—they have no rents to pay, being the owners of the farms they cultivate. Here are the highland glens without the highland lairds. It is, I am aware, a favorite and constant observation of agricultural writers, that small proprietors make the worst farmers. It may be so; but a population may be in a wretched condition, although the country is very well farmed; or they may be happy, although bad cultivators. Good farming is a phrase composed of two words, which have no more application to the happiness or well-being of a people than good weaving, or good iron-founding. That the human powers should be well applied, and not misapplied, in the production of grain, or iron, or clothing, is no doubt an object of great importance; but the happiness, or well-being of a people, does not entirely depend upon it." "Why," says the reader, "does he not come at once to California?" But the reader does not know him yet. He has a sort of prejudice against America; and for the best of reasons. He is conscious that like many a hapless Englishman he would be quite astray here; and would absolutely be helpless, and of no use whatever. He does not mean to cross the Atlantic on any consideration. So he does not care for flattering us. He will not even give Americans credit for building log-houses, which are the only kind of houses used in Norway. "I give this minute description," says he, after describing their farm-buildings, "because one hears so much of the log-houses of America, and this is probably their mother country." We might excuse him for this, as he seems so much in love with the Norwegians, as scarcely to give his own countrymen justice. "I am afraid," he says, "we are a little too apt in Scotland to claim the merit of inventions which we never made. We claim the invention of the thrashing-machine, yet it is diffused over a part of Norway, so much more universally than it is in Scotland, that our right to the invention seems very doubtful. It is certainly not probable that a Scotch invention should find its way to Norway, and be much more generally diffused in its most remote districts, than in any part of the country which claims the invention. It seems much more likely, that it was borrowed from our poor neighbor in the North by our ingenious Scotch inventors."

But let the author tell his reasons for preferring Norway to America, for it is one of the most sensible paragraphs of his book. "Norway is certainly not a country in which the emigrant can make money; and being fully peopled up to its resources, it could absorb none of our laboring class of emigrants. The man who can work at a trade, or even at ordinary farm-work, will do much better in America. He who has a little capital, and wishes to increase it, and knows how, will also I have no doubt do much better there. But there is a class who can neither work nor trade, but who have a little money, either as capital or as income, which they merely seek to live upon with some degree of comfort. They may have the wish, but they are sensible that they have not the skill, to turn their capital to any advantage. For such people, it is evidently ruin to emigrate to a country where labor is dear, as it in America; for labor is the very thing they must buy, cost what it will. Cheap land is of no use to them, without cheap labor to cultivate it. The dearness of labor in America makes it, no doubt, an excellent country for those who have labor to sell. But how does it answer for the emigrant who is out-and-out a consumer, not a producer—who cannot labor himself in any way that is profitable? To this class, the country in which labor costs sixpence a day is ten times better than that in which it costs five shillings. Norway presents many advantages to such emigrants."

To Norway let them go. They would only be gentlemen loafers here; and we have plenty of that class already.

He talks freely too of our domestic arrangements on this side of the Atlantic; but he does not appear to be very correctly informed on the subject. The class of domestic servants in America (he does not mean slaves) appears, by the accounts of travelers, to add little to the comforts of social life. They appear to labor under a constant desire to show that they are equal in all respects to those whom they serve, or as they express it, help. The cause of this lies perhaps as much in the position of the master, as of the servant class in American society. Rank and privilege do not exist, or have no social distinction. Wealth can command no particular respect, where, to the extent of a good and independent living, it can be so easily acquired, and education to a certain extent is common to all. The serving class are in the right. In the structure of the society, there is no basis real or fictitious, upon which the employer can claim the respect of the employed."

By this time I suppose the reader is tired of his philosophizing, and wishes to know what he has got to say about Norway. With the reader's permission I will partly be his spokesman.

He arrived at Christiana on the 21st of July; and only staid a few days before he was away among the farmers, where he met any quantity of Scotchmen, all of whom were doing well. The work was going on briskly in every direction. They were horse-hoeing their potatoes, draining and clearing new land, and applying lime as manure; and he had the satisfaction of thinking that the peasantry were not mere petty holders, from hearing a large bell used, "as in Scotland," for the purpose of calling the laborers to dinner. All this set our author a-thinking; and for the benefit of the public he thinks aloud, and calculates considerably about what he sees going on around him. But he has not seen much of the country yet. So he concludes to go to Drontheim.

But he meets temptations which arrest him for a time by the way. "One of the Englishmen whom I met at Jerkin gave me a fishing rod. He had caught trout until he was actually tired, having killed above three hundred in a very few days. Having fortunately brought with me some flies and tackle, I went out this forenoon (August 21st) to try my skill. Although I never fished trout before, I caught above six dozen between breakfast and dinner. They were small, but the landlord brought in some as big as salmon, caught on a lake on the Fjelde. I have seen ordinary sea-trout of three or four pounds weight, but these exceed eighteen pounds." What a glorious country for old Izaac Walton!

He grumbles a little about the country inn; and then grumbles with Englishmen for being too particular. "An Englishman, bred in the midst of that peculiar attention to cleanliness and nicety, which even now is almost exclusively English, will find much to horrify him in a Norwegian inn; but such gentlemen are scarcely in a situation to judge of the habits of a people. They have been bred in a very nice, cleanly little world, bounded perhaps by the Trent, or at most the Angel at Ferrybridge on the north, and the Ship inn at Dover on the south. It is scarcely fair to compare the state of manners of all European nations with this standard. *He who will travel fairly must eat what is placed before him, and sleep where there is a bed to lie down upon.*" To be sure he must, like a good Christian, and a good Californian. Does not St. Paul himself tell us to "eat that which is set before us, asking no questions?" And if we had those fastidious Englishmen in the mines, I suppose they would sometimes be glad to sleep on any kind of bed, if they could get one!

He does not stay long at Drontheim. He goes on to Levanger; in the neighborhood of which is the beautiful valley of Værdal. "I do not know in Scotland, says he, a valley so beautiful as this of Værdal; the crops of grain so rich and mellow; the houses so substantial and thickly set; farm after farm without interruption, each fully inclosed and subdivided with paling; the grass fields of so lively a green, as free from weeds and rubbish, and as neatly shaven as a lawn before a country gentleman's windows; every knoll, and all the back-ground covered with trees; and a noble, clear river running briskly through it.

In this valley our author rented a small farm, for which with another pasture farm a few miles from it, one of which universally forms an appendage to the farms of the lower valleys, which contain the only land that is cultivated, he paid (the out-farm excluded) about one dollar per acre. In such a district, such a farm, with all the advantages which he goes on to describe, must have been very cheap indeed; and one feels disposed to concede to him the point, that a man with a small income derived from other sources might live very comfortably in such a country; especially as the usual wages of farm laborers, with provisions, is only nine cents per day.

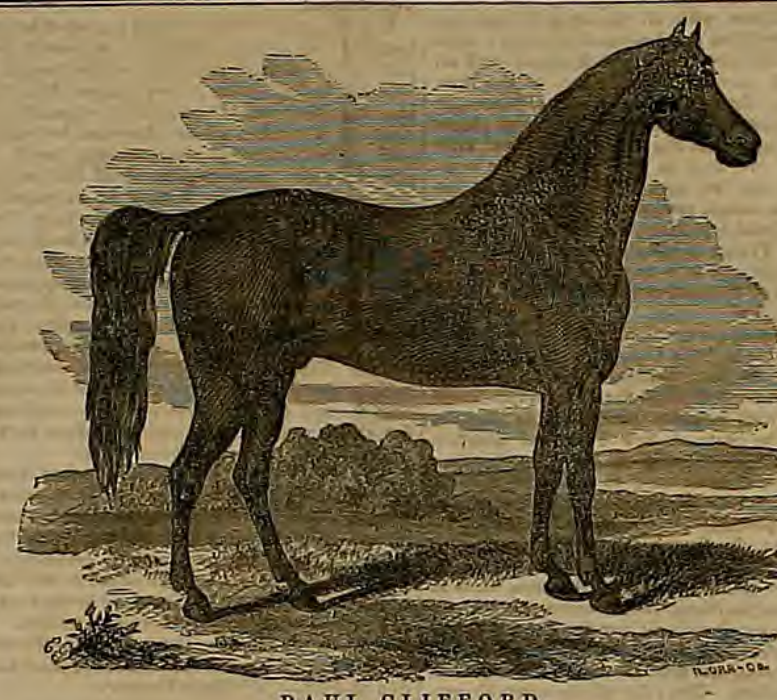
The method of plowing the land in Norway appears singular, and is quite absurd. "The whole of the field is plowed quite flat, not gathered into ridges, which is an error; as the surface water, not finding an issue, sours the land, and retards the seed. A still greater disadvantage is that the plow, not being a turn-wrest one, returns empty to the place it set out from to begin each new furrow. The plowman does not make a fresh one in coming back, but trails the empty plow on its side to the head of the field. He requires, consequently, just double the time to plow an acre that we take."

Some portions of their harvest work also appear singular, but are more rational, and may be necessary in that country. "For every ten sheaves, a pole of light, strong wood, about the thickness of the handle of a garden rake, and about nine feet in length, is fixed in the ground by an iron-shod borer (It costs almost nothing). A man sets two sheaves on the ground against the stem, and impales all the rest upon the pole, one above the other, with the heads hanging downwards. The pole enters before the band of each sheaf, and comes out at the bottom. The sheaf is put on with a pitchfork; and a whole field is picketed in this way with the greatest ease, as soon as it is cut. When sufficiently dried, a sledge or car on low wheels comes along to the pole, which is lifted with all its sheaves and laid into it at once; and each pole, when in the barn, is a tally for a threave of ten sheaves."

But the most interesting portion of their husbandry is their irrigation, in which we would do well to imitate them. "The extent to which irrigation is carried in the glens and valleys shows a spirit of exertion and co-operation, to which Scotland can show nothing similar. The greatest exertions are made to bring water from the head of each glen, along such a level as will give the command of it to each farmer, at the head of his fields. This is done by leading it into wooden troughs from the highest perennial stream, among the hills, through woods, across ravines, along the rocky, often perpendicular sides of the glens, and from this main trough giving a lateral one to each farmer in passing the head of his farm. He distributes this supply to movable troughs among the fields, and in the summer season waters each ridge successively with scoops, like those used by bleachers in watering cloth, laying his trough between every two ridges."

The manners of the people are simple, affectionate and easy; and I am sorry that I have already occupied so much space, that I cannot think of making a single quotation in regard to them. Let me, however, make one more, descriptive of a *Fiord*, or that singular species of armlet of the sea which is so common in Norway. "The little land-locked bay is so shut in with rocks and woods that it resembles a small mountain lake. The entrance is hid by trees, and the mark of high water at the head of the cove is the only indication that it belongs to the ocean. There is generally room at its head for one fishing farmer, with his house at the foot of the rocks, a green spot for his cows and goats, and his little skiff at anchor before his door; where the lucky fellow, without ever knowing what a sea-storm is, or going out of sight of his own chimney smoke, catches in his sheltered creek the finest sea fish, beneath the shadow of the rocky forest that surrounds him. When the traveler drops suddenly upon one of these nooks, his toil in scrambling up and down the rocks is repaid."

The population of Norway is over one million; who form, according to our author, about the happiest and most comfortable peasantry in Europe. May God continue to bless them! AGRICOLA.



PAUL CLIFFORD.

WE present another specimen of the Morgan Horse, as figured in the work upon that animal, published by C. M. Saxton & Co., to which we referred last week. The pedigree of this animal is as follows: Was foaled in 1843. Sired by Black Hawk; g sire, Sherman; g g sire, Justin Morgan. Dam by Young Hamiltonian. He by Bishop's Hamiltonian, and he by Imported Messenger. Grand dam by Leonidas, an imported horse. Color, mahogany bay, 15¼ hands high. Now owned by Messrs. Hunsden & Wilcox, of Oswego, Tioga Co., N. Y. He is a very fine horse, and received the first premium at the National Fair, Springfield, Mass., in 1854.

Valuable Implements.

WE have seen the Gang Plow offered at S. L. Palmer's Agricultural Warehouse, San Francisco. It is undoubtedly one of the best implements now used. Farmers should always remember that the *best tools* are the cheapest; and how much depends upon a good plow. One proof of the excellence of this implement is, that Mr. Palmer sells the plows as fast as he can make them.

The Patent Thermometer Churn, of Mr. Palmer, is now esteemed one of the best in use. There are three sizes—eight, twelve, and sixteen gallons—and they sell at $12, $14, and $18, at retail. These churns are with *working thermometers;* the ordinary ones, imported, do not work well. It is pleasant, also, to know that these two articles are of California manufacture.

We call attention, once more, to the valuable Cultivator made by Messrs. Beeching & Post, 35 Pine street, San Francisco. We have seen parties that know how well they work. The cultivator was tested near the Mission Dolores. John Center, Esq.; S. L. Palmer, Esq., of the Agricultural Warehouse; A. B. Southworth, Esq., of Southworth & Co.'s Agricultural Warehouse, and others, can attest to the value of this implement, and they accord to it the highest praise. We hope those who need will go and see it. Messrs. B. & P. deserve well for their excellent invention.

Another excellent implement (for we suppose we may call a beautiful wagon an implement) we saw at J. L. Ottignon's Carriage Factory on California street, in the shape of a splendidly finished Express Wagon, and we feel confident it could not be excelled in the United States. Mr. O. has made several, and we should think our dairymen, marketmen, and all carriers, would go and see this specimen wagon, and order from home manufactore. This would encourage, and this is what we need to do, to secure prosperity:

☞ Encourage Home Industry.

The May Queen Washer, that unique Washing Machine which obtained the Premium at the State Fair, is now being manufactured in quantities at San Francisco, the Patent Right for the county having been secured by Mr. Ames, on Washington street, and we advise all good housewives to notice them.

AMERICA! HER GLORY AND HER SHAME.—This most excellent, truthful and spirited composition, which is found in our columns, is by one of the young ladies of the Benicia Seminary, and reflects great honor upon her head and heart. Well may parents be proud of daughters that shall think and write thus; for when called to take part in active life, their influence must be felt for good. We rejoice to see such an influence emanating from our institutions of learning. It bespeaks a glorious future for California.

To Farmers.

THE annexed very able editorial we take from the New York Tribune of December 27, 1856, and we lay it before our readers as an evidence of the value of agricultural knowledge to a farmer. It is important that the cultivator of the soil should not only be familiar with the science as practised in his own country, but in all countries, and thus extract all the practical good he can from each:

That the great mass of the farmers in the United States are an intelligent class of people, may hardly be doubted. In this respect, they will compare favorably with the cultivators of the soil, as a class, in any other portion of the globe. Yet that they cultivate this land with a skill at all commensurate with their general intelligence, is quite another thing. In that regard, they are vastly behind their collaborators in most of the leading States of Europe; the aggregate annual production of the American farm makes a very poor appearance when compared with that of the European.

For some part of this defect, our farmers are not to be blamed. They lack the capital accumulated in Europe through hundreds of years of cultivation. But for much of this bad and unprofitable farming, they should be held responsible. The first great evil, on this head, is in the desire to own large farms, without the necessary capital to secure good cultivation. The next radical defect is in not properly understanding the true principles of their business; for agriculture is based upon certain unerring and unchanging laws, easy to understand and simple to follow. Yet, if disregarded, or but indifferently carried out, the business becomes impoverishing, both to the soil and its owner. For the purpose, therefore, of reforming these shortcomings, and teaching the laws of Plenty, we shall now be axiomatic and particular, as follows:

The experience of ages has demonstrated this truth: That no system of agriculture worthy a civilized people can be permanently prosperous when the value of the annual animal product of the farm does not equal that of the vegetable product. When the vegetable product is greater in value than the animal, the condition of agriculture will be found unsatisfactory and the country poor. The cause of this is simple. The main reliance of the farmer for means to ameliorate the condition of his soil, to maintain and increase its fertility, must ever be upon the manure made by the domestic animals which are kept upon his farm. Any and all other schemes for keeping up the fertility of the soil over all the country will end in disappointment and serious loss.

In no part of Europe is agriculture so prosperous as in Flanders, and portions of Holland. And any American farmer who has traveled through those countries, could not help being astonished at the large number of animals which are kept, and the quantity of grain which is produced upon a farm of ordinary size, or what would be called so here. We give a single instance, by no means rare, except that the quantity of the land is larger than the average of Flanders farms, being about one hundred and thirty acres. About one-fourth was in permanent pasture; the remainder arable, of which thirty acres were in wheat, ten rye, fourteen oats, fourteen clover, ten flax, twelve colza, three beans, three barley, and six potatoes—or one hundred and two acres, eighty-eight in crops. The stock of this farm consisted of seventeen cows, five calves, five heifers, nine cart-horses, and three colts—thirty-nine head in all. Everything grown upon the farm was consumed upon it, except the wheat, flax and colza, or rape-seed. The wheat averaged thirty-five bushels to the acre. And now for his secret: His urine cistern is twenty feet square and seven feet deep, and considered much too small, though there was another under his manure pile in the yard. The urine cistern is an indispensible adjunct to the farm; it is found throughout all the Low Countries. Sometimes it is only a tub or a hogshead sunk in the ground upon the small farms of three or four acres, while upon the larger ones it is of a capacity for thousands of gallons.

But, leaving those old countries, whose agriculture has been for centuries in advance of all the rest of Europe, let us turn to England and France, and contrast the results of their different systems of agriculture. England has no advantages in soil or climate which France does not possess. On the contrary, France can easily produce all that England does, but has many advantages in her wine, tobacco, Indian corn, oleaginous and textile crops, over England. The whole British Islands contain sixty-two millions of acres, and support thirty-five millions of sheep. France contains one hundred and six millions of acres, and supports the same number. In proportion to its acres, France should sustain sixty millions of sheep. But, if we compare England proper with France, the difference becomes still more striking. England proper, on her thirty millions of acres, supports thirty millions of sheep, or one to each acre, while France devotes three acres to each sheep.

During the past eighty years, France has done comparatively nothing to improve her sheep except to import the Merino from Spain. She has neither improved her breeds nor developed their size or weight. Wool has been her primary object, and not meat. England on the other hand has made meat, rather than wool, the primary object. So successful has she been in that particular, that her sheep average, in net weight of meat, eighty pounds each, while the French sheep average but forty pounds each. England slaughters of her flock ten millions annually, giving her people eight hundred millions of pounds of meat. The French sheep not being precocious, France slaughters annually eight millions, giving but three hundred and twenty million pounds of meat. Allowing the meat to be equal in value, though it is claimed that the advantage is in favor of the English sheep, we find that the return from a sheep-farm in England is six times greater than that from a French farm of equal area.

In respect to cows, France possesses four millions and Great Britain three millions. The French work their cows and inure them to labor, so that they become a strong, hardy race, but lose their best milking properties, and at least one-half are not really milk cows, while all the English are. England gets double the milk from her three millions of cows that France does from her four millions. Owing to the number of manufacturing towns and cities with which England is crowded, the farmer sells his milk for four cents the quart, while the price of milk in France is only two cents a quart; and this is an important and significant fact for the consideration of the American farmer. But while the French farmers gain annually $20,000,000 as the product of four millions of cows, the English farmers make $80,000,000 as the product of three millions.

Great Britain supports eight million head of cattle, of the most improved breeds—perfect animals, fed and developed so as to yield the greatest weight of butcher's meat at the earliest age, and killed at the precise period when the animals have reached their maximum growth. France supports ten million head of unimproved breeds, many of them kept to an age when growth has long ceased, and when the food consumed no longer contributes to their growth; and many of them killed as calves, at an age when growth is most rapid. Great Britain slaughters annually two million head of cattle, of an average weight of six hundred pounds; France slaughters annually four million head, of an average weight of two hundred and forty pounds.

Without further details, comparing the total production of the two agricultures, it will appear that, while France as a whole produces ten dollars an acre, England proper produces twenty dollars. The annual animal produce alone of an English farm is equal to at least the total produce of a French farm of equal area, all the vegetable product being additional. Comparing the wheat raised in France with all its acres, it does not average more than two bushels to the acre; comparing all the wheat raised in England with all its acres, it averages four bushels to the acre. Taking the three principal kinds of domestic animals, sheep cattle and pigs, the English obtain four times more than the French do in meat, milk and wool. We find, as the result of the comparison of the two agricultures, that while the value of the animal produce of England is greater than its vegetable produce, the value of the animal produce of France is less than one-half the vegetable produce, and as a consequence we find the agriculture of England rich while that of France is poor.

We now propose to examine the agriculture of our own State and the Union, to see how it compares with the last mentioned country; and in doing so we are compelled to rely upon the Census of 1850, which in many particulars, is very defective. The State of New York had nineteen millions of acres in use, one-third being unimproved. She had six acres to one sheep, and the average net weight of the carcass would not exceed forty pounds. As our sheep husbandry assimilates to the French, the annual product of meat would be but thirty-six millions of pounds, or only two pounds of meat to the acre, while in England proper it was twenty-seven pounds. Of wheat, compared with all our acres, we obtained three-fourths of a bushel from the acre. The value of the animal product was thirty-four millions of dollars. The value of the vegetable product, exclusive of hay, was forty-eight millions; including the hay crop, it was sixty-six millions of dollars, or nearly double the value of the animal product.

The land in use in the United States was three hundred and ninety three millions of acres—about three-fifths being put down as unimproved. There was one sheep to fifteen acres. The annual product of mutton would be but two-thirds of one pound to the acre. Compared with France, we ought to have one hundred millions of fine-wooled sheep, yielding annually one thousand millions of pounds of meat. Compared with England, we should have three hundred millions of sheep, yielding eight thousand millions of pounds of meat. But we are aware that the population of the United States bears no proportion to the land in use, compared with either England or France; yet these very figures demonstrate that we have vastly more acres in use than we can profitably cultivate, and that this uncultivated land is a positive loss to the individual and to the nation. Comparing all the wheat product with all the acres in use, and the yield was one bushel to three acres. The whole value of the vegetable products, including hay and cotton—which were of nearly the same value—was $800,000,000. The value of the animal product was $330,000,000. The agriculture of the United States produced about $4 to the acre, and that of the State of New York $6 to the acre. It is true that this comparison does injustice to portions of the Union; but as the object was to make the contrast between great nations, we have made the comparison accordingly. The lesson taught hereby is a most important one to every farmer or planter in the land. It is this: No farmer can be permanently prosperous who does not bring his farm and his live stock into such a condition and into such a relation to each other that his live stock shall be in proportion to the number of his acres, and in such a proportion that his animal produce on the farm shall be at least equal to the vegetable in value. Let every farmer ponder well this law, and follow it, for upon its observance depends his prosperity. Its careful observance is the foundation of all improvement in agriculture.

First Crops for Improved Marsh Lands.

IN the December number, there was published a letter asking for information as to what crops were likely to prove most profitable on a piece of redeemed marsh. There are two objects to be kept in view in cultivating such a piece of land; first, the immediate growth of a profitable crop, and next the steady improvement and amelioration of the land. The marsh when drained, is not by any means fitted for the growth of crops of high value. It is still raw and very rough. The surface soil which is generally turned up with a broad thin furrow, is composed solely of the vegetable matter deposited from the coarse grasses, and the water plants, which were natural to the marsh when saturated with water. As yet the surface is of a peaty consistence, it has not been mellowed by exposure. Besides this, the surface is not smooth. The lumps and tussocks, and small heaps have not yet been leveled, for a single plowing will not permit this to be done. If the design is lay the marsh down to permanent meadow, it is all important that the surface should be made as level as possible. To effect this with economy, we incline to that practice which makes a crop of oats first to be taken from a piece of reclaimed marsh, and then following it with corn, to be succeded if possible by wheat the same season. The crop of oats would serve to kill off and keep under the wild grasses, and at the same time mellow the thin raw green sod of the first plowing. After the oats are taken off, a plowing in the fall, to the depth of seven or eight inches, should be given to the stubble, and if a coating of lime, of fifteen or twenty bushels per acre, can then be given, the next year's crop will amply repay the expenditure. Lime is of great service in such a soil, as it serves to neutralize the acid with which the soil is apt to be overcharged, and likewise acts mechanically in converting the vegetable muck to a soil of loamy character. This lime will also have a most excellent effect on the succeeding crops. The crop of corn being taken off, we would burn the cornstalks in the field, and harrow in the ashes; this would be more necessary, if no lime were applied the previous year. The reason why the cornstraw should be burned, is that a crop of oats followed by one of corn, another of wheat, and then grass, would leave the soil too much exhausted of the material necessary to grow a firm, stout, healthy straw, and without a stout straw, a full crop of wheat cannot be had. These three crops managed in this way, with a thorough attention to their cultivation, and particularly to having the work of plowing, harrowing and seeding well done, would for the three years next succeeding the reclamation of the marsh land, repay the owner for all or at least a large proportion of the outlay occasioned by the making of the requisite drains. In cases where the condition of the soil would permit it, corn might be made the first crop; the labor of hoeing such a sod thoroughly, however, renders the crop an expensive one. Again, it must be borne in mind that some marsh lands are totally unfit for the growth of wheat, because upon them the straw is so liable to be blighted by rust. The lime would aid in curing this, but still where only a vegetable muck prevails, there is great risk with a wheat crop, even when such land is well drained.

It is frequently the case that a crop of broom corn is found a very profitable one on such a piece of marsh land, especially where enough of help can be had at the proper season. Potatoes also are often found profitable, especially if close to a market where they can be readily sold. The choice in such matters must be guided by due consideration of all the circumstances by which the farmer is surrounded. One point is certain, that those who have been most successful in improving marsh land, invariably have recourse to oats as the crop with which to subdue the sod at the least expense; and we find that this practice is also the most general in Scotch and English husbandry. Last year we perceive that a gold medal was awarded by the Highland Society, for the successful reclamation of a large piece of peat moss, and oats formed the crop which was taken from it for three years in succession, before it was thought fit to be seeded for meadow.

The question may also arise, whether it may not be more profitable to carry out a series of rotations upon such land, rather than to devote it entirely to the growth of grass. Away from a market for hay, the growth of grass implies the feeding of stock, and the question will arise whether a wheat or a corn crop every four or five years would not pay better than hay. In laying out the plan for the treatment of marsh lands, all these several considerations must have due weight.—[Michigan Farmer.

On Breeding.

THE choice of a sire and dam is a point of the utmost consequence in breeding horses (or, indeed, any other animal), as the offspring will be found, in almost every instance, to inherit the qualities of its parents; peculiarity of form and construction is inherent and descends from generation to generation. Hence the necessary attention to those niceties which breeders are often apt to forget. Nor is it sufficient that one of the parents be good, and the other indifferent; for the perfections of the sire may be lost through the deficiences of the mare, and *vice versa*.

In the selection of a stallion many things should be observed. The hight should depend on the occupation the foal is destined to fill. The legs should be particularly examined, and disease should pervade no part of the system. Fat, heavy horses, with thick legs, and coarse, unseemly heads, should always be avoided. Horses should be free from specks on the eye—partial or total blindness. Temper is an essential point, for vice is sometimes hereditary. Stallions that cover too many mares in a season, in the latter period produce weak offspring.

As regards the mare, it is well known that the dam contributes more to the integrity of the offspring than the sire. It is essential that she be in full possession of her natural strength and powers; the vigor of the constitution determines much in favor of the foal. It is a great error to suppose, that a mare that has once been good, and capable of great exertion, should, when old, and no longer fitted for work, produce offspring equally efficient as when in her prime: the foal will certainly inherit some of the weakness of the present nature and broken down constitution. Mares should never be put to the stallion until they have arrived at maturity, which takes place about the fifth year. Mares are bred from earlier, but it is a bad practice, for strength and beauty are absent; and thus not only is the dam rendered inefficient sooner than in one that is allowed to come to maturity, but the foal can never be expected to be either healthy or strong in constitution. The period of going with foal is eleven months: after the sixth month, great care and gentleness should be exercised towards them; moderate exercise is essential; hard work in harness, over bad roads, is likely to produce abortion; and mares that have once aborted are very liable (if the same causes are in operation) to a recurrence of the same.

The proper time for copulation is when there is a whitish fluid from the vagina. She neighs frequently, and exhibits great desire for the horse; when she has conceived, she shows no further desire, and the discharge from the vagina stops.

Some writers recommend the mare to be put to the stallion early after foaling: this is improper, for the simple reason that the dam has to nourish two, viz: the foal and the embryo; this is excessively weakening, and liable to weaken one or the other.

Disproportionate copulations are also bad, as a large horse and a small mare: the size of the horse should be produced by gentle graduations, and this is evidently a better way to arrive at beauty as well as strength.

The best method of preserving the breed and making improvements, is to make selections of the best on both sides. Much judgment and circumspection is necessary at all times in crossing the breed; and many errors arise in consequence of a want of knowledge in the breeders.

When the period of foaling draws nigh, the mare should be separated from the other horses. Having foaled, turn her into a fine pasture, where there is a barn. The foal may be weaned at six months. If the foal dies, or is taken away from the dam, humanity would suggest the propriety of a few weeks' rest, to enable the animal to recover from the effects of parturition.—[Am. Vet. Journal.

Bee Culture in Russia.

THE rearing of bees is extensively carried on in the several parts of European Russia, particularly in the central and southern governments, as well as in the Polish and in the trans-Caucasian provinces. This insect acclimatises up to a very high latitude, even in Siberia. It was long thought that the climate of the latter country was utterly unsuitable for the rearing of bees; but experiments made at the commencement of the present century in the governments of Tomsk, Omsk, and Jenisseisk have proved the contrary. It has greatly suffered, however, in some provinces, from the destruction of the forests; for the bee prefers well-wooded districts, where it is protected from the wind. The honey procured from the linden tree (*Tilia europæa*) is only obtained at the little town of Kowno, on the river Niemen, in Lithuania, which is surrounded by an extensive forest of these trees, and where the rearing occupies the principal attention of the inhabitants. The Jews of Poland furnish a close imitation of this honey, by bleaching the common kinds in the open air during frosty weather.

The ceremonies of the Greek church, requiring a large consumption of wax candles, greatly favor this branch of rural economy in Russia, and preserve it from the decline to which it is exposed in other countries, from the increasing use of stearine, oil, gas, and other fluids for illuminating purposes. The peasants produce wax so cheaply that, notwithstanding the consumption of this article has greatly diminished abroad, it still continues to form an important item of the commerce of the country; but the exportation of honey has considerably increased in consequence of the extended use of potato sirup, which has also injured the honey trade in the interior.

The rearing of bees is now almost exclusively dependent on the manufacture of candles for religious ceremonies, and on the consumption of honey during Lent, it being then used instead of sugar, by the strict observers of the fasts. The government encourages this branch of rural industry, as affording to the peasant an extra source of income, and has adopted various measures for the accomplishment of this end. With the view of diffusing the requisite knowledge among the people of the public domains, bee-hives, and a course of practical instruction upon the subject of bee-culture, have been established at several of the crown farms, and pupils are sent every year, at the expense of the government, to the special school in Tschernigow, founded for the purpose, in 1828. After having finished their studies, the pupils, quitting this establishment, may become teachers in the schools dependent on the Ministry of Domains, or carry on the business of teaching on their own account. They enjoy a temporary exemption from military service; and such of them as wish to establish hives for themselves obtain loans for the purpose from the Department of Rural Economy. By way of further encouragement, the Ministry of Domains has granted permission to the peasants to establish hives in the crown forests, under the precautions necessary to prevent the occurrence of conflagrations.

The total production of wax in Russia is estimated at 5,412,000 pounds per annum; and, as the usual calculation is three pounds of honey to one of wax, this supposes a production of 16,236,000 pounds of honey, the whole being valued at $2,250 000.—[D. J. B., in Patent Office Report for 1855.

The Best Hens for Laying.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, furnishes the following statement of the qualities of several varieties of fowls, for producing eggs, and more particularly of the Black Spanish and Leghorn Breeds. He says: I have kept the two above named for some time, as well as a number of other varieties, but find none to equal them in the quantity or size of eggs, rarely evincing a desire to sit, in fact none of my Leghorns have ever shown that desire. Last spring I confined three hens and one cock of the following named varieties, each quartered in a separate inclosure, and for seventy-two days kept an exact account of their performances, which were as follows, beginning Feb. 17, and ending April 30:

Leghorns laid	122	eggs;	no disposition	to sit.
Spanish do	103	do	do	do
Black Polands	83	do	do	do
Gold do	66	do	do	do
Gray Dorkings	65	do	all sitting	April 15.
Cochin Chinas	43	do	do	March 13.

Another correspondent also adds his testimony as follows:

"I am satisfied from my own experience, as well as the information I receive from friends who breed Leghorn fowls, that for laying they are superior to any other variety. They do not attain so large a growth of body as some other kinds of fowls, and for this reason may not be so desirable for the table; their eggs, however, are of a very fair size.

"I have imported several direct from Leghorn, and have never known one of them to manifest a disposition to sit, and am compelled to secure the services of a hen of some other breed to hatch their eggs.

"Strange to say I have never seen the Leghorn fowl noticed in any treatise on poultry which has come under my observation. It may possibly be classed with the Black Spanish, as it resembles them in many particulars, although I am disposed to consider them distinct species.

"I have had experience with most, if not all, varieties of domestic fowls, and have no hesitation in placing the Leghorn breed before any other, and I think were they substituted for the present generation of fowl, the egg crop would be increased at least fifty per cent."

FEEDING HORSES.—"Your remarks in relation to the amount of hay and grain, which a horse will consume per day, have attracted my attention. The actual amount of food consumed by a horse will depend upon his form and disposition. I have found that horses of a compact form and quiet disposition, weighing about 1200 pounds, and exerting a force equivalent to moving 150 or 200 pounds at the rate of two miles per hour, for ten hours per day, and six days in the week, will require each twenty pounds of oats, fourteen pounds of hay, and seventy pounds of water, with a comfortable stable, and to keep them in good order. Then also much of the condition of the horse will depend on his having a driver who knows how to use him without harshness.

"This is the conclusion I have arrived at after thirty years' experience, with a great number of horses on my hands the most of the time. The cost of keeping horses for farm work is expensive, when compared with the cost of keeping oxen or mules."—[Com., in Mich. Farmer.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—During the seven years foretold by Joseph in the land of Egypt, "the earth brought forth corn by handfuls" (Gen. xii., 47), "seven ears on one stalk" (ibid, ver, 22). It is not said certainly, that this was wheat; but its description exactly corresponds with the *Triticum compositum* at present cultivated in that country, and also with the *mummy wheat*, discovered in a sarcophagus in the Egyptian tombs, which had probably lain there for more than 3000 years, but which when planted vegetated, and has afforded us a new variety of that grain. I have some ears of this now before me, exhibiting the same phenomenon of "seven ears on the stalk." This wheat is made into Colne flour, and the London bakers use to dust the kneading boards. Thus we have the fact distinctly brought before us, that the wheat of that period possessed features in common—allowing for the changes effected by differences of soil, character, and cultivation—with that of the present day.—[Mark Lane Express.

Address of President Wilder at the National Fair.

WE feel it due to one who has done so much to promote the cause of Horticulture as has the Hon. M. P. Wilder, to give his valuable opinion and counsel as expressed in his very able address which we now lay before our readers, and we hope that before many years we shall have Festivals of the same character in our State:

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 10.

There was a very large attendance at the National Agricultural Fair to-day, numbering thirty to forty thousand persons. The principal attraction was the racing on the course, which was very spirited. The grand banquet came off at 2½ P. M., when eighteen hundred persons, including two hundred ladies, sat down.

Among the invited guests were Bishops Potter of Pennsylvania, and McCloskey of Michigan, who pronounced grace and returned thanks before and after the meal.

The tables filled an immense tent beautifully decorated, and bountifully supplied under the direction of Mr. Jones of the Exchange Hotel.

After the edibles had been disposed of, President Wilder made an address, as follows:

Fellow-citizens and Friends of Agriculture:

Amidst these congregated thousands, assembled from various States of our Confederacy, and from foreign lands, amidst this array of intellect and learning from all ranks and professions, and in the presence of this galaxy of beauty and taste, my voice can be of little moment, except as the medium of communication between you and those I have the honor to represent.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society, and of those by whose invitation and liberality we are here convened, I extend to each of you a most cordial welcome. Welcome to the present blessings and glorious hopes of American Agriculture, the parent and conservator of American freedom. (Applause.)

Eighty-one years ago, in this city of brotherly Love the Fathers of our Republic planted the tree of Liberty, beneath whose genial shade we repose, and of whose fruit we now partake. Their mission was to proclaim political independence; ours to secure to the tillers of the soil the blessings of that independence. Seventy-one years ago a noble band of those patriot sires established the first Agricultural Society on this continent in this city, endeared to us by the most hallowed associations, all of which conspire to render it a most appropriate place for this great national jubilee. (Applause.)

The purpose of this Society is to carry out and to consummate the designs of those venerable men—to bring together the choicest productions of art and science, of industry and enterprise—to awaken and sustain a more general interest in all the departments of husbandry—and, above all, and over all, to unite by a band of common fellowship and friendship, the yeomanry of all sections of our beloved land. (Rapturous Applace.)

It is our happy lot to live in a period of high and progressive civilization, distinguished by events superior to those which make up the history of the Pharaohs in Egypt, of the Selucidæ in Syria, or the Cæsars in Rome—a period when individual and national character forms with amazing rapidity, and the work of former centuries is transacted in a few days.

We live, too, in a country the vigorous growth of which readily adapts itself to this active age—a country of stupendous proportions, extending from ocean to ocean, containing vast fields for human development and happiness, embracing nearly every variety of soil and climate, actually producing or capable of being made to produce sustenance for its rapidly reduplicating millions, if not for more people than now inhabit the globe; a country, whose thriving cities, springing up as by enchantment, suddenly surpass in the arts and sciences, in manufactories and commerce, the most renowned cities of antiquity, whose free institutions, civil, literary and religious, attract the attention of all other nations, and whose inhabitants, from every part of the world, are assimilating and commingling into a race more powerful than any which has preceded it. These and similar considerations show the importance of one cause, and the mission which the All-wise and Infinite has asigned to the United States of America. (Applause.)

The lively interest manifested in this exhibition, and the great concourse of persons attending it, afford ample evidence of the high esteem in which Agriculture and the Rural Arts are held. It will have been witnessed, should the pleasant weather continue, by more than two hundred thousand people, and it has been pronounced by competent judges, the most interesting ever held on this side of the Atlantic. (Applause.) The number of entries has been very large. In stock, it has embraced some of the finest specimens of the different breeds, which this or any other country afford. The latter, with the display of implements and of the productions of the soil and the arts, reflect great honor upon the contributions and the Society, upon this city and the country.

For the means and agencies which have secured the complete success of this exhibition, we are indebted to the municipal authorities of this city and to their fellow-citizens, for their polite invitation and their large hospitality—to the gentlemen whose liberality provided the guarantee for the security of the enterprise against failure—to the Philadelphia Agricultural Society for their encouragement and co-operation—to the superintendents, marshals and local committees, for the energy and fidelity with which they have discharged their arduous duties—to the contributors, for the promptness with which they have responded to our call, in many instances at great risk, expense, and personal inconveniences—to the judges for the judicious manner in which they have fulfilled the difficult and delicate trust confided to them. Our chief regret is, that our limited resources constrained them to suffer so much excellence to pass unrewarded.

We are also under especial obligations to the various Agricultural Societies, for the large and respectable delegations with which they have favored us—to our honored guests, for the encouragement which their presence has afforded us and the cause we seek to advance—and last, though first in our affections, to the ladies, who, following in the footsteps of their illustrious and common mother, have lent the enchantments of grace and beauty to this primitive pursuit of man—a pursuit worthy of their purest devotion and suited to their most refined and cultivated taste. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen: there are themes of thrilling interest connected with the subject of American Agriculture, but that on which my heart is fixed, and which it holds most dear, is its power to conserve whatsoever is most peaceful, salutary, and hopeful, in our happy land. I allude to its tendency to give regularity and healthfulness to the pulsations of the national heart; to quicken the tide of living sympathy

and friendship which should flow through every part of the body politic; to bind together in one great circle of life and love these kindred associations and States; to make and to keep them one in affection, in interest, in inheritance, and in glorious destiny, a happy, prosperous, free and united people, whose example of union and strength, of liberty and justice, of self-government and progress, shall be the admiration and wonder of the world. (Great Applause.)

In conclusion, permit me to offer you a toast as expressing the sentiment of the Chair. I give you—

"Our Union"—The thirty-one farms of the Western Continent.

"A union of lakes and a union of lands,
A Union which none may sever;
A union of hearts and a union of hands,
Round the flag of our Union forever."

(Great Applause.)

Speeches were also made by Gov. Pollock, Mayor Vaux, Gov. Price of New Jersey, G. W. P. Custis of Virginia, Josiah Quincy Jr. of Boston, A. B. Conger of New York, and Wm. W. Meredith.

The premiums were then declared.

Chinese Testimony.

The following address, which has been sent to Gov. Johnson, is worthy the attention of all who have the good of California at heart. Living as we do under the blessings of our free institutions, we profess to throw open our country as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and invite them to come and dwell with us, promising to give them our protection, and asserting in the words of the great *Magna Charta* of human liberty, that all have "certain inalienable rights," that they shall be protected in life, property and estate. We believe that the course pursued in relation to the Chinese is not only in violation of this pledge, but the most unwise policy that could be adopted, in relation to a class of people that seem to be sent to us providentially for the advancement of our State, and we, as a people, should see this and act wisely. While we protect them in their rights, we should encourage their efforts to labor and become good citizens, for it must be plainly perceived that ere long we shall be growers of Rice, Tea, the Sugar Cane, the Mulberry tree, and, as a consequence, manufacturers of these products, and hence the Chinese are to be the laborers in these great branches of California industry and California wealth.

To this end we are rapidly hastening, and if our government is wise, we shall lay aside all national prejudices, all sectional feelings, all political differences, and, as a people, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, as true Californians legislate for California, labor for California and her interests as one man, and strive, in the spirit and bond of true men, to call into life and being, into action and light, the vast and untold wealth of our State, that as yet lies dormant, but which by earnest, energetic, patriotic effort shall ere long make California, as has been prophesied, the "Glory of the Thirty-one States."

We ask a careful perusal of this able and truthful address:

To His Excellency J. Neely Johnson, Governor of the State of California:

Pardon the liberty I now have taken in thus addressing you, as I make no doubt but you will when I explain my reason for so doing.

On Jan. 29th, a terrible affray took place in the township of Montezuma, three miles distant from here. Four American citizens and five Chinese came into collision, in which each of the Chinese had his skull fractured. One of the Chinamen died on the 31st ult.; two others are not expected to live; whilst the remaining two are so much disabled, as to prevent them from working for some time to come.

Now, the causes of this affray I will faithfully describe: On the 28th of May last, the said Chinese purchased the claim whereon they were working, from a miner named William Smith, who gave them a certificate of the same. From that time they held peaceful possession of it until it was wrested from them on the day of the fray. When the four men who took from them the claim, commenced removing the Chinamen's sluices, the latter persisted peaceably (so they say) in preventing them, they were instantly pounced upon by the intruders and brutally mangled in the most shocking manner. The screams of the sufferers aroused the people in the neighborhood, some of whom went to the spot where they saw the Chinese with mutilated bodies and covered with blood—a shocking spectacle to behold! The parties were instantly arrested, and brought before Mr. Parkes, the magistrate of that township, who had to dismiss the case, for want of evidence, on account of Chinese testimony being invalid.

I suppose that your Excellency is well aware, through the accounts of the public prints, how this people have been treated. The outlaws of the country have openly planned and perpetrated the most fearful outrages upon them. The law seldom took hold of such, or when it did, it was, in general, to extort exorbitant sums of money, under false pretences of rendering them justice, or of irritating vagabonds to commence new depredations. Their lives have been destroyed, their property plundered, and all manner of exaction and violence has been practiced upon them. To all these barbarities they had to submit; they had no voice that could reach your ear, but had to submit to the degradation.

But for some time past, it has become the custom of many to take the law in their own hands, and disregard the statutes. The imbecility of the officers who administered the law was, in many instances, the means of aiding, instead of abating the evil; and by that means gave freer access to the outlaws, to plunder them with impunity. The defects of the law in refusing their testimony has left them a prey to the wanton; whilst the terrible state of affairs caused thereby, prevented respectable citizens from checking the outrage, lest their existence should be blotted out by the ever handy revolver.

During my residence in China, and also in California, I often assured the Chinese that the principle of your government was to protect all people within its jurisdiction, and that it had benevolence to mankind at heart. From this, the Chinese have inferred that, in due time, you would grant them protection from the rapacity of the outlaws who ravage this State. But having waited for such for several years, without any amelioration whatever, they have come to the conclusion that it was directly opposite to what I told them, nor can I convince them to the contrary. I therefore pray your Excellency to take this matter into consideration, so that the amity that exists between this nation and China may be prolonged, and a better understanding betwixt us and them may be thereby brought about; so that this reign of terror would disappear, and happiness pervade the land.

As regarding the Chinese oath, many people think that it is not binding in its nature, from its outward forms being different from ours. But I assure you that the oath in the courts of China is looked upon as sacred as it is in ours. In this oath they swear by the Heavens and the Earth, the names of which they write on a piece of yellow paper and burn. In extreme cases, they cut off the head of a cock, intimating from such that they merit the same punishment should they perjure. Gutzlaff said that he "never knew the first instance of the violation of that oath." From this you can see that the oath in China is a sacred ceremony, and that good and evil do not exist in unison there, any more than in any other nation.

Having become wearied of applying for redress from the civil authorities after so many repeated times, I have thought it best to apply to your Excellency this time, hoping that you, in your honorable position, would do something towards their amelioration. If their testimony were admitted, and left to the discretion of the judge and jury to decide according to the circumstances connected with the case, it would put a check to the evils they suffer so much from, and bring about a better understanding between them and us, whilst it would add much to their moral progress, and bring tranquillity to all. By such means, mutual interests would be created, mutual civilities extended, and common sympathies excited between one and all. Harmony and prosperity would await us, and the day come around that each man would find peace in his own sphere of duty. California would thereby rise to an eminence of grandeur as far as she has sunk in the scale of degradation. She would become a blessing to all within her borders, and be blessed and honorable in the eyes of the world.

With many kind wishes,
I remain, yours truly,
JAMES HANLEY, Chinese Interpreter.

CHINESE CAMP, Tuolumne Co., Feb. 21, 1857.

Scribblings by an Old Californian.

The following interesting letter from an old Californian, published in the Fair Haven Tribune (Conn.), we feel we have a good right to clip and publish for the benefit of our numerous readers that will be glad to go back to the good old days of '49 and '50, and recall those scenes, that, though wild, strange and full of adventure and peril, were yet full of the deepest interest, and were surrounded by events of the most pleasing character—the recollections of which rise up now in the memory of old Californians like some bright picture that they love to gaze upon. There are many Sacramentans as well as San Franciscans, to whom the characters named in this letter will be like calling up friends, dear and familiar, and the mention of whose names will be like awakening the Genii of some fairy stories—for who does not remember one whole-souled creature that is named in this sketch? Who does not know Jack Scrant—"a friend in need and a friend indeed"?—the *slugs* were always ready, and many a heart was relieved by his generosity; but those days are laid away among those things that are passed—to us as the bright past—and to others too, those days, so happily noted by the writer, they were days we shall "never look upon their like again." Oh, how well can we remember many such a tramp as that mentioned, and how many a time we have awoke in the morning as Wash. did, washed and dressed as in those days.

We know our readers will be amused with this pleasing sketch of "Wash.;" we can guarantee it is all as recorded, for we know them well, as associations of nearly eight years, from early '49, make these events to us matters of familiar history. Jack Scranton, we believe, is now not a thousand miles from the White House, where all great men are gathering; and Wash., he is—he is active as usual, only he don't "sleep out o' nights," but within a happy home—is now a denizen of the Bay city of the Eureka State. —

My First Trip to the Mines.

On a hot sultry day in August, 1850, I started upon my first trip to the "gold diggings." I had been some time in Sacramento, but unlike most of my friends, had concluded to let well enough alone, and stay by the business I had first engaged in. At this time, trade being dull, I determined to gratify my curiosity, and at the same time visit some Fair Haven boys, who were mining at Dutch Dam, on the North Fork of the American river. My horse, one of the handsomest and best saddle horses in the country, belonged to my friend, Captain S., better known by his friends (and he has a legion of them) as "Jack Scrant," who had kindly offered him to me for the trip, with a great risk of his never seeing his animal again, for it was very easy to lose a horse in those days; for if they once got fairly away from you it was useless to hunt for them.

I left Sutter's Fort behind me, therefore, with some misgivings as to my returning, as well mounted as I was going. This celebrated Fort was two miles out from Sacramento then, but now is in the upper part of the city, or "up town." Five miles out I came to the Brighton House, quite a large and handsome hotel for those days (since burned down), and was a great place of resort for "fast men" in its day. From here my course was fifteen or twenty miles over a level prairie, with here and there a scrub oak, looking at a distance like apple trees. What a buoyancy of spirits and feeling of independence it engenders to be galloping over a new country, with no fences, hedges or ditches in your way, and right to pick your course over land as much your own as any body's else. My horse seemed to enjoy it as well, for he capered and reared at being held in, and would run off after cattle and other animals we came across, and I suppose wondered at my not throwing the lasso that was hanging at the pommel of my Mexican saddle; as he was a Mexican horse, and had been trained to catching wild cattle.

The first afternoon I rode about twenty-five miles and stopped at Hitchcock's; this was quite an old house, the family having settled there some time previous to the gold discovery. I had a feather bed assigned me, which was rather a rare article in the country (and is to this day), and after getting a good supper for myself and horse, retired to bed, but fatigued as I was by the ride and the hot sun, I could not sleep. My horse, there being no stable or yard, was tied in front of the house, right upon the road, for any body to take that passed by. I got up, went out and found him all right, with another horse tied by the side of him, belonging to an Ohio man I had passed upon the road the day previous. I told the man my trouble; he said I need give myself no further uneasiness, that he was going to sleep in his blankets on the bench in front, and would look out for them. His hailing from Ohio was guarantee enough to me for his honesty, and I went back to bed and slept at the rate of at least fourteen knots an hour. The next morning upon settling my bill, I was surprised to find the charge for my horse was more than for myself, notwithstanding he had not been quartered as well. His supper and breakfast cost enough to make it up. I had ordered for him barley, as much as he could eat, and the charge for it was seventy-five cents per pound, and they must have allowed less than the old rule, a pint a pound, at that.

I passed through several mining places, Mormon Island, Salmon Falls, etc., and late in the afternoon arrived at Dutch Dam, awful tired and hungry. The boys were just coming up from the river as I came over the brow of the hill, and immediately greeted me with a shout of recognition, but it was impossible for me to distinguish them from the strangers accompanying. It had been many a long day since they had been in the hands of a barber, and their harness would hardly have answered for a court dress. I was claimed as the guest of Hi B—— and Frank F——, and preparations for supper immediately commenced, which operation I watched with no little interest. Hi B— fried the pork, and Frank baked the bread in an iron kettle, by sitting it on the fire and heaping live coals over it; but devoting too much attention to my news, he let the bread burn to the color of charcoal, and I really believe I should have starved, had not Blair and Paul have sent us a large pot of beans from their camp. I thought it was the best supper I ever made, and shall remember the name of the cook as long as I live. They called him (a nickname I suppose) Amity Gory. I have since thought that in their liberality to us they must have gone supperless themselves. We were now in a quandary as to what we should give the horse. There was nothing in camp but some sour flour, and this was mixed into a kind of dough and set before him; but he snuffed and turned up his aristocratic nose at it. What could we do? the horse must be fed. At length a lucky thought happened to strike Frank. He said he would make him eat it, and immediately rushed off into the woods and came back driving a mule before him. These animals are not very dainty; anything to fill up does with them, and as soon as this fellow discovered the pan of dough he run his nose clear to the bottom of it. This indignity my pony would not stand, and rearing upon his fore legs, he hit the little mule a tremendous kick in the side, which laid him *hors du combat*, and hardly drew breath until he had "bolted" all the flour; the next day we went eight miles to Coloma, and bought some barley for him. After talking about our friends and their whereabouts, and singing "Old Folks at Home" over a whole bottle of whisky that cost three dollars, and would kill at three hundred yards, I inquired where I was to sleep. I saw lots of bush huts and tents scattered about and concluded one of them was ours, but it seemed my hosts had none. I was taken under a tree, where the dirt, a kind of brick dust, had been raked together, and on this some pine tops were spread, and this I was told was our bed. I had slept in the open air on the deck of a ship many times, but on shore never, besides, I knew that the nights in California were very cold. I inquired if there were dews, they assured me that they were very light. We turned in, all standing, with our boots for our pillows, and one of the boys each side of me to keep me warm, and give me the largest share of the blankets. In a very short time I was dreaming of "big lumps," "river washings," etc., and was awakened by the water splashing in my face, but found it was coming through a hole in the blanket, and the rain pouring down in torrents. I gave my bedfellows a kick to awaken them, but found by their smothered laugh that they had been awake for some time. I inquired if this was a specimen of their "slight dews." They were taken as much by surprise as myself. The winter season had set in early, and this was the primary storm; but we concluded to make the best of it as we were, for one night, and I went to sleep again, and never slept sounder in my life. Our toilet was very easily made in the morning, as we arose *washed and dressed*.

I started for home that afternoon, where I arrived next day safe, very much pleased with my first "prospect." I had *Wash*'d out a "big lump" the first day. I was informed a short time afterwards that the boys had moved to dry diggings and winter quarters. WASH.

A Curious Discovery.—Mr. A. J. Bell, of Kentucky, recently cut from the heart of a maple tree a something which had a nearly perfect human face, eyes, nose, mouth, forehead, chin, cheeks somewhat shriveled now, but which, when found, were plump and smooth. It is about the size of a goose egg, and is much the same shape, save where the smooth surface is varied by the outline of the features, and all of it, except the face, is covered by a substance remarkably resembling hair! It is unquestionably a fungus, and the wonder is the perfection of the face. Mr. Bell informs us that in the mouth, when found, were little white protuberances very like teeth, which were picked out by one of his children, who was of an inquiring turn of mind. Mr. B. is well known to some of our most respected citizens, and pledges his veracity that the fungus, which is fashioned in the similitude of a face (there being not only a general resemblance, but a cavity to the mouth, and nostrils connectiug with it, amazingly like humanity, was found in the heart of a tree which was cut on his premises, that was two feet in diameter, about three feet from the ground, in a small cavity, between which and the air on every side there was at least a foot of solid wood.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

Would Not Go.—A young enthusiast was talking to his intended a few evenings since, urging upon her speedy marriage, and a start to spend the honeymoon in California.

"I tell you," said he, his face glowing with enthusiasm, "California is the paradise of this earth. There's no use talking!"

"No use talking!" exclaimed the lady with surprise.

"No use talking," he repeated.

"Well, if there's no use talking," said the lady, "what do you want of women there? I don't go."

He left—but it is presumed he will be back.

CLOTHING, &c.

NEW STORE!

MANSFIELD & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING,
159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
STOCK
EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,
COMPRISING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO,
LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND
Water-Proof Boots.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
Wm. Mansfield. [v7-2 3m] T. M. Wood.

J. C. EDDY & CO.'S
IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS
AND
Furnishing Goods,
As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,
AT LOWER PRICES
Than any other Establishment in the State.
Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1tf

IMPORTANT
TO THE LADIES!
THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &c., &c.;
The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
At very Reduced Prices.
Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.
U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
At very reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
D. NORCROSS,
v7-1 144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,
38 Gold street, New York City.
THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing
TYPE
of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.
OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK
(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.
We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.
Machine and Hand
HOES', ADAMS', } PRESSES. { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',
CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS
(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.
Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.
ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
in all their branches.
TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.
Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.
☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.
☞ Second-Hand Presses (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.
*** Particular attention paid to orders from California. ***
WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. } v7 2 3m

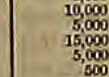
Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front,
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.
THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—
10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.
To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
v6-20 3m San Francisco

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.
THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.
Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.
Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

HORTICULTURAL.

To Farmers and Nurserymen.

DWARF FRUIT TREES AND SEEDS, only twenty-eight days from New York, by Express of Wells, Fargo & Co. An invoice packed expressly for this market, consisting of 2,000 Dwarf Pear Trees—Bartlett, Esta Buene, White Doyen, Louis Bon de Jersey—all grafted on Quince Seedlings.
1,000 Horse Chestnuts, 1 year old;
1,000 Chesnuts, " "
2,000 Cherry, " "
1,000 Plum, " "
25 lbs. Yellow Onion Seed;
25 " Marrow Squash;
10 " Drum Head Cabbage;
50 " Beet Seed;
25 " Quince Seed;
50 " Apple Seed;
25 " Plum Pits.
Being the only lot of New Seeds received yet from the States. Orders are solicited early—will be sold low.
Seedlings—price will be $1 50 per dozen; $10 dollars per hundred, packed free of expense.
BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v4-26 San Francisco

Commercial Nursery,
Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.

THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the FIRST PREMIUM OF THE STATE SOCIETY the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 *and* 1857,
that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.
Our Stock consists of
One Hundred Thousand Trees,
FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.
Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs;
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.
Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.
Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.
Our terms are CASH and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.
☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.
All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.
v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

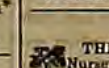
Briggs' Nursery,
Three Miles from Marysville, on Great Road.
THE Proprietor of this extensive Nursery would invite those who intend to establish Orchards the coming Autumn to the following stock of Trees, which will be ready for sale:
70,000 Extra Peach Trees, from 5 to 6 feet;
100,000 Dormant Buds;
6,000 Full size Plum, of best kinds;
10,000 Dormant Buds;
5,000 Cherry Trees, good size—best sorts
15,000 Pear, of the rarest kind only;
5,000 Apple Trees, ready for orchard;
500 Quince, of very choice kinds;
10,000 Nectarine Trees, of extra size;
10,000 Apricot " " "
The above are grown under the eye of the undersigned, and the kind of fruit he has exhibited the present year is the best guarantee that they are indeed fruit trees that will bear.
The proprietor of this Nursery will receive from the East this Autumn an invoice of some
Fifty Thousand Trees.
These will be of extra sorts, and such as the proprietor will guarantee to his patrons.
The proprietor being desirous of encouraging others to plant Orchards of fine Fruit Trees, will offer the following inducements:

Peach Trees, No. 1, named first			$1 50 each.
" "	"	Dormant buds	50 "
Palm	"	full size	2 50 "
"	"	Dormant buds	1 25 "
Cherry	"	full size	2 50 "
Pear	"	" "	1 50 "
Apple	"	" "	1 87 "
Quince	"	" "	1 50 "
Nectarines			1 50 "
Apricots			1 50 "

All the above trees will be warranted true, as the proprietor is more desirous to have his customers succeed and do well, than merely to sell his trees.
☞ Purchasers of over $1000 will receive a discount of twenty per cent.
v6-4 G. G. BRIGGS, Marysville.

The French Garden,
Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.
A. DELMAS, PROPRIETOR.
GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!

THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.
The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.
The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—
Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frontignac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;
Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.
The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.
The subscriber would also offer—
APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.
—Also,—
RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES,
In good assortment.
Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.
All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.
A. DELMAS,
v6-13 4m French Gardens, San Jose.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 60 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.
The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer
Grapes, 72 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.
In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.
The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—
Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Ailanthus, Caralpas.
—Also,—
20,000 Mulberry Trees,
All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.
ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.
The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.
Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.
Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

The CALIFORNIA FARMER OFFICE is at the State Society's Rooms, where subscriptions and advertisements are received.

The Homes of Fruits and Flowers.

That we love the beautiful in nature, and that we love to encourage their development, our efforts for the last six years of our life in California can well attest; and however much the sordid, ignorant or thoughtless may esteem the efforts made by the laborers in the field where so many laborers are needed, this we know, if money cannot always be coined, if clean gold is not always returned for every effort put forth, still there is a rich reward always in store for every earnest, truthful workman, far beyond the wages that mammon craves.

A desire for the study of nature, even in the two departments of Flora and Pomona, opens a book for the student whose every page is full of golden letters, and whose every line is set to music, and the reason why so many fail in understanding either the goddesses Flora or Ponoma is, they seek them only to coin money out of them, and, failing to know their alphabet or learn the music, they turn from their pursuit and seek the wealth they desired from other sources. Those who would become thoroughly acquainted with a knowledge of the science of horticulture must have an inherent love of labor, practical labor, and be willing to work even at a sacrifice—*they must learn to labor and to wait.*

We have long since declared our belief that California was destined to be the "Garden of the world," and although some years since the idea was ridiculed, even that we should become an agricultural country, yet evidences are now so abundant that this shall be the greatest fruit growing and wine producing country, that all eyes are turning to our splendid specimens of fruit and delicious wines. But California is not alone to be the garden spot of the earth; portions of Mexico, Sonora, sections of Nicaragua, and vast tracts of Central America, will ere many years come under the control of the Anglo Saxon; and all these now waste places of the earth, or rather these yet uncultivated gardens of the earth, will be made to bud and blossom. Whatever may be the opinions of men relative to the Nicaragua question, or the cause pursued by those now contending for its possession, it cannot be denied that Nicaragua is indeed one of the homes of fruits and flowers.

By the last steamer from thence, among the passengers came Gen. Fry and lady, formerly our most esteemed citizens of Sacramento. Gen. Fry, one of the best officers in the army of Walker, and his amiable and accomplished lady, are great acquisitions to Nicaragua. Gen. Fry comes up on business, and will return with his lady next month. It was not our business to inquire particularly of them about military matters, other than the great and general results, of which we speak in another column; but it was our business, and our wish and interest, to know of the fertility of the soil, of their fruits and flowers, and of scenes and places more in consonance with our feelings, than the battle field and scenes of strife and desolation. From the General and his lady we learned of the fertility of the soil, of the beauty of the climate, of the luscious fruits and the fragrant flowers; and while we shall speak of them, we do so not to advise our citizens to go there, but to hope those delicious kinds of fruits in all their varieties, and their most beautiful flowers, may be transferred to California; believing we too can enjoy them here in all their excellence.

In speaking of the fruits, Mrs. Fry informed us that they had twenty-one varieties upon their table at one desert; and although the flowers there do not excel those of California, yet the varieties of fruits excel those of most other portions of Central America. We gathered much information from our Sacramento friends (for they will always be claimed as Sacramentans), of a very interesting character, relative to those departments, for which we feel a deep interest, and we hope to be able to lay before our readers very soon, a list of the fruits and flowers of Nicaragua, and in the course of a short time to present much that is of interest from various portions of Central America. At this meeting of our friends, and while describing the beauties and riches of the climate of Nicaragua, they said to us: "Colonel, we often thought of you there, when we had rich fruits and flowers upon our table, and when we were in the fields where they grew, we thought of you and your love for them, and how delighted you would be to behold them." In these few words, thus kindly expressed, we felt more than we could utter. None but those who love and appreciate nature in her perfection can know how rich a reward it is to be thus remembered—remembered because we worship nature. We had rather be thus remembered, than to have been a victorious leader of an hundred battles. How truly such kind associations prove that

> "Nature never did betray
> The heart that loved her!"

Such associations in the memory of our friends will ever serve as a stimulant to greater exertions in the development of earth's richest, fairest and best.

> How cheering to the o'ertasked heart,
> When sad, lone hours, like some dark spell,
> Sweep o'er the soul, till tear drops start—
> To know that we're remembered well;
> And sweeter still: yes, nobler far,
> To be recalled mid nature's bowers,
> Where clustering fruits in beauty are
> Encircled with bright, fragrant flowers:
> Such are the memories that tell
> *Right effort* is remembered well;
> And such remembrances we feel.

Wool Growing—Improvement of the Stock—Woolen Manufactures.

NO I.

Having often written upon this subject, and presented facts sufficient to turn public attention to this subject, and having published important data relative to the various breeds of sheep which should be introduced into the country, as well as presented the plates of such animals, we are amply rewarded for these efforts by seeing the public mind awakening to its importance.

Until within some two or three years, there were few or no sheep except the coarse Mexican breeds. Then the American sheep came across the plains, and more recently several lots of superior Saxony Merinos were imported from Australia by Messrs. Whitney and some other parties; and more recently a higher grade of full blood of a peculiar kind imported by Messrs. Searle & Wynn, of which we spoke in Number 1 of this volume. All these efforts are but the beginning of a great work, and the commencement of enterprises that shall redound to the credit and prosperity of California.

The first and most immediate results will be to make California a wool-producing country. Here we have a product, easily obtained, for which it can be said there is always a market; and the fact is already before us, that even the coarse unwashed Mexican wool shipped hence commands a higher average price in Boston (the great wool market of the United States), than any other coarse wool sent from the great wool marts of the world. Of this we have the data; but this is only coarse wool.

When we would speak of what can be done in California, we have the plain undeniable facts that we can produce wool cheaper than any other country in the world, for we know the flocks will breed faster, and we can rear them without any other cost than to have a ranch to run upon and breed.

The great and important matter now for wool growers to decide, is, *the kind of sheep to keep*—and is answered by the simple question, what breed will increase faster and produce the most and best wool? We answer, unhesitatingly, Saxony stock. This is the starting point, and from this a little experience will soon satisfy the owner of a flock, if he is what he should be (acquainted with his business), the crosses he should make so as to adapt the animal to the climate and food upon which they feed. The full blooded Saxonies have been much experimented upon in various countries of Europe, and in the United States the cross of the Saxonies with the native American sheep, has done well; but here in California, with a perfect climate, and with seasons and locations so wondrously favorable, we ought not only to make great discoveries and advances in sheep raising and wool growing, but to make it very prosperous. That it must become so is inevitable from the fact, that Wool is steadily advancing in every market in the world, and that while the demand has largely increased of late, the quantity brought to market has decreased; this we are enabled to prove from carefully revised tables, forwarded us from the house of Messrs. G. W. Bond & Co., the great wool brokers of the East—and this house says to us, in a note, while speaking of the imports of woolen fabrics:

"Our table of imports shows an increase for the first six months of the current year over the last, but still a large falling off from any previous year; and the stock of foreign wool in the market, both here and in New York, on the 1st inst., was much below even that of the 1st of January last."

Here we have the facts, that the importations of foreign fabrics yield to home manufactures, this producing a greater demand for wool, and of course increasing it in value, in a measure with the *pro rata* amount of the tariff upon such manufactured articles.

We here annex the Wool Report of this house, of July 1, 1856, and in a short time we will present it up to January 1, 1857:

Imports of Wool into the Port of Boston for the first six months of the last four years:

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
England	1,648,360	722,200	122,945	37,517
Buenos Ayres	1,894,377	2,029,801	440,558	1,360,748
France or Mediterra.	537,220	264,230	9,767	33,691
Turkey in Asia	1,765,779	1,326,566	1,274 876	1,241,044
British Poss. in Africa	223,526	155,310	117,693	183,427
Brazil	20,423	5,636		
British No. Am. Poss.	2,033	154	490	
Dutch West Indies	43,966		3,170	
Malta				76,500
Turkey in Europe			67,661	149,386
Chili and Peru	1,112,455	1,242,982	1,526,568	1,647,082
Italy	222,961			
Spain	131,968			
Cape De Verde Isls.	424	1,175		
Total	7,623,562	5,809,044	3,553,018	4,735,395

These facts show a falling off in the foreign imports nearly three millions of pounds. Our next report will go more into detail.

We shall now call the attention of our readers again to the superior breed of sheep imported by Messrs. Searle & Wynn, and which we believe will work a revolution in sheep raising and wool growing in California.

These sheep were selected from the flock of J. D. Patterson, Esq., of Westfield, Chataque county, N. Y., and are from stock that has been experimented upon by crossing, first in Spain, France and England, and then in the United States, and the crossings were made for the purpose of affecting the character of the wool. These experiments have been completely successful, so that this variety of sheep is now esteemed the best breed for wool growing known.

It is well known that the fleece varies in quality, materially, on different parts of the body, and the point aimed at was to have an evenness of wool over the entire animal, and those who wish to examine these sheep of Messrs. Searle & Wynn, will note this fact, and also that they make wool down the entire legs, and even, fine and heavy fleece over the whole sheep. This is the desired aim.

That it will be a very prosperous business to those who engage in it in a proper manner, there is no reason to doubt. It is a certain thing for those who will give their entire time, attention, and capital to it, and those also who are disposed to make this business their study, so that while they may strive to get rich by it, they shall at the same time advance the science of sheep and wool growing, and benefit the State.

We shall present other facts in our next issue.

Silk Culture.

The prospect of California becoming distinguished in the cultivation and growing of the silk worm and manufacture of silk, is every day becoming more and more apparent to us.

In New England, many years ago, it was in progress to a considerable extent; but it was so blended with the famous morus multicaulis speculation, that when the bubble burst nearly all who were moderately engaged in it gave it up, on account of the ridicule which fell upon that speculation, by which thousands were ruined. We remember well the mania for the mulberry, and could tell some amusing stories about it. One of the most famous men of that day, in the New England States, was Samuel Whitmarsh, Esq., of Northampton, whose cocoonery was very extensive, and who, indeed, did produce beautiful silk. Mr. W. afterwards established the celebrated water cure establishment. These speculations proving unsuccessful, Mr. W. went to the Islands and tried again, and was again unfortunate. The same fever was kept up with the morus multicaulis by the celebrated Wm. R. Prince, by whom probably as much, if not more, than any other nurseryman in the United States this speculation was owing. Mr. P. himself being largely engaged in it, and suffering heavily by its sudden overthrow. Had it not been for this mania, we believe the United States would be engaged in the manufacture of silk to a much greater extent at the present day. Cocoons are still raised, and silk culture has not wholly been blotted out. We believe the people of several of the New England States are yet engaged in it. Tennessee, Indiana and Kentucky are growers of the mulberry, and produce more or less of the raw material. We learn too, from our correspondents, that the subject is gaining a new interest, and that in the Southern States it can be made more profitable than many of the products generally raised, and this must call attention to it.

We believe that of all the States of our Union, California stands pre-eminently the best, as to climate, both for the cultivation of the mulberry and the raising of the worms; for we have no frosts hard enough to injure the mulberry, and the worms flourish best in a dry climate. Beside this, nature seems to point out to us the certainty that they were to be a natural production, for we have a variety of silk worms, found here, of a peculiar character, and a shrub upon which they feed. Upon each of these we can improve, and we truly believe it can and will become a very important branch of our manufactures in coming years.

We can note that already there are large plantations of the mulberry in the country. The native worms have been produced in all forms, under care, and silk has been gathered from their cocoons and wound. This was exhibited at the State Fair at San Jose, by Messrs. Sayd & Behrn, to whom a premium was awarded. L. Prevost, of San Jose, has nearly 30,000 mulberry trees for sale, and other parties have more or less quantities. This is the foundation for our future silk factories, and speaks a certainty of success.

Splendid Camellias for California.

In the collection of Camellias of which we have made mention as having seen at the Golden Gate Nursery, we are most happy to find the splendid American seedling Camellias "Wilderii" and "Mrs. Abby Wilder." We had imported these varieties as early as 1852, and when our exhibition room and hall were destroyed by fire, they too were lost. Others that came were lost in our garden by the flood; but now we find the same varieties in perfect health at Col. Walker's garden, and were in full bloom the past week. We have a deep interest in these famed Camellias and recognize them as old friends and acquaintances, for we had the honor of introducing them into England in January, 1847, and sold them at *ten guineas the pair.* These Camellias were raised by the Hon. M. P. Wilder, from seed, after a long and careful process of hybridization. The Wilderii created a great sensation among the florists when it first bloomed, on account of its perfection of form and color. Scarce had it sprang into being when the conservatory of Mr. Wilder was partially burned, and this gem was burned down to the last bud. From this, by careful nursing, it was saved, and soon became noted, and another new seedling was added, and their blooms shown at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Rooms, and the highest prize of silver plate awarded to them—they were named "Wilderii" and "Mrs. Abby Wilder," in honor of Mr. Wilder and his lady: Mr. Wilder being then the President of the Society. Soon afterwards, when only a few cuttings had been propagated, we purchased the pair with their stocks of Mr. Wilder for one thousand dollars, propagated them about a year, and then visited England, France and Belgium, and introduced them there. As evidence of their character and real merit, we bore the approving testimony of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; and these splendid Camellias are now found in every valuable collection in Europe. They were not sold in the United States till one year afterwards, when we introduced them at $25 per pair, at which price large sales were made. This was the highest price ever paid for Camellias in the history of that flower.

These beautiful varieties are now among Flora's Gems on the Pacific shore, which we are most happy to announce. We esteem them as two of the finest flowers ever yet shown. The Wilderii is of a rose color, full clear tint; most perfectly cupped petals ever seen. The Mrs. Abby Wilder is a rose white, or creamy white, delicately imbricated; often a dash of carmine or rose color through its petals. Both flowers are very perfect and beautiful, and worthy the high name and fame they bear.

A short Trip Among the Flowers.

We took a hasty stroll to the Mission Dolores, in the early part of the week, to look at the collection of Roses under the eye of that skillful cultivator Sontag; and we were well repaid for it. We feel confident that our own experience in the growing of Roses enables us to tell when this queen of flowers has been properly grown, and it is but just to say that Sontag has no one who can excel him in this department. He has, by giving his whole time and attention to this branch been enabled to make a collection that is unsurpassed in the country. We were kindly and particularly shown through all the houses, of which there are three, and the plants in all stages of growth shown to us and their manner of cultivation explained.

If we had doubted the system adopted, the Roses in the fine condition in which we found them would have been sufficient proof of Mr. Sontag's manner of growing, for we never saw finer-grown or more healthy plants. We should think we examined in the three hours, six to seven thousand large Roses, besides several thousand in thumb-pots, to be planted in the open ground; these Roses are now breaking finely into bud. We noticed the superb Perpetual Moss, Moss Adelaide, and Moss Cristata; to these some thousands of Géant des Batailles, the most superb red rose known; Soffrano, which shines among the roses as Venus among the stars; and we noticed also the two new yellow roses, Gloire de Dijon, a French rose, and Isabella Gray, an American seedling—these are the two finest yellow roses known, and both climbers. Mr. Sontag has every new and valuable Rose, and those who would enjoy the growing and perfecting of a rose in their parlors, are reminded that now is the time to purchase, just as the plant is breaking into strong growth, and before it is in bloom. Then it will become acclimated to the room where it is to grow, and the bloom will be much finer and more lasting, than if it were purchased in full bloom from the conservatory or auction room and carried to the private parlor.

Center's Garden (John O'Hare & Co.).—We visited this splendid garden also, and were much pleased with the great improvement and rapid advance made in the ground around the conservatory, and with the beautiful collection of Roses in the newly designed parterres, and the collection in the houses. Messrs. O'Hare have indeed been industrious the past year, to get so fine a winter stock. We saw some extra large Roses in tubs, that were indeed beautiful. And we noticed also a handsome collection of other plants, all in most excellent order. We have never seen Roses grown so bold and strong, as several we saw trained upon the rafters; of these the Chromatella (or Cloth of Gold), and the Solfatare, both yellow, with the Gen. Lamarque, the best white rose known—these must look superbly when in bloom, and we advise all who love beautiful plants, to visit both these gardens.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Langerman, on the Old Mission Road, have fine collections, but our time prevented an examination.

Mr. James O'Donnell, at the United-States Nursery, on the New Mission Road, has both Garden and Conservatories in very fine order. One feature of interest in this place, is: it was formerly a "waste place," and has been converted into a beautiful garden, by untiring personal labor. The brothers O'Donnell commenced this place but about two or three years ago, and now it is a little garden of Eden. Several of the finest Acacia trees in the country are in full vigor here; all the fine varieties of plants are in the garden, and the conservatories, of which there are three, are well stocked. Camellias, Roses, Daphnes, and all other choice plants are in the very best condition, and will soon make a most attractive show. These grounds and houses are now in the exclusive charge of Mr. J. O'Donnell, Mr. Wm. O'Donnell having established a beautiful garden at San José, where, magic-like, he has made a thriving and picturesque scene in the short space of some year and a half or two years.

Our next visit was to the Golden-Gate Gardens, of Col. W. C. Walker. Here we find one of the largest collections in the country. Mr. Walker has the largest and finest Conservatory in California, and he has spared no expense in importing every choice plant and shrub. The collection of the Camellia Japonica numbers hundreds, and includes the best kinds known. We were pleased in finding the Camellia Wilderii and Abby Wilder, of which notice will be seen in a separate article. The collections at Walker's Garden are vastly more extensive than persons can suppose exist on the Pacific Coast, unless they should examine for themselves.

The large span-roof Conservatory of Colonel Walker is 100 feet long. He has a Rose House, another for Australian and choice plants of all kinds, several for young plants—in all some ten or twelve houses, and a stock of twenty to thirty thousand plants—these with every variety of garden plant and ornamental shrub, make these grounds a place worthy a visit.

We take pleasure in calling attention to these grounds, and to each of those we have named, believing they deserve well of our citizens, tending as they do to embellish our homes, refine our tastes, and lead us to a knowledge of the laws of nature and to a love of the beautiful.

The Mechanic's Institute of San Francisco

We publish the following communication of a member of the above valuable Institution, showing the feeling that prevails relative to it. We were present at the meeting named, and were particularly pleased and gratified at the unanimity that prevailed, and were doubly glad to hear it announced by the President that the Institute was free of debt.

It is cheering also to know that their Library is large and rapidly increasing, as will be seen by the communication. These are facts reliable, as we have examined the Library and works there. The donation of Messrs. Barry & Patten was a magnificent gift, for which we know they will receive the grateful thanks of every member, for it is justly due them for such an expression of interest in their welfare.

The announcement made last week, by the Institute, of a Festival Exhibition in August, it will be seen, is in earnest progress, and it behooves every mechanic and manufacturer to be awake to the great importance of this exhibition.

Let the mechanics and manufacturers of this State unite, and show what they can do, and their ability and skill will break upon the Public with astonishment; the result of which would be to check a large portion of the importations now made here of articles which are and can be made with facility and profit.

We should be glad at all times to render facilities to every branch of Home Industry, and every fact relative to them will be gladly and thankfully received.

San Francisco, Feb. 7th, 1857.

Editors Farmer: The last regular meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of this city, held at their rooms (No. 110 California street), on the evening of the 4th inst., was an interesting one. The Standing Committee made their annual report, setting forth the condition of the Institute, in accordance with an Article in the Constitution calling for said report at the monthly meeting in February of each year.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported through their Chairman, Mr. William McKibbin, that the pecuniary affairs of the Institute were in a prosperous condition, with several hundred dollars in the Treasury, and no outstanding liabilities.

The Committee on Books and Donations reported through their Chairman, Mr. C. L. Taylor, that about four hundred volumes had been added to the Library, during the past year, the larger portion of which were very valuable works. One in particular received especial notice, which was a magnificent work on Architecture, donated to the Institute by Messrs. Barry & Patten, of this city. The title of said work is the "Illustrated Alhambra," or "Antiquities of Grenada," and is said to have been gotten up at a cost of *five hundred dollars* per copy, by a limited number of individuals in England, and after the specified number of copies subscribed for had been stricken off, the dies were destroyed, thereby preventing the possibility of an extra edition. It is by no means extravagant praise to pronounce this the most magnificent work on Architecture ever seen in California, and a gift more highly prized by the members of the Institute than any of which they have before been the recipients.

The Committee on Library and Reading Room reported, through their Chairman, Mr. G. D. Street, the acts and doings of said Committee, during the past year, which showed that they too had been very efficient in the discharge of their duties, and had provided suitable accommodations for the Institute, at a very moderate cost.

Each of the reports gave evidence of the fact that our Institute is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition. The present Directory (whose term of office expires with this month) have been energetic, and worked together harmoniously, having the welfare of the Institute alone in view.

A resolution was adopted, calling for a special meeting of the Institute, on the evening of the 20th inst., for the purpose of making nominations and the necessary arrangements for the annual election of officers, which will take place on the first Wednesday of next month.

The following named persons were elected honorary members of the Institute: F. W. Macondray, Esq.; Samuel Brannan, Esq.; T. O. Larkin, Esq.; Hons. Wm. M. Gwin, D. C. Broderick, J. W. Denver, Samuel Soule, Eugene Sullivan, Frank Tilford, W. J. Shaw, J. B. Weller, Judge Shattuck, Samuel Purdy, S. P. Webb; W. H. Farrar, U. S. District Attorney, for the District of Oregon; Henry S. Dexter, Esq.; James Lick, Esq.; His Excellency J. N. Johnson, and Col. W. J. Pardee.

A Member.

The Increase of Agriculture.—However much complaint there may be about dull times and hard times, one thing is very certain, "the country is safe," whatever becomes of individuals. Business undoubtedly is deranged, because the legitimate laws of trade have been violated The State has had more goods brought into it than she can pay for, and the drain of her precious metals has deranged trade, and the crisis makes people feel it; but notwithstanding all this the State is growing and advancing on to prosperity. Do our readers ask us for proofs. We give them.

Two thousand plows, over and above the amount ever sold before in one year, have been sold by the dealers in San Francisco alone: add to this increase those of "home manufacture" over the entire State, and the dealers in other cities, and we venture to say that the number of plows sold the past year will exceed that of former years by five thousand. Add to this the number of reapers, mowers and threshes of grain, and from those of whom we have gained information, these have been increased from 200 to 300 per cent. over former years—less proportion of threshers, as they sustain use longer than mow-

ers—and here we have facts to warrant us in saying the "country is safe." And who does not rejoice to know this fact. We often hear an ignoramus say the city builds up the country; but we know that it is this prosperous tone of the country that can alone inspire the mercantile interest with any degree of hope.

Beet Sugar.

This important branch of manufactures is assuming a tangible shape, and we watch with intense interest the feeling that is growing up in our community to favor its introduction into the State in a legitimate way. We have conversed with several parties upon the subject, and feel assured that there are grounds for the strong belief that ere another year we shall see more than one manufactory under way.

Gentlemen in Alameda county, in Marin, and Santa Clara counties, all feel an interest in the subject, and to-day we have received several letters upon the subject, and we find many ready to offer capital for the work. That it can be successfully accomplished, we have no doubt, and that it will also be profitable. We feel confident, as we remarked last week, the Sugar Beet for the feeding of stock, will pay $250 per acre. It has been estimated that the total product in France, from the Beet, in sugar, sirups, alcohol and food, amounts to nine hundred millions of francs annually; and that we can raise nearly quadruple the amount per acre in California? Shall we not awake to its importance?

Since our last issue we have conversed with Eugene Delerserett, Esq., and learn many particulars favorable to its manufacture, and we are glad to see the deep interest he is manifesting for this great work. From his associations and influence we have no doubt he can accomplish much, and it will redound to his credit; and we say all honor to those men who call into being new products and manufactures of any kind.

Where is all the Wheat?

Some week or ten days since it was evident that the quantity of Wheat was running short among the millers; inquiry was instituted, as little or none was to be had. Wheat must be scarce, was the cry, and immediately a sudden rise took place; wheat rose up from $2 50 and $2 65 to $3 25, $3 50; and even higher offers were made for lots of best; when lo! presto change! *five thousand bags* came to market in one day, and the fever cooled down—and it was ascertained that *there was* some wheat in the farmers' hands.

Thus a mere speculation is checked; and we believe it will be found that the great bulk of wheat now on hand is, where it ought to be, in the hands of the growers. And we rejoice to know they will reap the reward of their labors. When the farmer gets good prices, the country prospers, and we say to farmers, now—act wisely, but well. Better for farmers to sell at good prices than be in debt.

General Sutter and Land Titles.

There has been so much said in relation to this good old pioneer and his claims for immense tracts of land; so much that was not only harsh and cruel, as well as unjust, that we believe that all persons interested in claims which are connected with the General, will be pleased to read the following noble and manly sentiments uttered by him. They must convince them that Gen. Sutter wishes only that which is just for himself and is desirous that others should be alike prosperous. Most assuredly these unsettled land titles are the great source of hindrance to improvements, and everything that can be done to quiet claims and restore peace, harmony and prosperity, must receive the approbation of every good citizen.

We know from repeated conversation with General Sutter that he is desirous to bring about this happy result; but we ask every honest mind if it is not cruel, if it is not wickedly unjust, to see one who was the "original pioneer," one whose doors were always open to the stranger, to the homeless and friendless; and whose means, so long as he had means, were ever at the command of the needy, should now in his old age suffer the deprivation of those comforts he so much needs and so richly merits.

We hope a better feeling will prevail towards him, and a speedy justice be rendered him ere it be too late, for should the General be taken away before his claims are fully and justly settled, a wrong will have been done that nothing can ever wipe away. While England has given pensions, and bounties, and honors to the discoverers of gold in Australia, neither the United States, nor California, have ever remembered, by any act, one who has given a greater impetus to business of all kinds, and changed the affairs of the world, more than any one man living—for no one will deny that if General Sutter's mill-race had not been discovered as it was, and we not come into possession of a gold country, it would have changed the whole destiny of California—the world. We hope that even at this late day, some effort may be made to recognize the obligations which California and the United States owe to this noble Pioneer. While speaking of him we would mention that a superb equestrian likeness of the General has just been received by Col. Andrews, of Sacramento, from New York. Col. A. has been at great expense, while in New York, to have a fine memento of the General, and he has received a large number, both in frames and plain copies. Those who wish can see this work, which we hope will be obtained by all who feel as they should to this early and true friend of California.

We append the true sentiments of the General in regard to the squatters:

"If the Settlers of Sacramento county had purchased under my claim, they could now be the owners of the land they occupy, the whole county would have been adorned with culture and improvements, the treasury ample, taxes reasonable, and people prosperous and happy, confident that they could repose in quiet, under their own 'vine and fig tree.' As it is, more than one-half the county is an unoccupied waste, with inferior and sickly looking improvements—for what sensible man is there that will buy land and improve it without knowing he has a title that will be protected by law."

California-made Chairs going East.—We are truly glad to see the manufactures of our State duly appreciated, for we believe that we have some of the very best workmen, in every department of industry, that can be found in the United States. We saw two beautiful and rich satin "Lolling Chairs," made to order by Messrs. C. Sherman & Co., on Montgomery street, San Francisco, which were intended for presents, to be sent East. They were indeed superb—costing about $100 each. This we like—for we have so much gain. Every dollar spent here for home manufactures is so much saved: aye, doubly, for it gives life to Home Industry, and every merchant and trader feels it beneficially. Messrs. Sherman & Co. can do such work as well as any house, and these rich specimens of their work are worth looking at. We hope others will send presents east, in like manner.

The Public Hotels.

The "Rassette House" is receiving additions every day to its numbers, now already large. The dinner table presents a fine "tableau;" it looks like some great festival scene, the numbers are so large. The parlors, each evening, are lively, cheerful and gay, from the gathering of the several families who are boarders there.

The "International Hotel," since its new opening, is becoming very fashionable. The new parlors, and the newly arranged chambers, with the increased interest given to the comfort and pleasure of its patrons, secure it great favor.

The "What Cheer House," as usual, is daily thronged. Truly Woodward has some peculiar *charm* besides the many attractions of his house, else he could not have such throngs.

From the East.—The mail steamer John L. Stephens arrived this morning (Saturday) at half-past four o'clock, bringing a large mail and 433 passengers. The news is unimportant. The intelligence, at New York, of the decision of the Supreme Court of California, upon the unconstitutionality of the wagon road act, was received with marked disfavor, says the Herald. It is intimated that Lord Elgin will be appointed British Minister for the United States.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishing cure of an Abscess, pronounced incurable by the faculty. Robert Parlett, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an Abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

During the month of January $3,182,689 91 in specie and bullion, have been shipped from the port of San Francisco to various sections of the globe.

☞Newspaper Route for Sale.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men

McComber & Co's American Express.—Our friends at San Mateo, Redwood City, Woodside, Santa Clara and San Jose, or any other place on the route of this Express Company, can forward to us through them, as they are agents for us.

Letters for the Farmer.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco.

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it

BEECHING & POST Manufacturers,
v7 5 3m 35 Pine street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA AGENTS.

J. W. Sullivan, *near Post-Office, San Francisco.*
Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Pacific Express Company, *at all their Offices.*
Langton & Co., *at all their Offices.*
The Farmer can be found at the following places at all times
Ullman & Co. *P. O. Building, San Francisco.*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
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J. M. Dudley, Esq., *Napa City and County.*
Rosenbaum & Co., *Stockton.*
P. F. Grant, *Deputy Postmaster, Santa Clara.*
A. A. Dunham, *Half-Moon Bay, will supply those who want papers.*

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C. M. Saxton & Co., *New York City. All orders addressed to the Associate Editor, at C. M. Saxton & Co's, will receive attention.*
J. Q. A. Warren, Boston, Mass., *Associate Editor and Corresponding Agent for the Eastern States, by whom Subscriptions and Advertisements are received—Office, 20 Washington street.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions for this paper.*
M. Durand, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*

. Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued, Publishers may continue to send them till all charges are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

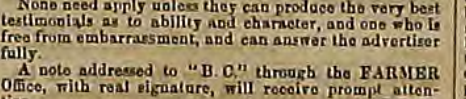
☞ Postmasters would oblige, by a strict fulfillment to the regulations requiring them to notify Publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Postage of the Farmer.—The Postage of the Farmer to any part of the State is only 6½ *cents per quarter*, or 26 *cents* per year. This is the lawful postage established by Congress, and when more is exacted it is a violation of law

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETER JOB'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,
211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.
BRICK BUILDING.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜



THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.

OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.

☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.

. Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

A House and Garden Wanted.

A PRACTICAL working Gardener would like to take charge of some house and land, to keep it in order and improve it for one or two years, only requiring as payment the perquisites he could make by extra cultivation and sale of vegetables, &c., such as could be grown while keeping the place in order and safely.

Any person going East, or who wish a place kept in order for one or two years, without cost, can have satisfactory bonds that this will be done, if it is a good place, by addressing "T. Y. F." through the FARMER Office, with real name: then the advertiser will call on them.

☞ Please state where the place is. v7-5 tf

A Gardener at Shares.

AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain to pay handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

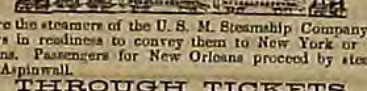
TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
H. H. PEARSON, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On FRIDAY, - - - - - FEBRUARY, 20th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Thursday, February 19th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., 19th Feb., and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v6-14

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.
Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

CHANGE OF BERTH.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

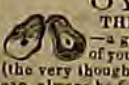
SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A. M.	At 7½ A. M.	At 7 A. M.
12½ P. M.	11½ A. M.	11 A. M.
3 P. M.	2 P. M.	1½ P. M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.

THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.
Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

OY'S FINE OY'S.



THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster," one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON," and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, Proprietor.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—Another lot of Potash in cans—one can making one barrel of Soap. Price $2 per tin, with directions. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR.—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6 24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently *irregular* when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of Insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for ourse's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relative—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.
Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

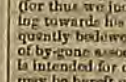
Age	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age	With Profits.	Without Profits.
15	$1 80	$1 50	40	$2 80	$2 30
16	1 80	1 50	41	2 90	2 40
17	1 80	1 50	42	3 00	2 50
18	1 80	1 50	43	3 10	2 60
19	1 80	1 50	44	3 20	2 70
20	1 80	1 50	45	3 30	2 80
21	1 80	1 50	46	3 40	2 90
22	1 80	1 50	47	3 50	3 00
23	1 80	1 50	48	3 60	3 10
24	1 80	1 50	49	3 70	3 20
25	1 80	1 50	50	3 80	3 30
26	1 80	1 50	51	3 90	3 40
27	1 80	1 50	52	4 00	3 50
28	1 80	1 50	53	4 10	3 60
29	1 80	1 50	54	4 20	3 70
30	1 80	1 50	55	4 30	3 80
31	1 80	1 50	56	4 40	3 90
32	1 80	1 50	57	4 50	4 00
33	1 80	1 50	58	4 60	4 10
34	1 80	1 50	59	4 70	4 20
35	1 80	1 50	60	4 80	4 30
36	1 80	1 50	61	4 90	4 40
37	1 80	1 50	62	5 00	4 50
38	1 80	1 50	63	5 10	4 60
39	1 80	1 50	64	5 20	4 70

Age	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Age	With Profits.	Without Profits.
65	$5 30	$4 80	70	$6 00	$5 40
66	5 40	4 90	71	6 10	5 50
67	5 50	5 00	72	6 20	5 60
68	5 60	5 10	73	6 30	5 70
69	5 70	5 20	74	6 40	5 80

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd
OF THE LATE
NOEL J. BECAR.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

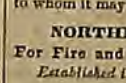


DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.

L. G. MORRIS.
Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. v7-4

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.



I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250.

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.

Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—Madison, Morris county, New Jersey.
v6-21 3m

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED FROM CLAY STREET, TO
NO. 113 Montgomery street,
v7-4 3m Next door south from Austen & Co.

For Sale.

2,000 CHIHUAHUA and HALF-BRED EWES.
Apply to H. & JORDAN,
v7-4 1m 66 Clay street.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nicl. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell.
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

☞ AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR. ☜
HIRSHFELD & JORDAN,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 66 Clay street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.

WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW,
Purchased at
3m Market Cash Prices. v6-15

W. E. Mead. Jno. H. Bennett.
MEAD & BENNETT,
Grain and Produce Merchants,
Corner of East and Merchant streets,
Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
v6 7 3m San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v6-10 3m

M. J. Power. C. S. Newcomb.
POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 28 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis),
v6-9 3m San Francisco.

E. C. McComb. Z. A. Beatty. J. J. McComb.
McCOMB & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Broadway and Battery streets, San Francisco.
Fire-Proof Warehouse, capacity of 3,000 tons—storage taken at customary rates.
☞ Liberal Cash advances made and Insurance effected when desired. v6-19 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
. Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-7 3m

Wm. M. Scales. Sam'l. S. Johnson.
SCALES & JOHNSON,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 40 Clay street, below Davis, San Francisco.
☞ Storage Furnished at low rates in Fire-Proof Warehouses and liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments in store. v6-14 3m

W. J. Blake. L. Humphrey, Jr.
W. J. BLAKE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
STORE-SHIP SAN MARTIN,
Central Wharf, corner Commercial and East streets.
W. J. B. & Co. will receive Flour, Grain and other produce on consignment, and pledge themselves to do a *strictly commission business*. Vessels can haul alongside our store-ship and discharge, thereby saving the usual charge of drayage.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments, or on merchandise stored with us. v6-7 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Inventors and Manufacturers of
Patent and Portable Saw Mills.
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist Mills,
And other Machinery.
☞ Pamphlets with full descriptions will be forwarded to all applicants.
SCHROEDER STREET,
Between Baltimore and Fayette streets,
v6-21 3m Baltimore, Md.

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
of every style,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California,
San Francisco.
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

WORTHLEY & CO.,
Dealers in
California Produce.
Horse Radish
Raised and put up (whole or grated), in packages to order.
ALSO,
New England Hop Roots.
For sale at No. 29 Clay street, between Drumm and East,
v6-10 3m San Francisco.

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v6 14 3m *San Francisco.*

C. S. Hobbs. G. W. Gilmore. S. D. Gilmore.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., Proprietors,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v6 11

DENNIS WIRE WORKS.
Manufactory of
Wire Cloth, Wire Netting,
Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
No. 102 Clay street, between Battery and Sansome,
San Francisco, Cal.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of **Premium Wire Cloth,** for Flour and Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines.
☞ Workmen sent to any part of the State to set up and complete Wire Fence, in the most perfect order. v6-1 3m

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!!
FOR SALE BY
COOK, FOLGER & CO.,
No. 123 Front street, San Francisco.
30,000 GALLONS OF POLAR OIL!!!
CRUDE OR BLEACHED,
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
ALSO, ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
SPERM, ELEPHANT, LARD, CAMPHENE,
and other OILS.

CAMPHENE.
Having completed the most extensive Camphene Manufactory in the State, we are now prepared to fill orders for Camphene and Burning Fluid at the **Lowest Rates.**
Wholesale Dealers in Turpentine.
v6-7 3m COOK, FOLGER & CO., 123 Front street, San Francisco.

"EXCELSIOR."
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
Manufacturers and
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street.
6-11 SAN FRANCISCO.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.
PURCHASED BY
Messrs. Wm. MEYER ELTON & CO.,
159 Jackson street (above Montgomery),
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG,
Near the Gas Works, (on the Levee)
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

Ladies' Department.

GENEVIEVE.

BY KATHARINE GORDON.

[The annexed beautiful lines we copy from Grace Greenwood's "Little Pilgrim." They were written for that paper, and are worthy of being perpetuated.]

Down the lake's gray sandy border, while the sun went toward the west,
Slowly Genevieve was wandering, like a birdling from its nest,—
Singing to the drowsy waters, answering to their monotone,
With a weary, weary murmur, with a low and timid moan,
Looking on their peaceful azure, through her large and bitter tears,
With a woman's sense of sorrow, on her young and childish years.
For the rough, old sturdy farmer, and his wife, with nature cold,
Were cruel, very cruel, to the lamb within their fold.
So she daily pined and sickened, in this rude and foreign air,
Paler grew the pallid temples, 'neath the soft and golden hair;
Thinner grew her lips and sadder, and the glow forsook her cheek,
And her limbs, once fair and dainty, trembled, tottered, faint and weak;
So that now she seemed not human, but a spirit or a fay,
Or some rare and tender creature, in this darksome world astray.
Now with wond'ring, childish vision, gazes she upon the blue,
Where the lake and sky united, seem so boundless to the view;
And she asks what land of beauty lieth in the far beyond?
And her soul with magic pencil draweth pictures fair and fond.
Now within a nook she spieth, where a tiny boat is tied,
Rocking gently on the water, with its little oars inside.
Stepping in with faith so fearless, which unto the child is given,
Says she, "I'll lie down, and sleeping, I shall sail straight into Heaven!"
Then the Sun went to his setting, and the Evening Star appeared,
And the little boat unguided, to the eastward slowly steered.
In the west the tempest gathered, and the heavy clouds arose,
And the night began to darken, tinged with fierce and lurid glows.
Genevieve of all unmindful, looking on the Star of Even,
Closed her eyes, and angel-pilots guided her straight into Heaven.

October 20, 1856.

America! Her Glory, and Her Shame.

[A composition by a pupil at Benicia.]

Turn the pages of history, and view America, in the past. Look back upon her, when ambition first led the bold mariner beyond the sunny seashore of his Italian home, to seek this wild and unknown land. Picture her, as she then was, peopled by rude and savage tribes, who sought no higher aims in life, than to satisfy their barbarous tastes, or to throw the swiftest arrows in the chase; men, uncivilized and unenlightened; these were the rulers of America. Nature's blooming valleys, rich prairies, majestic waterfalls, gliding rivers, and verdant forests, then, as now, adorned this new western land with beauty. But ah! no fruits of wisdom clustered 'mid those wild bowers; no hand of culture was there to twine the falling vine, and no star of knowledge to shed its bright light upon the paths through which the wanderers of these wild woods roamed. And still again, glance upon the tablet of her past: mark the small and feeble band of England's sons, when landing upon America's cold and uninviting shores; view them, by night and day, toiling 'mid the dreaded echoes of the war-whoop, and the darting arrows of their enemies, to sow the seeds of freedom, which other adventurers, from far-off climes, soon came to nurture, and which now have grown to be our greatest glory. Such was America's past. And now gaze upon her present. See the costly structures that stud her shores; the lofty spires that pierce the sky; the moving palaces that float upon her lakes; and the noble ships that bear, far across the sea, her proud banner. Or yet, look upon her people, and view the rich blessings bestowed upon them by the gifted hand of science and religion. Gaze into the hearts of her noble patriots, throbbing with joy, as the anthem of freedom is borne upon the passing breeze.

But heed! Where now is the quietude of yonder wooded dell? Crushed, beneath life's swift tide of action. Where now, the Red man's hunting cry? Hushed: for he no longer reigns; and his once wild America, as if on eagles' pinions, is ever soaring upward, gleaming the brightest star of nations.

America! with joy can we exclaim, our native land! Our Home! Seek ye her *glory*? Turn then to her scroll of Liberty. Read there the noble sentiments and just laws, that guard and protect her people. Look upon her government! A massive piece of mechanism, complete and entire; each part acting separately, but all moving in unity, as a great whole; the fountain from which flow the sparkling waters of her prosperity and glory; the firm foundation-stone, upon which stands freedom of thought, speech, and action. Here, no monarch, upon his gilded throne, demands our homage, and beneath no cruel scepter plead we for freedom and life. In this bright land are ever echoing the welcome tones of liberty. Here, no kingly power points to Religion, by one, narrow path, commanding us to walk therein; but the holy and virtuous promptings of the heart are our guides to righteousness. Look, too, upon the numerous and costly seats of wisdom scattered in her quiet hamlets and busy cities. Bright bowers, adorned by the never fading charms of knowledge, welcoming freely all her youth; generously dispensing costliest treasures; awakening pure and holy emotions; planting in their hearts just and virtuous sentiments; and impressing upon their minds such high and noble principles, that when, as men, they come upon the stage of action, they will place a brighter crown of glory upon America's brow.

But ah! though the choice garlands of honor and fame wreathe America's monuments of time, and glory is gleaming brightly from her sky, still there are clouds of shame lingering near, casting a shadow upon this glorious home. Ask ye, where? Turn, then, to the Indian burial mounds of our far western lands, and count the hundreds who, now reposing there, were innocent victims of the white man's slaying hand. Look upon the aching hearts; the ruined homes; the deserted villages, and the often broken treaties. Does not he, who thus throws suffering, pain and disgrace, upon the red man's followed race, cast also a shadow of shame, upon his fellow countrymen, upon his home? Yes! these deeds of dishonor have deeply stained America's fair fields. * * *

And not only does the shadow rest here. Look upon America's *political* field, and view the many unprincipled men there conquering, though unworthy the name of conquerors. See the thousands there, who cast aside all justice, honor, and true patriotism, to crown their victor with the winning laurels. Such is often the case, in California, where the mine's glittering ore is sought to bribe its people to buy office, and to gain party favor; and thus to darken our cloud of shame.

Even America's *daughters* often tarnish her glory, for many are there, who, worshippers at Fashion's shrine, dwell 'mid halls of pleasure, and the dazzling charms of wealth—forgetful of their country's aching hearts, and weeping orphans.

Oh! may the time soon come, when our people shall be actuated by higher, nobler aims; when our patriots shall be truer to their country; and when *principle*, *right* and *justice* shall be the foundation of *thought* and *deed*. Then will America's glorious banner wave high, o'er her standard of Liberty. EMILY AMELIA WALSH.

Work, or Die.

If we cast our eyes upon a map of the world, and compare the condition of the inhabitants in different portions, we shall at once perceive that the solid wealth, the enterprise, intelligence and commercial prosperity are in the temperate climates; while, on the other hand, those countries which abound in luxuriant and spontaneous growth, are generally sunk into abject degradation, or fast going to decay. In the New World, the Spaniards were the first to establish settlements. Attracted by the hopes of riches, they penetrated the country to the Montezumas, laying prostrate in their pathway all that opposed them, and erecting the Castilian banners and the emblematic cross on fertile regions of vast extent. While their career was marked with brilliant victories, and the gold of their vanquished and plundered enemies swelled their coffers with immense wealth, the slow but hardy Anglo-Saxons were encountering the rigors of a severe climate, and the fierce warfare of the savage. Their enterprise was beset at every step with the most appalling dangers and the severest toils.

Let us now compare the condition of the countries thus established, and we shall perceive that, while the struggles of the hardy Anglo-Saxons resulted in the establishment of one of the most prosperous and enlightened of civilized nations, the enterprise of the Spaniards, commenced under such auspicious circumstances, with an inviting climate and productive soil, has resulted in a number of divided and petty states, subject to despotic sway or the more cruel reign of anarchy; while ignorance, superstition, and intolerance cast their blighting influence upon every department of society. The people have not the inherent vigor either to acquire freedom or guard it with the "eternal vigilance" with which alone it is maintained. There is no country on earth blessed with a more productive soil than Mexico, yet what a picture of misrule and degradation does she present. Italy, too, "the land of sunny skies"—the theme of poets and historians—has degenerated to imbecility and subjugation most pitiable to contemplate.

These conditions spring from the innate order of things. Labor—motion—are the conditions of growth and prosperity. Nature sends forth the everlasting mandate—"Work, or die!" and illustrates it in all her developments. A warm climate, and luxuriant and spontaneous growth, place the means of subsistence within the reach of man almost without effort. He has but to reach forth, pluck and eat. Indolence is the consequence, and indolence results in decay and death.

We behold in all natural growth an illustration of this principle. The elements are in eternal commotion. The planets travel their ceaseless rounds; the air moves in obedience to the laws that control it; the bosom of the ocean heaves ever with the great emotion which God has planted in all things; the sap of the tree circulates through the veins it invigorates. And thus, when man conforms to the great law of activity, he expands. And in the colder climates, where we must subdue forests and seek the means of subsistence in an unproductive soil, vigor and life are infused into society, and prosperous communities grow up.

If we look at the history of the great men who have figured most conspicuously in human affairs, and left the impress of their character upon their age, we shall find them generally to have been of obscure and humble origin, contending in early years with poverty, without the aid of influential friends. The son of a chandler, who entered Philadelphia almost penniless, became the greatest of modern philosophers. The "Mill boy of the Slashes," by his own unaided efforts, rose to the greatest distinction as an orator and statesman, and left behind him an imperishable fame.

But we will not enumerate examples. The pages of history are covered with the deeds of men who, by their own labor, have risen from severe poverty to grasp the scepter of empire and mold the opinions of the multitude. The greatest capitalists that have ever lived have commenced with nothing. John Jacob Astor and Stephen Girard are illustrious examples. The son of the poor man who goes to school with the son of the rich man, though possessed of no better talents, is quite likely to outstrip him. And herein we see the working of this law. Poverty stimulates to action, and *action is growth*. The man who does not use his body becomes effeminate, while the man who breaths the pure air of heaven, and uses his muscles, grows daily in strength.

The greatest men are the greatest workers. A massive intellect, without the industry to exercise it, is like a powerful engine without steam.

Every great enterprise is the result of severe toil. How much racking of brain and straining of muscle have been required to conceive and perfect the steam-engine—the rail road—the telegraph! and how magnificent are the results. These inventions have all originated in the temperate climate; they are the offspring of that mental and physical activity awakened by the causes to which we have referred. While the Anglo-Saxon mind is solving mighty problems, and Anglo-Saxon muscles are bringing forth the most splendid achievements of human skill, the lazy Turk dreams over his pipe of opium—the indolent Spaniard gives up his imagination to his amours, and the Mexican plods on with his slow mule, careless of the bountiful gifts which Nature has spread around him.

We ask the attention of the young especially to these suggestions. Nothing but *work*—severe, persevering *work*—can accomplish the hopes of youth, or fulfil its ambitions. There is no other road either to knowledge or distinction. All the wealth of the Indies can not purchase the development of the mind or the body—no prestige of name can impress upon the age the character of any man. Every one must develop himself—he must win his own laurels or he can not wear them. There is no alternative but to "*work, or die.*"

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WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

H. WELLS & CO.,
FLORENCE, New Hampshire Co., Mass.,

ARE at all times prepared to fill orders for any size (single or double) of WELL'S PATENT (Improved) PREMIUM CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which take the lead of all other mills in market for manufacturing lumber.

Also, MORRISON'S SHINGLE MACHINES, which rive, shave and joint perfectly, sixty shingles per minute.

Self-Setting, Shingle and Lath Sawing Machines, capable of sawing 1,000 shingles per hour, or 4,000 laths per day. Cuts and List of Prices sent by mail when desired. v6-19 3m

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.

THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

MEDICINES, &c.

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-1 3m SACRAMENTO.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of **The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.**

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Hulds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

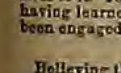
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

New Agricultural Books.



THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of PALMER, COOK & CO., having been this day dissolved, all persons having unsettled business with said firm, are hereby referred to JOSEPH C. PALMER for the adjustment of the same, he having assumed all the liabilities, and being entitled to all the assets of said copartnership.

J. C. PALMER,
CHARLES W. COOK,
EDWARD JONES,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

By his Attorneys in fact,
EDWARD JONES and
CHARLES W. COOK.

San Francisco, January 21st, A.D. 1857.

THE undersigned has succeeded to all the rights of the late firm of PALMER, COOK & CO., and will continue the business of BANKER at the present Banking House of said firm, on the corner of Kearny and Washington streets.

J. C. PALMER.

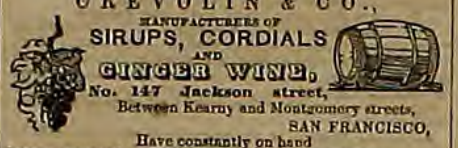
San Francisco, January 21st, 1857. v7-4 1m

GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v6-14 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

CREVOLIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SIRUPS, CORDIALS AND **GINGER WINE,**
No. 147 Jackson street,
Between Kearny and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,



Have constantly on hand

Syrups, assorted,	Bitters,	Hock Wine,
Curaçoa,	Peppermint,	Sauterne,
Anisette,	Vermouth,	Claret,
Maraschino,	Assorted Liquors,	Muscatel,
Cherry Cordial,	Kirchenwasser,	Mescal,
Cherry Brandy,	Aniseado,	&c., &c.
CALIFORNIA WINE.	Absynthe,	Kumel.

*** Also, Coloring for Liquors, Essence of Ginger, &c.
For sale to the Jobbing Trade only, at the lowest prices, in Kegs or Cases. v6-11 3m

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

NOTICE.

PREMIUM ALE.

THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR THE BEST CALIFORNIA ALE was awarded the "LION COMPANY BREWERY," 136 Pine street, at the late Agricultural Fair, held at San Jose, for the year 1856.

The above company intend to keep up their reputation for making the best Ale in the country, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public generally.

All orders from the country promptly executed and delivered free of any charge in the city. v6-13

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v6-19 San Francisco.

O. H. BOGART,
SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,
No. 112 Washington street,
Third door West of the Custom House, between Battery and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of fine
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Baskets, Lines and Hooks.
Also, a large assortment of Percussion Caps, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Whistles, Telescopes, Compasses, and every article necessary for the Sportsman. v6-19 3m

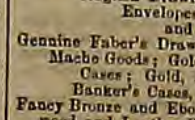
JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,
Importer of and Dealer in
New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,
147 SACRAMENTO STREET,
between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.
☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,



To be found in all styles and qualities at
C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
168 Montgomery street,
One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

JOHN L. OTTIGNON,
PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,
159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.
Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Varnish, Japan, Enamelled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.
Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.
N. B.—Prices to suit the times v7-1 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c. v7-1 3m

600 Peoria Premium Steel Plows.

THIS CELEBRATED PLOW, manufactured by Messrs. Toby & Anderson, at Peoria, Ill., is the most complete and finished Plow ever offered for sale in California.

They are packed in cases of ten each, so that they can be shipped, with small expense, to the different agricultural districts. All the genuine Peoria Plows are marked "Toby & Anderson, Peoria, Ill., on the beam."

For sale by SOUTHWORTH & CO.
" " " 44 Battery street near California.
" " " C. P. GREENLY & CO., Stockton.
v6-15 " " " BAKER & HAMILTON, Sac. City.
TREADWELL & CO., Marysville.

EXCELSIOR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
ALBANY, N.Y.

"RICH'D H. PEASE.
PROPRIETOR.
"The Best, the Cheapest"
RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,
CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,
Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,
DOG POWERS,
HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.
369 and 371 Broadway
ALBANY.

☞ Portable Cider Mills. ☜ v6-9 3meop

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes.
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:
ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.
☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.
☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

THE LION CO. BREWERY,
No. 136 Pine street, San Francisco.
Constantly on hand a stock of
ALE AND PORTER,
In Barrels and Half-Barrels,
Not to be excelled in either Strength or Flavor by any brewery in the Eastern States.
To COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—All orders promptly executed. Please forward your orders per Express.
N. B.—The highest market price paid for Brewing Barley.
☞ **Sam. Doake** is authorized Agent for the LION ALE CO., at Sacramento. v6-2 3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that o'er ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF
All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicina properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give a speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6-21 3m

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?

LITTLE.

WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?

LITTLE.

WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?

LITTLE.

WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?

LITTLE.

WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?

LITTLE.

WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?

LITTLE.

WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
v6-17 3m Between Commercial and Clay.

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.
Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.
The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
—ALSO—
Keep constantly on hand
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.

Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.
☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.
Nos. 24 and 26 California street,
(Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco)
C. L. TAYLOR,
J. E. BLETHEN,
v6-20 3m

The Brannan Engine.

We had the pleasure of examining this splendid piece of workmanship during the past week, and confess that we were not expecting to see such a perfect specimen of mechanical beauty and magnificence. Although cognizant of the skill of the mechanics of the United States, yet we were not prepared to see so much perfection in a fire engine.

We were indebted to J. L. Ottignon, Esq., Foreman of the Hose Carriage, for the opportunity of seeing and examining this engine, and who kindly explained the working of all the parts to us, and from the facts we gathered we feel assured there is not a more beautiful, powerful, or more perfect engine on the Pacific coast, if there is anywhere else. It would be impossible for us to give a full description of this fire annihilator, so as to do it full justice; but when we say it cost $8000, it will be understood that no expense has been spared to have a perfect piece of work.

This engine has the capacity to throw one hundred and sixty gallons of water in eight seconds. This speaks its power. We were shown this in the movement upon her valves, by which a report like a steamer's whistle was made by two or three workings of the brakes. All her working machinery, her ornamental parts (even to the tongue or pole), the wheel blades, brakes and guards, are all of heavy, pure silver-plate—this work alone costing some $3500. Superb oil paintings, exquisitely done, adorn the sides of the engine—one, the "Falls of Niagara," the other, a "Lake Scene." Four superb water buckets represent most faithfully the "Four Seasons"—Spring, with her floral chaplet; Summer, a hay-making scene; Autumn, with her luscious fruits and golden grain; and Winter, with the merry bells and skates: thus uniting the taste and genius of the artist with the taste and skill of the mechanic, making them as they are, twin in labor and value to our community.

A splendid Hose Carriage, with 1000 feet of the best hose that could be made, is connected with this engine. The capss to be worn by the members, who are among the best men in our city, we saw at Mr. Ottignon's in preparation. These will be in keeping and taste with their beautiful weapon of warfare.

This engine and apparatus is now in the warehouse on Market street, and we learn it will soon be shown at a public festival of its members (on the 16th, we believe); then, or shortly after, go into its new house.

This magnificent Engine, Hose Carriage, &c., was a gift to the company, by the Hon. Samuel Brannan, of San Francisco, and surely no better evidence need be offered by a citizen of his real interest for the welfare of the city, than such a gift in so noble a cause; and by the character of its members, its guardians, it will be bravely and nobly used.

And sheets of flame, that make the stout heart quail
Before broad sheets of water soon shall fall;
And storms of raging fire shall break away,
When Brannan men their silver brakes shall play.

Amusements.

CONCERT HALL.—This place of interest and amusement continues to draw very good houses. The representations of all the various movements of the people and the troops are far more accurate than a person would suppose could be done by machinery. It is indeed an excellent representation: the old State House, Boston, Copp's Hill, the troops, firing of cannon and the burning of Charlestown, are all well done, and deserve a liberal patronage. Monte Cristo performs wonders. The exhibition of his trained birds is astonishing, and his ventriloquism admirable.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—Here we have a most interesting and valuable place to visit, for all persons, grown people and children, there is so much to learn. Here can every one learn lessons that will be of service to them. Father Adams is a wonder of himself—he has accomplished so much in a little time. This museum is enlarging every day, and we are glad to note the increasing interest given by our citizens to the Natural History of California.

THE MINSTRELS.—These dull times, when one is near dead with the blues, we believe a certain cure can be effected by a visit to the "Minstrels." There is fun and frolic enough to drive away every shade of care, cure the dyspepsia, still an aching tooth, make a man forget his poverty, and "sleep well o' nights." We believe in laughter as a sovereign remedy for all kinds of aches of the variety we have named.

JOB'S COMFORTERS.—We have often heard folks say, "you are one of Job's comforters," and supposed of course it alluded to Job, the most patient—and we have no reason to doubt it yet—but we find we have a real Job in San Francisco, and he has a great variety of comforts to offer to his friends, and they are real comforts, too; and we don't believe there is another Job in the country that has as many "good things" as this same Job. Just read about him in another column, where he speaks of his ice creams, jellies, cakes, etc.; then his wedding cakes and cakes for parties. Verily this Job is a nice man to have so many good things for his friends—and then again he invites all his friends—every one, to come and see him; and we hope all will accept his invitations, and go.

CALIFORNIA PRINTING PAPER.—We learn from Messrs. Taylor & Post, that before many weeks we shall have the pleasure to announce that the newspapers of the Pacific Coast can be printed upon home-made paper. This is good news. By the enterprise and energy of this firm, thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be annually saved to California, and distributed among her working men. Thus, step by step, is our noble State marching on to the rank of a manufacturing State, and consequently an independent State.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

v7-23m*

Reapers, Threshers, Horse Powers, Mowers.

S. L. PALMER & CO. have now on hand and on the way the following Machines, all of the best patents, with late improvements, which they offer at low rates:

Palmer & Williams' Self-Raking Reaper;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
McCormick's Reaper and Mower;
Hussey's, Baldmore do do
Manny's do do
Burrill's do do
Palmer's celebrated Mowers—Patented Jan., 1855.
Ketchum's do
Stephenson & Burdsal's Threshers;
Pitts' 8 and 10-horse do
Hall's do do do
Perrigo's Patent 8 and 10 Horse Powers;

with a general variety of the best Agricultural and Harvesting Implements, which we offer at the lowest prices.

North-east Corner of Davis and Washington streets.
San Francisco, Cal.

v7-1 3m

L. P. & W. F. DODGE'S DOUBLE ACTING PUMP.

(Patented June 7th, 1853.)

THESE Pumps are double acting, and combine both the Suction and Force Principles. The Pistons are of the best bell metal composition, making them available for use in either hot or cold liquids.

The Cylinder is without divisions or chambers, has no valves at the eduction port, and is bored out perfectly true and smooth. From the construction of the cylinder and water passages, the pistons require no packing, being fitted perfectly to the cylinder. Two important evils in Pumps generally, are thus overcome—viz: the amount of power required to work them, and the wear of the packing. The cylinder and pistons being perfectly true and smooth, it naturally follows that there should be less friction, and, consequently, less wear, than in pumps generally.

The water enters the cylinder upon its side, at each end alternately, passes through the piston heads, and is discharged through the round air-vessel in the center of the pump. These pistons are each furnished with a valve, connected in such a manner that both must operate simultaneously, one valve opening at the precise moment the other closes; consequently these pumps may be run at higher speed than pumps generally.

These pumps have received numerous Medals, Diplomas and commendatory notices from various State and County Fairs, including Medal and Diploma at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York.

The power of a single individual applied to the size usually furnished for family use, is sufficient to draw water from a well twenty-five feet deep, and throw it upwards of fifty feet from a hose-pipe, rendering it a very efficient FIRE ENGINE, ready for use at any moment.

Circulars containing full information relative to size, prices, &c, may be obtained by addressing the
MESSRS. DODGE, Newburgh, N. Y.;
Or, KELLOGG & DODGE,
Charleston, S. C.

v6-22

ROCHESTER BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v6-16

EDWARD PELOUZE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of
JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,
and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,
Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS,
SASH and BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail.

☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

RETAIL PRICES OF
Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.
F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v6-23 3m TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODDINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

[PREMIUM ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.]

Mountain View Nursery,

Three-Quarters of a Mile from San Jose.

THE Proprietor offers for sale the present season a large stock of fine Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and every variety of Garden Plants.

Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of Native Trees, and particularly the Evergreens of California, which are as fine as the world can produce.

A very fine collection of extra fine Roses are worthy of especial notice.

The Proprietor, having been in previous years connected with his brother in the United States Nursery, on the new Mission Road at San Francisco, and having former experience, is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

WM. O'DONNELL.
v6-21 3m

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

	20 varieties.
Dwarf Pears	12 "
Plum	6 "
Apricot Plum	7 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.
3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.
Strawberry Plants, &c.

Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.

For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to
v6-10 3m GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.

United States Nursery,

On the New Mission Road, San Francisco.

THE Proprietor of this large Nursery and Garden desires to call the particular attention of the friends of Horticulture to the collection now offered, among which are the following:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Roses, of every choice variety;
Green-house Plants, and Garden Plants.

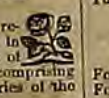
Together with every article needed in Orchard, Garden, Greenhouse, Parlor or Garden.

The undersigned would most respectfully invite purchasers to visit his Garden and Greenhouses. Having been long established in the business he is confident he can furnish everything desired, as agreeably as any other establishment.

JAMES O'DONNELL.
v6-21 tf

Shell Mound Nurseries AND FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.



THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address
R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-18 3m

Pioneer Nursery.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about thirty-five varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to our Seedling Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, July 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. Myers, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of Peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
Henry Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sonntag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces—

40,000 Apple Trees, forty varieties, one, two and three years old;	
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties;	
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old,	"
1,000 Pear Trees,	"
1,000 Cherry Trees,	"
1,000 Plum Trees,	"
1,000 Apricot Trees,	"
1,000 Nectarine Trees,	"

Also, Almond, Fig and Quince Trees;
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated Nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to our Nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.

A. H MYERS,
v6-19 3m Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda, Alameda Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens AND NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear,
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of extra size Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

EDUCATION.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	$25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.
C. J. FLATT.
v6-24

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$8 00
" " Common "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	6 00
For Board (per week)	25 00
For Washing (per session)	

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, R. L. Johnson, Esq.,
Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Sacramento.
Rev. T. Dwight Hunt,
Drs. Cole & Finney, Rev. E. B. Walworth,
E. B. Mastic, Esq., John S. Tennent, Esq., Marysville.
San Francisco.
Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., R. R. Parker, Esq., Stockton.
Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Benicia.
v6-20 tf

THE "HORTICULTURIST" AND Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

COMMENCED BY A. J. DOWNING,

Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," &c.

Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.

THIS popular publication, which is gradually extending its influence throughout the country, and is becoming indispensable to the tasteful Gardener, the Fruit Culturist, and the Floriculturist, will be continued under the editorship of J. Jay Smith, whose ability and taste in matters of country life are highly appreciated through the country.

The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the HORTICULTURIST is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—

I. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.
II. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS AND FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.
III. TO THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF ALL EDIBLE PLANTS, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.
IV. TO GARDENING AS AN ART OF TASTE—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.
V. TO RURAL ARCHITECTURE—embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice Houses, etc., etc.
VI. TO ARBORICULTURE—or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.
VII. TO BOTANY AND ENTOMOLOGY—so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

The extended and valuable correspondence of THE HORTICULTURIST presents the experience of the most intelligent cultivators in America; the superior illustrations, and the instructive and agreeable articles from the pens of the editor and contributors, make it eagerly sought after by even the general reader interested in country life. To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest discoveries and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in Horticulture and those branches of knowledge connected with it, will be invaluable.

A New Volume (12th year) commences with the January number for 1857; and it will be the constant aim of the editor and publisher, by every means in their power, to render it still more worthy, by every practicable improvement, of the liberal patronage it is receiving.

The work is issued on the first of each month, in the best style of the periodical press, each number containing 48 pages, embellished with a frontispiece and several other original and well-executed engravings. At the end of the year it will make a volume of six hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with over 100 engravings, many of them drawings of fruit and flowers from nature. These volumes, if taken for a number of years, will make a valuable Encyclopedia of Horticultural Literature.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year—Four Copies for Six Dollars, payable in advance.

An edition is published with plates colored in the best style of the art—Price, $5.

☞ All subscriptions must be addressed to the Agents, or to,
ROBERT PEARSALL SMITH,
v6-22 tf 17 and 19 Minor street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!

LOW, HASKELL & CO, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE "INVENTOR."

304 Broadway, New York,

PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.

Subscriptions to the "Inventor," an Illustrated Monthly publication, for the Mechanic and Artisan, the Engineer, Manufacturer, Agriculturist, Inventor and Patentee,
v6-19 tf ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Peach Trees! Peach Trees!!

25,000 fine Peach Trees of one year's growth;
50,000 Dormant Buds, consisting of *thirty varieties*;
PEAR, APPLE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, of very best quality;
GRAPE VINES, extra quality;

Nurserymen and Tree Dealers supplied at liberal discount from regular prices.

Purchasers are invited to call at the Nursery of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HAILE, Alameda,
v6-11 1m Alameda county.

BOOKS, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

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And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1857. NUMBER 6.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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THE AUDUBON OF THE PACIFIC.

THAT California has shown herself to be the nursing mother of genius, enterprise and skill, and of extraordinary men, her history will prove. Our purpose is to present one of the many, and one we esteem of the extraordinary ones, and in doing this we shall give matters of history.

The name of Audubon has attained a high place in history, and most deservedly so; his works reflect honor upon him and glory upon our country, and the name which we have linked with him has already won honor sufficient to show it to be worthy to be thus associated. We give a thrilling sketch of Audubon, first, to show that the name we introduce as the "Audubon of the Pacific," has, by his Life and Adventures, exhibited a most striking parallel case to Audubon in his travels and explorations.

John James Audubon.

[BORN IN LOUISIANA, MAY 4, 1780.]

An elegant copy of the "Birds of America," was received by the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris. Baron Cuvier, to whom it was referred, said, in his report, "It can be described only by calling it the most magnificent monument art has ever raised to ornithology." Audubon was born of French parents, near New Orleans, and is now past his 70th year. His father, an enthusiast for liberty, was with Washington at Valley Forge; and the Audubon family still possess the portraits of both, painted in the camp—that of Washington being the first ever taken of him. At a very early age, Audubon was sent to France, and educated in art and science, under the best masters, among whom was David.

The love of birds, which has been the passion of his life, manifested itself in infancy; and when he returned from France, he betook himself to his native woods, and began a collection of drawings, which made the germ of the "Birds of America." His father gave him a plantation on the rich banks of the Schuylkill (Pa.), and luxury and fortune offered their blandishments to wean him from his love of adventure. But his heart was in the forests; and in 1810, with a young wife and infant son, and his unfailing rifle, he embarked in an open skiff on the Ohio, to find a new home. The mellow lights and shadows of our Indian summer had fallen along the shores of that queen of rivers; at long intervals, the ax of the squatter was beginning to disturb the solemn reign of Nature.

He settled in Kentucky; and in the central region of that vast valley through which the Mississippi rolls into the sea, he pursued his studies and roamings. We can hardly give an idea in these few words, of the forest and prairie life he led. He has found space to do it but imperfectly, in his five ponderous volumes of Ornithological Biography. He has spent more years in the forest than most men live. Among the great lakes of the north, he sees beyond the reach of his rifle a strange, gigantic bird, sweeping over the waters. He hunts for that bird ten years, and finds it again three thousand miles from the spot where he saw it first. Meanwhile, he has been chilled with eternal frosts, and burned with perpetual heats. He has slept many nights across branches of trees, waked by panther screams, and many nights he has passed in cane-brakes, where he did not dare to sleep. He has seen the knife of the savage whetted for him—stepped on venomous serpents—started the cougar from his secret lair—swam swollen streams, with his gun, ammunition, drawings and journals lashed on his head—on equatorial rivers, alligators stared at him as he landed—in polar regions, the water turned to ice as it fell from his benumbed limbs when he struck the bank—his tongue has parched with thirst on deserts, and he has laid himself down famishing, to wait, like Elijah, till he was fed by the birds of heaven.

This was his history, during the life of a generation. And yet, through this long pilgrimage of peril and suffering, which Cæsar would not have borne to have heard the tramp of his legions in three quarters of the globe, his courage never cooled, his reverence for God, whose illimitable universe he was exploring, deepened the longer he gazed. Nor did he lose a throb of humane feeling for civilized man, from whose habitations he had exiled himself. And yet this man had nobler pleasures, as well as nobler hardships, than other men. He had gone with one of his sons—both of whom, from boyhood, have been his forest companions and scholars—and with other young men of Boston, since distinguished, on a voyage to Labrador for new birds. The expense would have built a beautiful villa. A pleasant morning they scared from her nest the Black Poll Warbler! "The enormous expense of my voyage," he says, "was refunded in the sight." A prouder triumph was reserved for the day; he at last captured the Sea Eagle. "Not even Herschel," he writes, "when he discovered the planet which bears his name, could have experienced more rapturous feelings. As the new world gave me birth and liberty, the great man who insured its independence is next to my heart;" and therefore he called the noblest of eagles after the noblest of men. Other ornithologists had painted their birds after they were stuffed. Audubon made accurate drawings of his in the forests, before the plumage had lost its brilliancy, or the muscles their natural expression. He has exhibited in perfection the highest attributes of zoological painting, never before attempted. He has pictured the passions and feelings of birds, as tenderly and truly as Claude Lorraine painted trees, flowers and skies. And so, after many years, his portfolio was enriched with a thousand finished drawings. His collection was entirely destroyed! "The burning heat," he says, "which rushed through my brain, when I saw my loss, was so great, I slept not for several nights, and my days were oblivion. But I took up my gun, note-book and pencil, and went forth to the woods again, as if nothing had happened. I could make better drawings than before; in three years my portfolio was filled."

Hitherto he had wandered, studied and painted, only to gratify his love of nature. In 1824, Lucien Bonaparte proposed to buy his drawings. He resolved to publish them himself. It could not be done in America; he landed in England, a stranger. Roscoe received the wondrous woodman with open arms. His drawings were exhibited in Edinburgh; men of rank and taste extended to him hospitality; he passed the severest scrutiny of art and learning, and stood by the side of Herschell, Cuvier and Humboldt, as a father of science, and in art a master without a rival. With Scott, Brewster, Wilson and Jeffrey, for companions, he began the publication of his magnificent work. It was completed in London, in fourteen years, and his fame was established. One hundred and seventy five subscribers, at $1000 each, most of them obtained by himself in person, and eighty of whom were his own countrymen, remunerated his vast undertaking. The learned societies of Europe proffered to him their honors; but he received with more pride than all, the crown of the Royal Society of London. He published a synopsis of his great work at Edinburgh; and finally, in 1839, weary with years and covered with honors, he returned home, bringing with him all his original drawings. He republished the work in New York, in royal octavo, and with Dr. Bachman, the eminent zoologist, began another work, "The Quadrupeds of North America"—which was completed last year, with applause and success. In speaking of these works, particularly the last, mention should be made of his two sons, whose accomplishments in art and science have been so useful to their father. The ornitholoigist is now reposing in his grave, and but few men have ever attained a world-wide reputation such as his. It is not in the keeping of history alone. From every deep grove, the birds of America will sing his name; the wren will pipe at our windows; the oriole carol it from the meadow grass; the turtle-dove roll it through the secret forests; the many-voiced mocking-bird pour it along the evening air, and the bird of Washington, from his craggy home far up the Rocky Mountains, will scream it to the tempests and the stars.

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We now give a notice which appeared in the St. Louis Journal in 1846, over the name of one whose life and adventures are so similar to Audobon, that we have thus associated them, and it will be seen by all how most strangely singular these events have occurred. We give also, the editorial notice of the St. Louis papers at the time, and similar notices appeared in many journals of the day, for the gentleman stood high among all who knew him:

Ho for California!

At the suggestion and desire of a number of my friends, who propose emigrating with me to California, and deeming it actually necessary that some one should take the lead, whereby we may be able to organize an expedition and preserve good order while on the route, I have consented to take the charge upon myself, and pledge my life to the safe conduct of those who are disposed to join us in our journey to that country. Should any one of the company however, be considered more efficient than myself, by a majority at the *rendezvous*, I shall be most happy to resign him the duties of the command.

As it is my intention to take my family with me, which is quite young, I sincerely hope that we may have an orderly and well organized company. Those who design going should be at Independence, on the Missouri river, by the 15th of April next, as that will be the time of our departure from that place.

Emigrants should be well provided with arms and ammunition, good teams of mules or oxen, and provisions for at least six months. It is better not to be burdened with any heavy and unnecessary articles of house furniture, but good assortments of farming implements, useful tools, garden seeds, and such things only as will be serviceable in a new country, and not easily to be had in California.

A good interpreter and pilot will be wanted for the expedition. A. J. GRAYSON.

St. Louis, Feb. 20, 1846.

EXPEDITION TO CALIFORNIA.—We refer our readers to the announcement, in another column, of a proposed expedition to California. Mr. A. J. Grayson, an esteemed friend, will take charge of the emigration, subject to the pleasure of the company when it shall have assembled at Independence, previous to its departure. He is eminently qualified for such a responsible station, being a young man of enterprise, courage and determination—one who has not been accustomed to the "soft lap of luxury," but who has rather courted, from his youth up, the excitement and dangers of an adventurous life in the extensive wilds of the Southwest—a gentleman whose rifle is as true to its aim, as his heart is true to the principles of honor.

Under Mr. Grayson's advice and direction we look for the organization of a numerous and highly respectable expedition to California.—[St. Louis Reveille.

We here present Col. A. J. Grayson, as the leader of a band of hardy pioneers to California, and as a brief introduction of his adventures, we give a letter written to his brother-in law, after his arrival in San Francisco, in 1847, giving a brief description of his perilous journey. Other letters, with various valuable memoranda, we shall give in future sketches of one to whom we have given the honorable position at the head of this article:

Col. G. to his Brother-in-Law.

SF. FRANCISCO, California, Feb. 22d, 1847.

DEAR GARRETT: I have at length found time to write to you, which is a job I have had in view for a long time, but until now have not had sufficient time to perform it. My last letter was, I think, written from Fort Bridger, on Black's Fork, at the head of Green River, and I hardly know whether to give you a history of our journey from that place onward, or merely to give you the news about California; but as there are many things which may be interesting to you, I will give you a graphic description of that part of our journey which was the most difficult and troublesome of the whole route.

At Fort Bridger we met with Mr. L. W. Hastings, of Sutterville, Sacramento county, who had discovered a new route by the way of the great Salt Lake, which was represented to be a better and nearer route by 250 miles. This news created some excitement among the emigrants: some were for going the new route, without reflecting, whilst the more prudent were for going and sticking to the old trail by Fort Hall. I, for one, consulted Capt. Walker,* who happened to be at Fort Bridger, and well acquainted with both routes, and also a man whom I could believe; so I took his advice and went the old trail, together with a respectable portion of emigrants, among whom were Gov. Boggs, Boon, &c.

On the 26th July we parted with a number of our fellow travelers who were going the near route, and with heaving hearts rolled on our dusty and rugged way. After leaving Fort Bridger, by several days hard driving over a very dusty and bad road, we succeeded in passing over Bear River Mountains into Bear River Valley, where we again had a most delightful road to the Soda Springs. Bear River Valley is one of the most beautiful ones through which we had passed, and, I think, very susceptible of cultivation. The surrounding mountains are very wild and beautiful, covered with trees and various kinds of fruit, such as berries, and full of game. The river is a very pretty stream and abounds with the finest trout: it flows into the Great Salt Lake. I was here separated from my company one night and two days, in consequence of not being able to get in sooner from hunting. My wife and child were with the train, and were most anxious for my return; and the company were very uneasy about me, for the Indians were very numerous. We saw several of the Snake tribe of Indians in the valley, who were very friendly to us, and with whom we traded some. After traveling for several days over this delightful valley, we at length arrived at the Soda Springs, a place we had longed to see, and a more beautiful spot does not exist in this world. Groves of cedar and pine are scattered all around them. The springs burst up out of the solid rock of volcanic lava, some of which is pure soda water—besides there are other mineral springs. Here we rested one day and drank soda water to our stomachs' content.

From these springs we leave the valley and pursue our course in a northwest direction to Fort Hall, over a very dusty and rugged way. We, however, reached Fort Hall safely. Here we met with a Mr. Applegate, just from Oregon, who came that far to meet the emigration, to conduct them through a new route which he had discovered over the Cascade Mountains, to Oregon. This was good news to the emigrants, as it was represented as being a nearer and better route of course. This caused a good many to go to Oregon who were bound for California, as they thought they would reach there before they could California. But from the very nature of the route it led me to believe it must be a very difficult one, if not impassible for wagons (which I have since learned to have been the case). This route continues on the California trail nearly to the California Mountains, where it leaves in a northwest direction over two lofty ranges of mountains—the Cascade and Umqua Mountains.

From Fort Hall we pursued our course in almost a due south direction, aiming to strike the head of Mary's river. The way became very arid, mountainous and dusty, until we reached the head of Mary's river, which is nothing but a dry branch, with occasionally a hole of putrid water. Here the road is a mere level, but disagreeably dusty and barren. The stream, if so it may be called, runs through one of the most barren and desolate regions on earth; it is indeed the great desert of America, the region of perfect desolation. The very Earth seems to have been burnt up by Volcanoes; it has the appearance of one immense heap of ashes, and nothing here presents itself, but dry arid plains, or high mountains, thrown together in wild and confused heaps. And even the hateful sage, here seems to have been stinted in its growth; for eight hundred miles the aspect is all the same; no living animal except those peculiar to it can exist here. And day after day in our mountainous marshes over this unearthly desert it seemed that we were traveling in another world.

After proceeding down Mary's river nearly to the Sink, where it disappears entirely, we met with a new species of trouble. The Indians here stole a number of our cattle and shot a good many with arrows poisoned which they left. Our company was quite small at that time, and could only muster a few fighting men. About ten of us however followed them. We soon came up with the main body of them at their own village, where they numbered upwards of three hundred fighting men, and all arrayed for battle, whooping and yelling all kinds of defiance. Though their numbers were much stronger than ours, we had no idea of backing out; they had raised the tomahawk against us, notwithstanding our kind treatment to them when they came about our camp. We advanced upon them with the determination to teach them a lesson. Four of our men were mounted and the balance on foot; we charged upon them as fast as we were able, but before we got within rifle shot they all disappeared behind the rocks, like so many squirrels into their holes. We still advanced upon them until within a few paces of where they were hid, when they charged upon us with all the fury of savages. We met them however, with steady aim, and every shot killed an Indian. They fell back in the rocks again, and continued to pour their arrows at us faster than the hail from the clouds. We fought them from behind rocks all day, shooting them through the head whenever we could catch one peeping over the rocks, until we finally routed them, after killing eighteen of their number. We also recovered the most of our cattle. We lost one on our side—one man killed, three badly wounded and others slightly. One horse was also killed. I had the honor that day of leading the company. Our valiant little band, many of whom I feel much attached to, have been with me in all the California war also.

Next day we proceeded slowly on our journey uninterrupted until we arrived at the Sink of Mary's river, where we again had nearly all our cattle stolen from us. We followed them next morning, but recovered only a few, which were so badly shot with arrows as to be rendered entirely of no service to us. I lost half of my team, and some of us were rendered almost helpless in the way of traveling, and the most difficult part of the road was yet to be encountered. Tired of wagoning, and anxious to complete the trip, I determined to leave my wagon, or give it to one of our company to bring my things through the balance of the trip, which he did, leaving his in its place. Half of my team being stolen, I was actually compelled to do it, as many others done the same who lost their cattle. After packing my horse with the necessary provisions, blankets &c., and mounting my wife and little Ned on top of the whole, footing it myself, we set out alone over the trackless desert for California. Day after day we traveled over this trackless desert, with nothing to relieve the eye or gratify the sense. Nothing to break the monotony, or awaken the stillness of the eternal solitude, as in painful silence we marched on our lonely way.

We at length came in sight of the California Mountains, which are covered with a dense forest of green trees—trees once more! Oh! how the very sight of them cheered our worn out spirits. As we hurried on to get among them, how gladly did we hail the change. As we entered the majestic woods the breath of the forest was animating to us. What a feeling of freshness diffused itself into our whole being as we enjoyed the pleasures of the pathless woods. We encamped that night upon a small, clear brook, whose waters were sweeter than any we had drank for a long time; the birds were singing all around us, and thousands of squirrels were hopping from branch to branch, whilst little Ned made the woods ring with his joyous laughter. What a change, from the wild, wide wastes over which we had been traveling for months. Beneath the shelter of a huge pine we made our bed, and were soon lulled to sleep by the gentle sighings of the wind, as it passed through its branches, with the sweet satisfaction that we had no more deserts to pass, and these were the last mountains over which we had to travel before reaching our resting place. The California Mountains are covered with a dense forest of the largest timber I ever saw, and reach clear into the California plains. The mountains are very rugged, and steep ascents, and it looks impossible for wagons to pass; yet they do, but with immense difficulty. At the main dividing ridge the wagons have to drawn up a hight of 300 feet by pulleys.

At length, on the 12th day of October, 1846, from the top of the last hill we hailed with wild delight the plains of California. Never had my eye rested upon so beautiful a scene. I hurried on to the settlements: left my family with Gen. Gaudeloupe Vallejo, who has been General of California, under the Mexican Government, and is one of the richest and most refined gentlemen in California. He has always been favorable to our government, and a great friend to the Americans. His family is very much respected by all; and he lives on the north side of the bay of San Francisco. He has a very splendid ranch, and his house is well furnished. He has a large library, and, among other things which I did not expect to find in this country, has a fine Boston piano. I left my wife there, and volunteered my services in defence of California against the Mexicans or Californians. In a short time I was honored with a commission, from Commodore Stockton, of Lieutenant, in Capt. Madox's company of mounted riflemen, where I continued to serve until the final treaty was made between the two parties. I must also state that I was honored as a bearer of dispatches through the enemy's country as many as three times. Once from Com. Shubrick to Capt. Mervin, once from Capt. Mervin to Capt. Nursden, and once from Mervin to Shubrick—in which I performed all expeditiously and with success, and have received ample reward and thanks.

We had several skirmishes in the country, but no very hard fighting: some few have been killed on both sides. The country is now all as peaceable as Louisiana, and the Stars and Stripes wave proudly over the land. The weather is now very fine. The trees are all putting forth their leaves, and thousands of flowers cover the plains and hills. The farmers are all busy cultivating their farms. The winter has been very mild; no ice nor snow, and seldom frost. I must now say that I have not been disappointed in the country, It is even better than I expected, and my future prospects are much brighter than they have been for a long time. My wife is delighted, and as cheerful as ever. She is in excellent health; and Ned is as fat as he can be. I weigh more than I ever did before—dressed in buckskin, and feel as independent as a wood chopper, with a pocket full of cash at that! I have just returned from the long campaign in which I have been engaged, and will now proceed north of the bay for the purpose of laying my claim to a tract of land on the bay, which in a few years will be an independent fortune itself. The country is all that man could desire, and the climate is certainly delightful—no sudden changes. There are always a good many ships and vessels in the bay, which causes this place to be a very busy one. I have purchased a lot in it, which I think in a few years will be valuable, as the place is improving rapidly. We are about organizing a civil government. Gen. Kearny will be governor of the territory.

I have span out his letter now, until I expect it will be a bore for you to read it, therefore I will bring it to a close. My wife wishes to write a few lines in it. You can circulate it among those who would like to hear from us.

I remain yours every truly,
A. J. GRAYSON.

P. S.—I forgot to state to you that a greater portion of the emigrants who took Hasting's route were not able to pass the California Mountains before the snow fell too deep. You will see by the papers I send you, their extreme suffering. And also those who took the new route to Oregon have shared the same fate. So we have learned.
A. J. G.

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[We give a brief sketch of a thrilling scene among the Indians, which occurred on the route, as an evidence of the pioneer's life.]

Whilst traveling down the Humboldt river, about five days journey from the Sink, we came upon a company of five or six wagons, bound for Oregon, encamped upon the banks of that sluggish stream, they having had all their cattle stolen, the night previous, by the Indians. This was caused, I have no doubt, by their ill-treatment to the poor savages, as they came about the camp, prompted by curiosity, or to obtain some small article of civilized manufacture, many of whom had never seen a white man. At any rate, we had been on very friendly terms with these "*owners of the land*," previous to this incident; but now, alas, the war-whoop was resounding among these dreary and desolate wilds, and for the first time in all our long and laborious march, our hand was raised against the Indian, and his against us, and this, too, all brought on by the imprudence of the Oregon emigrants. But, as duty prompted, we volunteered to help them recover their cattle. About three hundred Indians were guarding them, in a tule marsh upon the opposite or west side of the stream, yelling defiance to us, as much as to say, 'Come and take them, if you can."

A party of about twelve or fifteen of us started

(Continued on last page of this number—48)

* Capt. Walker was an old mountaineer in 1822.

Valuable Flock of Sheep.

We have received the particulars of a Sheep-shearing Festival from the Middlebury (Vt.) Register Extra, and we present it to show the value of a good flock of sheep and to call the attention of those who have large Ranches and plenty of room, where they can make a fortune and benefit the country. There will always be a market for wool. When shall we have a Sheep-shearing Festival in California?

The annual Sheep-shearing Festival of Mr. A. L. Bingham, the noted breeder of French Merino sheep, was this year held at Middlebury, Vermont, on the 17th and 18th days of June.

The first day was fine and a large concourse of people assembled to witness the proceedings. The shearing took place in an open building on the grounds of the Addison County Agricultural Society. Eight vigorous young men were employed in the shearing, and their labor was cheered from time to time by the applause of the spectators, and occasional music by the Rutland Band, under the leadership of Mr. Farr.

The shearing commenced about ten A. M. The sheep brought on were in excellent order, and were deeply laden with wool. Thirty-eight Full-blood French Merino Ewes; nine Full-blood French Merino Bucks; and fifteen Half blood French and Spanish Merino Ewes, all yearling sheep of March last, were shorn, and the body and fleece of each sheep were weighed in presence and under the inspection of all the curious among the spectators. Below we give the number and weight of body and of wool of each sheep shorn:

Num.	Weight of body.	Fleece.	Num.	Weight of body.	Fleece.	Num.	Weight of body.	Fleece.
1	64½	18¼	14	65¾	15½	27	73½	20
2	66½	17½	15	70	15¼	28	64	16½
3	67	19½	16	82	17	29	81	19¾
4	93	18	17	81	18¾	30	92	17
5	57	17	18	81	15	31	77	16¼
6	74	16	19	73½	14¼	32	88	18½
7	66	18½	20	77	20½	33	123	22½
8	72	18¾	21	82	18	34	63	22
9	69	18¼	22	61	14¾	35	67½	18
10	66	15	23	63	15¼	36	86	17
11	66½	16¼	24	78	17¾	37	93	19¾
12	79	16¾	25	74	17½	38	85	17¾
13	75	15¼	26	91	19			

Full-blood French Merino Bucks.

1	87	19½	4	78	18	7	107	22½
2	99	19¼	5	106	17	8	89	18¾
3	101	21¾	6	77	18	9	105	20¾

Half-blood French and Spanish Ewes.

1	50	11¾	6	63	13½	11	50	13
2	60	13	7	58	13½	12	50	13¾
3	60	15	8	63	14	13	56	12¾
4	59	15	9	45	12⅜	14	51	11⅜
5	42	14	10	52	10¾	15	60	15½

The average weight of the body of the Full-blood Ewes was about 76 pounds; of fleece, 17 pounds 10 ounces.

The average weight of body of the Bucks was 94½ pounds; of fleece, 19 pounds 7 ounces. The average weight of Half-bloods was 55 pounds 15 ounces; of fleece 13 pounds 4½ ounces.

These facts, attested as they are by many witnesses, are worth volumes of speculation on the comparative worth of these sheep; and evince the right sort of enterprise in their breeding and management.

Mr. Bingham had advertised far and wide for competition in this shearing, but found no competitors. He may be justly placed at the head of the particular interest to which he has devoted himself, and is entitled to retain that position until some man can show himself in advance of him. It is understood that Mr. Bingham intends to keep up this festival, and is desirous at the next year to extend to his brethren in this department of agriculture the same offer that he made last year. It would add much to the interest of the Exhibition, if breeders would allow themselves to be stimulated to a brisk competition.

In connection with the shearing, Mr. Bingham invited all the owners of fine horses in this section to be present with their animals, and offered several premiums for the best which should be exhibited.

Accordingly, on the second day, a large number of the finest horses in this or any other country, assembled and were exhibited upon the track near the place of shearing. Two classes of premiums were established: one for speed merely, and the other for all points.

A Hambletonian horse of G. A. Austin received the premium offered for the best horse over six years old; a Black Hawk horse of Henry Turrill received the one for over four and under six years; a Black Hawk of Henry Farnsworth took the premium on colts; a gelding of Henry Turrill took the one on mares and geldings; and a span of chestnuts of Isaac Williamson took the premium on matched horses.

On the trial of speed, it had unfortunately come on to rain, so that the clay track was heavy and impeded somewhat the fleetness of the competitors. A horse of Fordyce Nash—Black Hawk—took the premium on fastest horses over six; a Black Hawk horse of Henry Turrill took the one under six and over four; and a Black Hawk of Ira Wright took the premium on colts. The matched horses came on to the number of five or six, and trotted to some extent, but owing to the rain, which had become heavy, the match was necessarily postponed without decision. The best time made was a mile in three minutes by the horse of Henry Turrill, of Shoreham. The horses were all green and were almost entirely without training for the track.

In the evening the exercises were rounded off by a very handsome ball at the Addison House, where the festivities were protracted to a late hour, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion.

On the whole, the Sheep Shearing of Mr. Bingham may be regarded as eminently successful, and its results worthy of the man and the interest to which he has devoted the best years of his life.

To the Editor—Sir: Supposing my connection with the Vermont State Agricultural Society might give some authority to the report of his shearing, Mr. Bingham requested me to be present and take minutes of the weights and examine into their correctness. The gentleman who attended to the weighing is a merchant of this place of good standing. I personally examined in the weighing of one-third or more of the sheep and fleeces and cheerfully certify that I believe entire reliance can be placed on the foregoing statistics.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. A. Beckwith.

Middlebury, Vt., June 17, 1856.

The Skirret is a garden vegetable, well spoken of in the Revue Horticole, but little known here. It belongs to the family of Umbellifers, and is a perennial plant, with bunches of fusiform, fleshy roots, from six to ten inches in length, and from three-fourths to one inch in diameter, somewhat crooked, of a russet color externally, the flesh being white. It is one of the richest alimentary roots; its flavor is slight, slightly resembling celery; is good fried and for soups. Its produce is *enormous*, and efforts are making to introduce it instead of the potato.—Horticulturist.

Home Manufactures.

We clip the annexed from the Deseret News, that we may call the attention of our readers to the value of the two articles named therein—Castor-Oil Beans and the Sunflower, both of which grow in California profusely, and can be turned to most important account. Already valuable experiments have been made with the fibers of the sunflower stalk in paper making, and for this reason we call attention to it, together with the Oil Bean, that our Ranchers having plenty of land may try the experiment:

THE WAY TO GET RID OF THE SUNFLOWER.

Editor of the Deseret News: In the absence of other material for our Soap Factory, and until a larger amount of Castor-Oil Beans can be raised, I have examined the seed of the Sunflower, and find it sufficiently oleaginous for the purpose of soap making.

Now, as the brethren are somewhat slack in obeying the counsel, to extirpate those noxious weeds, with only the prospective advantage of improved crops to reward the labor of so doing, perhaps the offer of immediate payment may stimulate some to this good work, and accordingly I engage to give a reasonable prince, in soap, for all the Sunflower seed delivered in this city, at my house, or that of br. Staine's, both on South Temple street.

The seed ought to be gathered now, as it contains more oil at this time, than it will do when it is fully ripe. You can probably suggest the best mode of collecting and separating the seed—the subsequent operations for extracting the oil I am familiar with.

By drawing attention to this subject, you will not only aid the cause of "home manufacture," but confer a real benefit upon those who have diligently sought to rid the land of weeds, &c., but whose labors in this respect, may prove unavailing, in consequence of the negligence of others.

Yours most respectfully, Wm. France.

Cultivation of the Sunflower.—The Irish Farmer's Gazette states that the cultivation of the sunflower as a field plant is taking place in many parts of Ireland, for the purpose of producing cheap poultry food and the production of oil. It requires but little care and attention, and the stalks, when burned for alkali, are reputed to yield ten per cent of potash; the green leaves, when dried and reduced to powder and mixed with bran, according to some French writers, are excellent food for cows, and greedily consumed by them. In Portugal the seeds are made into meal and bread, and in America they are roasted and substituted for coffee. But their chief value, in a commercial point of view, is in the great quantity of very pure oil which may be expressed from them, little inferior to olive, and suited for table use, burning in lamps, and for the manufacture of soap. The seeds are also greedily devoured by birds, and yield a cheap food for poultry, with the further advantage, it is said, of rendering the hens prolific; and the cake produced after expressing the oil is excellent for cattle feeding. It has been found to yield fifty bushels of seeds per statute acre, producing about fifty gallons of oil and fifteen hundred pounds of oil-cake.

Yellow Locust

A correspondent, says the Rural New Yorker, asks for information relative to the cultivation of the yellow locust. I often wonder that more attention is not paid to the subject, especially in those sections of the country where wood is scarce, or growing so. It is the most important as well as the most profitable wood that can be grown, and if any farmer would devote his waste land which is dry, to its growth, or put out from one to ten acres of it, according to the size of his farm, he would make a better investment than in anything else he could do.

Seventeen years ago, I set a row of trees along the top of a sliding bank, or side hill, which could not be cultivated. The whole time employed did not exceed two hours. The roots spread, and soon filled the hill to the bottom with thrifty young trees. Probably I could cut off from seventy-five to one hundred dollars' worth of posts, and in ten years, more than double that quantity, and this too upon land that otherwise would have been entirely unproductive.

The cultivation is simple, and once in the ground the roots remain for all time. Gather the pods this fall or in the spring from the trees, and get the seeds. Prepare the ground for your nursery as you would for onions or other roots, and when the danger of frost is over take your seeds and put them into a vessel, and pour hot water over them. After standing twenty-four hours, pour off the water, and pick out all that have swollen—perhaps one-third may be thus ready—plant them in rows about three feet apart, and three or four inches in the row. Pour water over those that remain as before, and go through with the same process. Keep the ground free from weeds, and the young trees will be fit to set out the next spring. Prepare the ground as for any other crop, if possible. Mark it out into squares of a rod, and set a tree at each angle. About the third year, run a furrow between each row of trees about ten inches deep. Keep the cattle out, and you will have a locust grove which will last as long as seed grows and water runs. An acre of locust, at twenty years from the seed, would yield not far from four hundred dollars, and the same or more every fifteen years after. As soon as the young trees get out of the way of the cattle, it will furnish very good pasturage. Let every farmer who has any waste places, set out as many yellow locusts as he can, and set them in all the vacant places in his wood lot. By doing so, he will soon find that he has a fine lot of very valuable timber growing, that has cost comparatively nothing.

The Manzanito.—The Manzanito tree is now in bloom. The beautiful white balls of the flower hang in clusters like festoons of the lilac, pleasing with order, and mingled in harmony with the surrounding green. We do think the manzanito (little apple), when in bloom, the most beautiful of all the evergreen shrubbery of the forest. The tree seldom grows over fifteen feet in hight, or twelve inches in circumference. It has rich, smooth, auburn colored bark, the leaves are a deep green, very abundant and of the size of the apple; the fruit also resembles a little apple (sweet), and is very useful in curing many diseases, such as diarrhea, chronic or otherwise. Many of the lower limbs of different manzanitos are bent down until they touch the ground, where the limb has invariably taken root and formed a new tree, as in the case of the banyan. From this fact we judge the tree will bear transplanting, and certainly could be raised from the seed. The manzanito is the most common of all evergreen shrubs in the mountains, and is more beautiful and certainly preferable to most of the exotics now imported from foreign lands.—[San Andreas Independent.

Merced County and its Agricultural Advantages.—As an agricultural county, that of Merced is unsurpassed in advantages derived from the fertile lands along the banks of the river. These, though not extensive, are rapidly advancing in value by the introduction of permanent improvements upon the ranches, and the introduction of all the appliances to successful farming. The bottom lands were early occupied by settlers, who have gradually improved them from year to year, until their value has increased ten-fold, not more from the improvements which have been consummated, than from the scarcity of arable land in the immediate vicinity. These lands become more extensive as they verge towards the outlet of the river, affording, where the rising of produce is incompatible, excellent pasture for stock. During the past summer, large herds were driven from the lower country for the benefit of the pasturage found at almost all seasons of the year, extending over the tract of country lying near the junction of the Merced and San Joaquin rivers. Similar locations for farmers, and equally rich in agricultural facilities, though not so extensive, are found along the lower portions of the Tuolumne, most of which, however, were long since taken up and improved. We learn, that throughout the county of Merced, more extensive crops of grain have been sown than in former years, the favorable season having brought into improvement a large quantity of land hitherto lying waste. The failure of the crops in other portions of the State the past year, did not reach the farms along the Merced. There is but little mining carried on in the county, notwithstanding the many locations highly favorable to those who might engage in it. All who have settled upon the river have heretofore found it preferable to improve the land rather than depend upon the uncertain remuneration of mining labor. We learn from the Mariposa Gazette that many of the farmers upon the Merced have from three hundred and fifty to four hundred acres of land sown with wheat and barley. The county is considered the granary where Mariposa and Fresno must derive a great portion of the grain for the supply of their flouring mills, while Tuolumne, with her few scattering acres of arable land, will find it "up hill" work to compete with her southern neighbor.

We are most glad to note the steady onward progress of this noble county, by the foregoing, from the Stockton Argus.

Mining and Farming in the Tulare Country.—The Stockton Argus says: Important discoveries in quartz mines have been made near White river, which are said to exceed in richness any heretofore known, south of Mariposa. As yet they have been but little worked—the parties owning them, contemplating erecting extensive quartz machinery in the Spring. Much interest is taken in the quartz veins that are found so numerous in this section of the country, and by those who are best acquainted with quartz mining, they are pronounced equal in extent and value to any other portion of the State. There is but little show of mining life observable on the rivers of the Tulare country—the miners being "few and far between."

The greater portion of those who have settled on the lands in the vicinity of Visalia, are largely engaged in the raising of stock, and farming. The population is rapidly increasing, by the accession of a steady immigration from the plains, nearly all of which, influenced by a fertile soil, level lands, good timber and healthy climate, are induced to make their homes in Tulare Valley. No portion of our State affords a greater quantity of unbroken pasturage, or an equal extent of soil, so well adapted to large crops of grain, as the range of country lying within the limits of the Tulare Valley. A large number of persons are constantly engaged in purchasing stock from various portions of the country, and by supplying the southern mining country, they realize paying profits. In connection with the trade in stock, they purchase large quantities of hides—of late a very important item of export. At Millerton, everything of a business nature had long since taken its exit, and nothing remained, but the beautiful mountain scenery which surrounds it, to render the place anything more than a rest by the wayside. The roads, beyond the Merced, are in an excellent condition.

Snow Slide.—The Old Mountaineer gives the following notice of a snow slide at Rough and Ready quartz mill, whereby loss of life occurred:

"Four men, engaged in blasting and raising quartz from the ledge, which is situated near the summit of the mountain, had built a cabin a short distance from the ledge, and were there passing the winter. The slide occured on a Sunday night. On Monday it continued storming so heavily that the summit of the mountain could not be discerned from the creek, where the quartz mill is situated. It shattered and carried away the quartz house and other structures connected with the mill. It also swept across the line of the railroad running from the ledge to the mill, and has doubtless destroyed the greater portion of the track. On Tuesday the weather cleared away, and persons on the creek being enabled to see the track of the slide, and to perceive the absence of the cabin, a number of men went up, and, after digging and clearing away the snow, during the whole of Tuesday night, on Wednesday discovered the four unfortunates, dead in their cabin. The slide had swept off the roof of the cabin and packed snow of many feet depth in and around the area formed by the logs. Three have died in their bunks, apparently by suffocation and without any struggle. The fourth lay on the floor, and seemed to have exerted himself with the strength of desperation in his dying moments."

The United States Agricultural Society met at Washington City (D. C.), on the 14th of January last. There was a larger attendance than ever before, twenty-eight State and Territorial agricultural boards and State societies being represented. Among the audience were President Pierce, and many Senators and Representatives. The President of the Society, Mr. Wilder, read the annual address, containing many practical suggestions, and showing the Society to be in a flourishing condition. It lasted three days, during which time a great deal of interesting business was transacted. At the close a most eloquent address was delivered, when the meeting adjourned.

Origin of the Ayrshire Cattle.—Some of the cattle from Holstein, shown at the great Paris Agricultural Exhibition, were mistaken for Ayrshires, so close was the resemblance in form, color, and general characteristics. The early connection of Scotland with Denmark seems to lead to the belief that the progenitors of this famous milking breed were originally brought from Denmark, and that the Holsteiners and the Ayrshires are of the same stock.—[Ex.

Trade of China and Japan with California.

From the position of California at the present time, there can be no doubt that she is to be the great highway for the trade, or large portions of it, between China, Japan, and all countries contiguous, as well as the islands of the sea, and the great marts of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c. This being the fact, it is a matter of moment that we should be made acquainted with all that relates to those countries, and for this reason we give the following sketch of the Japanese Empire from the Cologne Gazette, and believe it will be found of interest to our readers:

THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

Important Arrangements with the Netherlands---Has Japan been Opened to Foreign Commerce?---Vessels of War Ordered in Europe for the Japan Navy.

At long intervals we receive scanty intelligence from the singular but highly interesting imperial empire that lies before the eastern coast of Asia, "at the end of the world." We mentioned in No. 278 of this paper that the Siogun at Jeddo had called together the great dignitaries of his country in order to consult with them whether it was advisable to grant for the future to foreigners more extensive privileges than they had hitherto possessed. The meeting was held on the 22d of June of this year, and the question was so far decided that the harbors of Nangaski and Hakodadi were to be opened to all foreigners; they were permitted to run into these ports to repair their vessels and to establish coal depots, but not to remain longer than was indispensably necessary. Without special permission no foreigner can go into the interior. As regards the commercial question—which is the principal and most important point—nothing was decided. Consequently, *with the exception of the Dutch and Chinese, all other nations are now, as before, excluded from commercial intercourse with Japan.*

That this exclusiveness cannot be maintained much longer is no more to be doubted than the fact that the emperor had good cause to distrust foreigners.

Until the sixteenth century, the East Asiatic Island Empire was open to all sea-faring nations on the most liberal conditions; there they could trade more freely than in the West India islands or in the American colonies, from which every European maritime power excluded the others; the Japanese themselves went with their trading vessels as far as into the gulf of Bengal. The restrictions first began when the Europeans abused the right of hospitality extended to them, and filled the country with civil war. Since, now, almost 250 years, Japan has shut its gates, and only to the two above named nations has she kept open a narrow entering door on one of the southern islands.

Since then she has enjoyed uninterrupted quiet and risen in wealth and civilization in her own peculiar way. The Japanese are among all Asiatics of Mongolian race, by far the most gifted people, brave and bold, inventive, in a high degree intelligent and industrious, and by far not so full of conceit as the Chinese. As they have at all times read Dutch books, they have remained in a certain connection with the affairs and relations of the rest of the world, and it would be on our part very assuming, to apply to these highly cultured Asiatics the name of barbarians.

Since the Pacific Ocean has become the highway for European and American vessels, Japan has got a new position on the globe; it gets constantly in contact with foreigners, and is unable to keep them at distance. The Emperor has to come to accommodation with these unwelcome guests, whether willing or unwilling, and if he is not willing they resort to force. Since the commencement of this century they have left him no rest, and he has found himself compelled at least to enter into negotiations with them.

More than twelve years ago (in Feb. 1844), the King of the Netherlands addressed a letter to the Emperor, in which the danger was pointed at to which Japan would expose herself if she persisted in this rigid exclusiveness; at a time when steamers were plowing the ocean it could not be carried through. The King of Holland very properly observed: "The nation, which at this period of general approximation and intercourse, shall attempt to isolate itself, will get into enmity and trouble with many. When old laws, by being rigidly enforced, give rise to disturbances of the peace, then reason dictates their modification and amelioration. This, mighty Emperor, is then also our friendly advice: Moderate, temper, soften the rigor of the law against intercourse with foreigners, that happy Japan may not be laid waste by war. We give your Majesty this advice with the best intention, free from any selfish state interest. We hope that the wisdom of the government of Japan may lead to the conviction that peace can only be preserved by friendly relations, and these only be brought into existence by commercial intercourse."

This admonition of the King of Holland was well meant, and has, in the progress of time, been fully justified. Japan, through the pressure of circumstances, has seen herself obliged to conclude treaties with several maritime powers, but she evidently commits an error when she stops half way. She makes her concessions reluctantly. From her whole proceeding it is manifest that as yet she sees in every foreigner an enemy; and certainly the conduct of Europeans and Americans in Asia is not calculated to remove the old apprehensions. The wicked opium war stares her still in the face.

As for the rest, as it appears to us, the hopes which are entertained as to the advantages that would be gained by a free commerce with Japan, they are greatly exaggerated. The people are so peculiar in manners and mode of living, in their dresses and customs—they have attained such a high degree of technical excellence and dexterity—that they would not be great purchasers of European manufactures. The West would have to pay for Japan articles of export exclusively in gold or silver, and to the abstraction from Europe to India and China of silver, that to Japan would be added. These three countries have no changing fashions of dress; the people as regards their wants and their views are less changeful than the western nations, and in many branches of industry they are greatly our superiors. This causes or sets certain limits to the sale or disposal of our manufactured wares.

The Americans were decidedly in error when they declared that the treaty of Kanagawa, concluded March 18, 1854, *was in reality a commercial treaty?* Japan granted the two ports of Simoda and Hakodadi as harbors for the admittance of American vessels that they may there supply themselves with wood, water, coal, provisions and other necessaries "so far as the Japanese are in possession of them."

The Japan officials, for free intercourse with private persons is everywhere excluded, hand over to the captain of vessels a price current of the articles which they can furnish (or are willing to furnish) the payment has to be made in gold or silver. Article five declares that shipwrecked sailors and other citizens of the United States, who remain temporarily in Hakodadi or Simoda, shall by no means be subject to the restraints and confinement like the Dutch and Chinese in Nangaski, but they are to be allowed to walk about in Simoda wherever they please, within a circuit of seven Japanese miles. According to article seven, the vessels of the United States are allowed to exchange gold and silver coins and wares for other wares "under orders which the government of Japan will issue for that purpose."

It is evident from the tenor of this treaty that all is at the pleasure of the government of Japan. It also prohibits the export of the precious metals. And, according to the eighth article, the Americans obtain all they require, alone and exclusively through the officials appointed by the government, who have of course to follow the orders which they receive from Jeddo. *They let the Americans have of provisions what they require, &c., but take no foreign wares but only gold and silver in payment, which by no means answers the purpose of the Americans.* To a right of domicil or settlement the latter have no claim, and all attempts by commercial houses to establish in either of the two ports offices for trade have failed.

We can only give very limited faith to the reports of the Americans about ill treatment which they say they have suffered in Japan; their reports are always one sided and evidently not impartial. We have the express testimony of Mr. Levyssohn, who was director at Decima of the Dutch commerce. (Bladen over Japan, &c., by J. H. Levyssohn, 1852.) He declares these assertions not to be true, and cites instances in which the shipwrecked had been treated on the part of the Japanese authorities with great consideration. Vessels in distress had never been plundered, nor their crews murdered—they were, on the contrary, "most nobly treated and supplied gratuitously with all they stood in need of." Just about a year ago, these came to Simoda, one after another, twelve American whalers, *where they acted in that assuming manner that excited so much opposition to the Americans. They attempted to dictate to the Japanese authorities—got into collision with them—took forcibly what they wanted—paid in cash according to their own price current, and shot down several Japanese.* Then they went off. Under such circumcumstances it is no wonder, and no one can be surprised, that the Japanese authorities would grant no favors to American merchants. The government put a strict construction on the treaty of Kanagawa. When Doty, a merchant from San Francisco, came to Simoda in the ship Caroline Foote, in order to open a commercial home there, and to keep the necessary articles for vessels ready for whalers, he was sent off; and the same happened to him at Hakodadi. The authorities referred to the treaty. Commodore Perry had expressly admitted that no American had a right to enter any Japanese building unless he had previously obtained an express permission to that effect. These Japanese have, therefore, the right on their side whenever they grant such a permission or withhold it. Whether, in the latter case, they always act wisely or prudently, is another question. As for the rest, Japan has never given cause to another nation for well founded complaints. It is a sovereign country, and no one has a right to complain if it wants nothing to do with other countries. That the hitherto existing position of Japan towards the modern world's intercourse is a wrong one, and one that cannot be sustained much longer, we readily admit. But who can blame the Siogun, if, after the experience of years in India and China, and which he has now himself had with the Americans, he is shy, and only proceeds step by step? When in the year 1853, the Russian Admiral Putiatin delivered a letter from Chancellor Nesselrode to the State Council of the great empire. Rippon, he was answered: "The imperial government intended to open the ports of the empire; yet it would require some time to make the necessary preparations." They were aware that the foreign nations desired to communicate with the people of Japan, and the people of Japan also on their part desired to trade with them. They had therefore determined to enter into commercial relations with all nations, and already could such vessels as had suffered injury or stood in need of water and wood, enter any of the ports.

Soon after that, appeared the American expedition, with its ill concealed threats, and immediately the government of Japan became again distrustful. It will evidently proceed by steps, in order, as it says, to be sufficiently prepared to be able to meet the new relations. For, by throwing open the empire to the foreign commerce, a new state of things will spring into existence—and if European states are in the habit of tarrying and delaying a long time before they undertake thorough changes that effect the whole organism of the state, no censure can fall upon an Asiatic empire that for 250 years depended solely on itself, if it goes cautiously to work.

We have reason to think that Japan somewhat understands her new position. She concludes treaties with everybody, first with similar cautions as are contained in the treaty with America—only with the old and tried Dutch friend she comes out more frankly. After the Americans came the English. Admiral Sir James Stirling negotiated, in September, 1854, at Nangasaki, with the plenipotentiaries Mezi no Ekek fo Kami and Negai Evan Ocho, and concluded with them 14th October, the treaty that was confirmed or ratified 9th October, 1855, by his Imperial Majesty. *According to it "trading of any sort" between the English and Japanese is excluded.*

It is stipulated that the two seaports, Simoda and Hakodadi shall be open to British vessels for the purpose of repairing them and taking in water, provisions and other supplies, that are absolutely necessary. Other seaports are only open to shipwrecked vessels or to such as have been disabled by storm and bad weather. All English vessels must submit to the laws of Japan. As soon as the officers do not conform to them the harbors shall again be shut, but only so long as the breaking of the law shall be sanctioned by the English government. Other Englishmen who commit similar offences shall be punished by the officers. In both of these harbors the English enjoy the same privileges that are granted to the most favored nations; yet the ordinance does not apply to the privileges granted to the Dutch and the Chinese. Vessels that lie at anchor must conform to the directions of the Japanese authorities; they are not to shoot with firearms; they must not send off boats nor throw out the lead, nor make or take soundings; they must put no crew on shore, and in general carry on no trade with the inhabitants.

Working men and materials are furnished here at a tariff on which the parties have agreed. English vessels of war may enter the harbors, but only in case of urgent necessity, of which they have to inform and give evidence to the imperial authorities. The treaty stipulates that for the future all negotiations and discussions shall be carried on in the English language, after the Japanese shall have had time to understand it the-

roughly. Finally, a burial ground, surrounded by a stone wall, is granted to the British subjects on the Island Madsume.

It will be seen how carefully here, also, everything is fortified and guarded by clauses; whilst the government of Japan has of late granted to the Dutch important privileges. "According to a preliminary agreement" they are not in (for the) future confined or limited to the Island Decima, but may have free intercourse in the town of Nangasaki and its vicinity. The whole, although small Island of Decima, has been for the future wholly assigned to them. Now they can make use of the island as an entrepot, and there deposit their goods without examination or payment of duty on them. The keys to the gates and the depot magazines are left with and kept by the Dutch commercial supervisor. Duty is only paid on the wares after they are brought into Nangasaki. As to the rest, the commerce (for the present) with the Hollanders remains on the old footing—it is accordingly not free for private individuals. But from now on, free public religious worship and burial is granted to the Dutch. They are allowed free communication with other vessels that arrive in the harbor or leave it. Until a definite treaty, the conclusion of which is in prospect, this preliminary agreement will remain in force.

But the government of Japan understands how and when to make distinctions. Towards the Americans and English it is still further coy and shy, while it makes valuable concessions to its old acquaintances the Netherlanders. It begins with them, in order to get over the old exclusiveness, because it knows that it has no cause to apprehend any infringement or injury from Holland.

We would, in concluding, draw the attention of our readers to some circumstances that are little known, or not yet sufficiently regarded, which we consider as very significant of events, that the womb of time, sooner or later, may bring forth.

After, on the part of the Netherlanders, the negotiations in respect to the preliminary agreement had been settled, and all matters with the government of Japan had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion—*the latter requested Captain Peels Ryken and three other officers to remain in the country, and to give instruction to the Japanese in matters appertaining to naval affairs. And to Commandant Fabius, who returned to Europe, it gave orders amounting to two and a half millions of dollars, for getting up a Japanese fleet of war, which is to be entirely upon a European footing.* It allows to be built in private Dutch docks four steam screw corvettes, which it places under the command of a Dutch officer, educated in a Dutch naval school, who will deliver these vessels in 1857, in Japan. Since 1855 it has taken into its service a number of Dutch mariners of various grades, in order to qualify Japanese sailors for active service. Now it is well known that of all the Asiatic races the Japanese are by far the best sailors. Their islands are surrounded by dangerous cliffs, and on the globe there is not a sea that is more visited by storms than the sea of Japan. But the Japanese are not only intrepid and brave, but highly intelligent and perfectly capable of appropriating to themselves all the improvements in European nautical matters, and in our gunnery. They go to work differently from the conceited Chinese, since they adopt that wherein the strength and superiority of foreigners lies. With a well manned fleet of war steamers, they might remain masters in their own house. By these outfits and equipments they evidently understand or mean the "preparations" they have to make before they can throw open the gates of their country to foreign commerce. And we cannot but approve their course.

What New York and the Eastern States Say of Repudiation.

As this question most materially affects the reputation and interests of all the citizens of the State, and as the Farmers, Manufacturers and Mechanics form the largest class and the heaviest tax payers, we feel it a duty to lay before them the opinions expressed abroad relative to this subject. Of course in publishing the article below (which is from the N. Y. Herald of the 21st of January) we do not by any means agree to or indorse all its sentiments; but we publish it entire to show how injuriously such an article must affect our State, deterring as it must, many who would otherwise become citizens. To this is added similar censure by the leading presses at the East. We the more deeply regret these fatal measures to our State's name and credit, for the only hope of permanent prosperity lies in an increase of population, and this we cannot expect to any extent while her reputation stands so low abroad, unless we send facts there broadcast, to counteract these reports.

Gov. Johnson's letter to Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, relative to the payment of the interest of the bonds in January last, and his opposition to repudiation, were favorable, and we believe that the debt will be eventually paid.

But the Governor's good opinion of the Treasury and its condition to pay the July bonds, will be only the cause for another attack upon us, when this mail carries the news of our officials' delinquencies. The article we now copy seems to have prophecied more was in progress.

We have often published facts, to show that the press at the East publish articles that tend to hinder emigration from thence, and seem gladly to do so; and rarely if ever laud our State. This of course is their policy, but California must defend herself, and must take measures to make known her vast resources, so vast that by two or three years' wise legislation and good government, she can not only *pay* the repudiated debt, as she ought to do, but be *free from Eastern goods*, and free from debt, also.

Here follows the article from the N. Y. Herald:

REPUDIATION IN CALIFORNIA.

The judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of California, declaring the act for the construction of a wagonroad across the Sierra Nevada null and void, as being in contravention of the constitutional provision prohibiting the contraction of any debt over $300,000 without an appeal to the people, is we take it, only second to the establishment of the Vigilance Committee, in historical importance. The effect of the judgment is to leave creditors of the State for an amount exceeding $2,700,000 absolutely without recourse, and to inflict upon the State credit a blow which will be felt for years. It is of course competent to the people and Legislature of California to repair the mischief by passing a new remedial act, assuming the debt, and having the same ratified by the people; and this, if they have either prudence or honor, they will make haste to do. But, with all their haste, time must elapse before such an act can be passed and ratified; and meanwhile the claims of the creditors will be exposed to all the contingencies of their precarious position. The people of California, like the people of Mississippi, may come to think it convenient to pay off their debt without putting their hands in their pocket. New flaws may be discovered in the character of the debt, and ingenious lawyers may show that it may be repudiated without shame. Questions may arise as to the disposal of the money obtained from the creditors, and it may be shown that the State was not the only recipient or beneficiary thereof. We have seen such things before, and there is no reason why we should not see them again.

If the question could be settled in half an hour by the merchants of San Francisco, no doubt the creditors would not suffer even in imagination for a single day. But the high-minded men over whom General McDougal presided are a very small item in the population of the State. Their views are not certain to be those of the poor farmers, and miners, and fishermen and vagrants who will be called upon to vote the ratification of a remedial act.

In our opinion, a just Providence is punishing California for the faults of her people. In the days of their prosperity, when human labor and energy commanded higher rewards than they ever obtained before or since, the Californians forgot what they owed to themselves and to us. They disregarded the obligations of the citizen, and left their government in the hands of whatever vagabonds chose to usurp it. Like all other faults, this one is now working out its own punishment. The whole State has only been snatched from universal chaos and anarchy by a revolutionary movement, and a deliberate, though necessary violation of the law by the first men in the country. But this perilous experiment did not exhaust the measure of retribution. Now comes, —worse almost than Revolution—Repudiation; and California exhibits to the world not only a people whose virtue is shown in their contempt of law, but a people among whom it is justice and honor to defraud honest creditors of their due.

We say it is a judgment—a righteous judgment. California may make what amends she can, and pay principal and interest at some future day. But she cannot wipe the stain from her annals. She cannot obliberate from men's memories the damning fact that her people are so unfit to exercise the duty of self-government that they elect magistrates who violate the laws, and who use the high and honorable name of the State, by the authority of the people, for the purpose of swindling the public. These are things which are remembered. For a generation, at least, the Californians will lie under a stigma and reproach. Men will be shy of them, and cool to them. Not that they have shown themselves any more dishonest or less honorable than their neighbors, but because they have given evidence of so little sagacity, and so much recklessness that one never can be certain that their elected agents are not professional knaves. What has been done, may be repeated. Future creditors of California can never be certain that the parties with whom they contract—however high their office and large their esteem in their State—are not violating the law and defrauding their constituents and their creditors together.

Death of Father Mathew.

FATHER MATHEW, the renowned Apostle of Temperance, died at Cork, on the 9th of December. His career has been remarkable, and his influence among his countrymen in Great Britain and America will long be felt. Theobald Mathew was born in Thomastown, Ireland, Oct. 10, 1790. He was left an orphan at an early age, adopted by an aunt and educated in Kilkenny Academy and at Maynooth. He was ordained to the priesthood at Dublin, having previously entered upon his philanthropic labors among the poor. The curse of whisky, brought so fearfully to his notice among these wretched people, roused him to unwonted enthusiasm, and he determined upon a crusade against the demon of Alcohol. Adopting the principle of total abstinence, he commenced a series of meetings, and soon awakened the latent enthusiasm of the Irish nature to his assistance, meeting with a success beyond the wildest hopes. He traveled from town to town through all the Island. His spotless fame preceded him, and his progress was one triumphal march. The authorities unbent their dignity to do him honor, and the people followed and crowded around him with adoration. He administered the pledge to thousands at a time; at Nenagh to twenty thousand in one day; at Galway a hundred thousand in two days; between Galway and Loughrea to nearly two hundred thousand. From Ireland he went to England, where even the phlegmatic Saxons were infected with a corresponding enthusiasm. Thence he came to the United States, where to shake hands with the Apostle of Temperance and receive his medal with a pledge of total abstinence was the highest ambition of every worthy son and daughter of the Emerald Isle. His warm reception and gratifying success in this country are well remembered. Through all this Herculean labor he never amassed a cent for himself, but was constantly in a state of personal poverty. When he began his good work his brother was the proprietor of a large distillery. He supported Theobald until his wonderful success had ruined the distillery, and reduced the owner to bankruptcy. To meet the wants of the good Samaritan, the British Government settled an annuity of £300 upon him, which sum was just sufficient to pay the premium of an insurance policy held by his creditors as security for their claims. Since his return to Ireland, the weight of years and the exertions of long labor have compelled his partial withdrawal from public life, and his name has been less prominently before the public. In personal address Father Mathew was courteous, benevolent and winning in the highest degree. The news of his death will be received with profound regret by every true friend of man throughout the world.

[N. Y. Tribune.

TRUE HOSPITALITY.—I pray you, oh, excellent wife, cumber not yourself and me to get a curiously rich dinner for this man or woman who has alighted at our gates; nor a bedchamber made at too great a cost; these things, if they are curious in them, they can get for a few shillings in any village; but rather let the stranger see, if he will, in your looks, accents and behavior, your heart and earnestness, your thought and will, which he cannot buy at any price in any city, and which he may well travel twenty miles, and dine sparely and sleep hardly, to behold. Let not the emphasis of hospitality lie in bed and board; but let truth, and love, and honor, and courtesy, flow in all thy deeds.—[Emerson.

ENGLISH FEELING TOWARDS THE UNITED STATES.—The more festive scenes we have, like the following, the better it would be for the country:

At a dinner of the New England Society, in New York, on Forefathers' Day, Mr. Fillmore, one of the editors of the London Times, made a speech which is thus reported:

"He noticed the cordiality of his reception, and proceeded to remark that much had been heard of the original settlement of this group of States. The opinion had been indulged that the crew of the Mayflower were isolated among the people from whom they departed; but he was sure they left behind them a mass of sentiment corresponding with that which went with them. When we are told that they were driven hither by persecution, it is true; but when it is said that the sentiment of England concurred in the act of expulsion, do not believe it. The feeling they left behind was one of hope—was one of exultation when they succeeded. (Cheers.) The good feeling of England had always been on the side of the Pilgrims. If you are told, said, the speaker, that England wishes to see you divided, dissevered and broken, do not believe it. We do not believe that one star of your constellation will ever be torn from your flag. (Enthusiastic applause.) The two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are destined to be the civilizers and conquerors of the world. You, by your railroads, urge your way to the West; we go to the Indies and the East, and together we shall encircle the world, till John and Jonathan meet under the walls of the Chinese Empire." (Vociferous cheering and nine cheers for Old England and New.)

SKATING.—We have not heard of any associations having been formed in our vicinity for this healthful and pleasurable exercise. The Albanians having got their ice bridge, go it strong on sleighs, and a few of the descendants of the old Dutch settlers, take a little walk—they are too heavy to run—on the Hudson River; but the Philadelphians appear to take the most delight in traveling on cold iron. In fact, they beat our boys and gals, all Wall street to a China orange. So says Porter's (N. Y.) Spirit, and hear what they say about skating in the Philadelphia Ledger:

"The river is frozen over to the depth of about four or five inches. Its surface, for miles, is as smooth as glass, not a break or rough spot to be found—the only interruption being the places where the ice-men are operating, busily filling their houses. This interferes but little with the skaters. They have a continuous surface for their sport from Fairmont to Columbia bridge, and, on Saturday, there were great numbers of persons on the river, enjoying the fun. The Skaters' Club, with their safety apparatus, were there, and planted staffs with flags of caution at all the spots deemed dangerous to skate upon. They have a complete set of apparatus, consisting of ladders, reels with ropes, inflated life-preserves, and go to a great deal of trouble to guard the incautious from danger. The ice seems to have been made quickly and solidly, and there is a present prospect of a good supply."

A SAILOR being asked how he liked his bride, is reported to have remarked—

"Why, d'ye see, I took her to be only half of me, as the parson says, but dash me if she isn't twice as much as I; I'm only a tar—but she's a tar-tar!"

A LADY asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers. "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother of the weeds, but only step-mother of the flowers."

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good —to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4 tf

HORTICULTURAL.

Commercial Nursery,

Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.

THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the

FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY

the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 and 1857,

that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

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Apples, 80 best varieties;
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Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

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Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

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A. DELMAS,.....PROPRIETOR.

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THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

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Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

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In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

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All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

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San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited free.

BILLS SENT OUT.—We are now sending out bills to those subscribers who reside at a distance, and on whom we cannot make a personal call. We hope we shall have a cheerful and prompt response, for although the sums in each case may be small, yet the aggregate is large, and that aid will give wings to our thought and strength for more labor.

Such dues can be sent to our principal office at San Francisco, either by Express or Mail.

Buy your Trees of Regular Nurserymen.

A good price for a good article we have always found to be the best and wisest purchase, and we have always advocated the doctrine of buying only the best articles, in every department of Agriculture, especially—the best implements of all kinds, the best seeds of all kinds, and the best trees, plants and shrubs of all kinds—we know we can prove that, in this matter, they are always the cheapest.

Every experienced farmer and gardener will say that a *cheap* implement is soon out of order, is cared for less, and is soonest worn out and laid aside. Cheap, common seeds are less reliable; more are planted upon the same space, on account of the doubt of their value; less care given to their culture, and the result will be—*half a crop.* And it is worse with trees, plants and shrubs. Because they are cheap, they are little regarded; they lay exposed longer; less regard is paid to planting them properly; little or no care given afterwards, for the very reason that they cost but little—and the result must be: neglected, they soon perish, and the effort to obtain an orchard, garden, or a beautiful home, is lost, from the foolish idea of purchasing such a mass of worthless trash, as is so often crowded upon our market, at auction, to the great injury of the regular nurseryman, gardener, or florist, and to the purchaser also.

We are led to these remarks from the fact that we see such immense quantities of what we term trash, thrown upon the market, to be sold for what it will bring, we wonder that men of any experience will become purchasers at even any price. A little reflection, and a little figuring, would show them that such purchases cost them, upon an average, double the price of a wise purchase of a regular nurseryman, at full prices.

Recently a very large lot of fruit trees was sent to San Francisco (a part went to Sacramento), for sale; it was during the coldest weather of the season and they were badly frozen, besides being otherwise much exposed; they were several weeks exposed to the frost, and to the light and air, thus drying the best fibrous roots. These frozen trees have been all sold (or nearly so) and scattered over the country, and must result in loss and disappointment to the purchasers, and thus must result unfavorably to many, for it not only involves a loss of the amount paid, but all the cost attending the transportation and planting of them; and when they fail, as most of them must, then the loss causes the purchaser to be discouraged in such efforts, and thus the whole State is injured—for these are enterprises that are not for a day. Orchards and vineyards are the permanent capital of the State.

We noticed also large shipments of Grape Cuttings from Los Angeles, preparing to be sold at auction, to the highest bidder. We ascertained that many thousands are thus sent, and we know of parties that were unwilling to take them and pay freight; now, these will be sold, *if they can*—somebody will buy them, because they are cheap—and as Mrs. Toodles says, "it is so handy to have them in the house." And we suppose, poor as they are and cheap as they may sell, they will find purchasers that would not go and give a good Nurseryman a dollar for a good vine, and yet spend ten or twenty dollars for a lot of cuttings that are worthless, and then spend twenty and forty dollars to *half set them out*—and after waiting two or three years dig them up (*i. e.* if any lived), and say it was a miserable country and nothing will grow in it; whereas, *half* that amount expended with a Nurseryman of good standing would result in a crop the second year.

By these remarks we do not decry *all* auction sales; but we *do* believe that an experienced Nurseryman—one that has been educated at the business (and we hold none others should undertake it), will always find a ready sale for all he can raise. It is, for the most part, mixed lots, refuse stock, or worthless stock that is thus thrown upon the market—except in cases of "Executors' sales," closing up business, or those regular sales of Imported stocks, or Floral gems, which are the result of a legitimate trade.

We most heartily wish to see all regular nurserymen, seedsmen and florists succeed and prosper in a business, the tendency of which is to make the country more beautiful and prosperous, and to give employment to the greatest possible number; but, at the same time, we have but little sympathy for those who rush into a business of any kind without experience, and find, after a time, that they can only escape ruin by destroying the legitimate trader. The experience of past years shows that whatever promises well everybody rushes into, whether they have experience or not, and it is this spirit that has materially injured and overdone the agricultural interest in all its departments.

In the first days of the plow, barley brought a high figure, and everybody raised barley. Next, potatoes, and everybody changed to potatoes. Next came the "onion fever," and it was all onions. Wheat came next in turn, and the wheat fever raged. Now, orchards and nurseries. Each in their turn drew men from every profession and business, and, necessarily, many, from want of knowledge and experience, were wrecked.

We hope ere long to note a change that shall betoken a regular and steady attention to each branch of the great agricultural interest, that all excesses will be done away, and all unite and give to the regular nurseryman and business man a liberal and generous support, for it will most assuredly be found that mostly all other purchases result in losses.

Free Distribution of Seeds &c.—Want of Courtesy.

The position we hold as a public journalist and connected with the science of agriculture, that we profess to love and foster, requires that we should always watch and guard it from that which would have a tendency to injure or retard it, so far as our humble abilities will allow. For this reason we feel called upon to speak upon a subject which has been a theme of remark and the cause of complaint both here in California and at the East.

It has been the custom of the government of the Patent Office at Washington to forward to the State Society of California liberal parcels of seed and many volumes of Patent Office Reports for free distribution. These have been distributed by the Society in a liberal manner, with a request that some report of the success of the seeds might be made to the society, so that a due return could be made again to the Patent Office as the society desired; but we regret most sincerely that very little attention has ever been given to this request, or any regard paid, however much good would have resulted from such reports. We would try to believe that it was from want of reflection that this neglect arose; but when we remember that we have the records of three years, during which time more than five hundred volumes have been distributed, and more than three thousand parcels of seeds, all gratuitously, and yet up to the present time not a dozen returns have been made to the society, we cannot but feel that it was a neglect, in fact a want of courtesy that should not occur in such cases.

We would refer to another circumstance of a similar character. It will be recollected by the readers of the FARMER, that last spring we advertised the generous offer of Messrs. Green, Heath & Allen, tobacco merchants, of San Francisco, who made the offer of packets of the very finest quality of Virginia tobacco seed, to be sent free of charge to any parties desiring to plant it, only asking in return a report of its success. The same gentlemen sent a quantity to the State Society for distribution. The amount thus distributed was, we believe, nearly one thousand packages; and for all this liberality, we regret to say, scarcely a return was made. Surely this is not right. It is poor encouragement for any one thus to labor. It was due to them for their liberality that returns should be made. We sincerely hope these remarks will be justly understood, for it is not our intention to rebuke, but to remind those who have been the recipients in this manner of new and valuable seeds, that such neglect hinders the progress of the cause generally. We hope a better attention will be given to this subject in future. We endeavored to note every return which was made last year of such seeds, through our columns, and shall always be happy to do so for the general good.

Great Value of the Late Rains to Farmers.

ALTHOUGH it is impossible to estimate the value of the late rains in dollars and cents; yet there is a gain in dollars and cents to the farming interest that will be felt in a pecuniary way to the great good of the country generally. We may see showy paragraphs in the newspapers of *great freshets, destruction of bridges*, &c.—for losses must always follow such events—but there is no loss without some gain; and we now call attention to the following facts. This is a paragraph worth making:

The present rains have extended far and wide, covering many counties where the heaviest crops of grain are planted, and it is not too much to say that it will *increase the present year's crop on an average of* FIVE BUSHELS TO THE ACRE, and this will increase the crops of the State more than *one million bushels of grain.*

The value of the rains to the vineyards, orchards and gardens will be an equal amount—and we could make a paragraph like this and put it in capital letters:

IMMENSE BENEFIT BY THE FRESHET!
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS GAIN!

For the increased crops of the present year will vastly exceed even this large sum, and while we deeply regret the loss caused to the hardy miner, the industrious mechanic, the merchant and trader, we do hope the great general blessing which heaven has sent will not be forgotten.

We might add as a still more cheering fact that this change of season from former years of drought to one of a genial, humid atmosphere, which gives luxuriance to the earth, brings with it also a greater degree of *general health*, as well prosperity, so that amid smaller losses and calamities, we may see and appreciate the greater and more important benefits conferred.

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS.—We have been under many obligations of late to the Pacific Express Company for up-river exchanges, and especially to their House in New York, for forwarding with dispatch valuable parcels. We have never had parcels come with more promptness than those of the last two steamers.

TO ADVERTISERS!—Those who wish to make their business known quickly, please examine our columns and see the class of advertisers. We have all No. 1 Houses. Our journal will place you prominently before the public.

A Voice from the Vineyard of Ohio.

WITH great pleasure we lay before our readers the annexed letter from N. Longworth, Esq., the pioneer wine manufacturer of the United States; it is one of great interest to those who are engaged in the cultivation of the Vine in California, and demands of them a careful notice and an examination of the opinions advanced by Mr. Longworth. The first paragraph of the letter alludes to the statement we made in November last (date alluded to); the quotations he makes were only parts of sentences. We spoke of the *general success* attending the cultivation of the strawberry, and in speaking of that success we did not mean to say that three and a half inches in size was the maximum size, by any means, for we say *some larger.* We know very well if we had said we have them 6, 7 and 7½ inches, it would appear so incredulous that they would ridicule it, and yet fruit of even this enormous size has been raised in California; and we look forward to the time when a common sized hen's egg will be the standard size.

The history of the strawberry, or the notice of the two varieties named by Mr. Longworth, we gave in a late number, the McAvoy's Superior and the Longworth Prolific; and we repeat here, they are indeed valuable accessions to this fruit and do honor to the veteran pomologist, and we believe we shall show him, or report to him, some specimens of these varieties this season, that will even astonish him.

Mr. Longworth's opinion relative to our climate for the cultivation of the Grape, is of great value; his experience is a good guide book. The red Framona we imported in '53, but unfortunately lost it; the Grapes from Mr. Keller, of Los Angeles, shown in Ohio, will speak for California now, and we have the *proof* that we can beat the world in this department.

Mr. L.'s opinion as to the origin of our Grape, coincides with our own expressed in '52 and '53, that it was originally introduced into California by the early Padres, and the different kinds of the Grape we see now, the variation in the California Grape, results from its having been reproduced from seed, and probably unknowingly; it would be a matter of great interest could we trace the history of the Grape back to the first introduction of it. We shall be thankful for every fact given us.

We return thanks to our venerable and honored friend Longworth, and hope his life will be long spared to our country. We hope he will live to pay a visit to the California vineyards upon the Pacific Railroad, and be one of the honored guests on that great occasion:

CINCINNATI (Ohio), January 3, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: I was surprised by an editorial in your FARMER of the 28th November. I have supposed you were ahead of, not only our backwoods, but all the world in the size of your fruits. You say "the success of strawberry culture in California is perfectly astoning, and must puzzle *old* pomologists." It even puzzles me, though I do not claim the title of "*old*," being only seventy-four years of age. I raised seed by impregnating a fine pistillate plant by a large fruited, but not abundant bearing hermaphrodite. Among the seedlings are two, superior to the rest. One, the Longworth Prolific, a hermaphrodite, and is the only one I have ever seen that bears a full crop of large, perfect fruit. It belongs to a rare class. There are occasional blossoms that are pure pistillates. The other, is McAvoy's Superior, a pistillate. Fruit of both is of fine quality, and large size. We have berries, instead of the size you name, of the largest—"three and a half inches, and some larger, and without a parallel case in the world"—we say, five and a half inches, and some larger, of the above seedlings. Your climate is suited to cultivate the best table grapes of Europe.

I have wasted large sums of money, and tried more than one hundred kinds of foreign grapes, and only found one suited to our climate. It is a small grape, and small bunches, but a fine table grape, and is one of the best wine grapes of Germany: The red Framena. As an evidence of what your grapes are, I this fall received a box from Mr. Matthew Keller, of Los Angeles, containing four clusters, that weighed about seven pounds each.

We cultivate in the open ground, native grapes only, and never had a bunch to weigh over twenty-four ounces. Those sent me by Mr. Keller, I deem not a native with you, but from Europe. Yours, respectfully,

N. LONGWORTH.

New Article of Fuel.

A writer from Sandwich, Illinois, in the Boston Cultivator, furnishes the following:

Among the novel transactions of this fast age, is the use of "corn in the ear" for fuel. Some of the prairie farmers of this vicinity are actually burning corn, as a matter of economy, for warming their houses. It may strike some of the eastern farmers with horror—the idea of using one of the great bread-staples in place of wood or coal, but such is the fact. Corn-cobs have long been used for fuel, and for summer use they make excellent and quick fires, but corn makes a more lasting and hotter fire, throwing off a greater degree of heat on account of the oleaginous element which it contains.

Corn, then, has inaugurated for itself in the "Sucker State" a new use; the hearth-stone is cheered and enlivened by its heat-imparting qualities. Merriment, not that kind produced by the "worm in the still," but social merriment, is now a new offering of its already manifold uses; the family is not only fed from its farinaceous properties, but is also *warmed.* We recline upon its husks, which form a bed that the Emperor Nicholas might court, and we extract from it a fluid for our lamps, while its use for fuel, as figures will show, is cheaper than wood or coal. Wood and coal at the door cost $6 50 per cord, or $6 50 per ton. Corn, seventy-five pounds, is worth in market twenty-five cents, at home twenty. A bushel will burn nearly or quite as long as a bushel of coal, or wood of corresponding value. Thus you see that in point of expense and agreeableness, the figures incline to the side of corn at present prices.

What think you, farmers of New England, could you sit by the enlivening heat imparted by a substance which enters largely into the formation of bone and sinew, the muscles of our bodies, and the growth and profit of our animals?

Such is the case with which corn can be grown here upon the prairies, that when the price falls below twenty-five cents, it is cheaper than anything else for fuel. Farmers here raise from one to many thousand bushels, cultivated mostly by horse-labor, save in picking; so that corn possesses a value smaller to us than to you of New England, where it enters largely into the great bulk of breadstuffs.

American Horses in England—Bad News.

IT is with deep regret that we are obliged to communicate bad news respecting Mr. Ten Broeck's American stable in England. On Tuesday last, Patrick Haley, the jockey, and George Harris, "the rubber" of Lecomte, arrived here in the ship Gazelle from Liverpool, and they inform us that Lecomte has given way in his forelegs, to such a degree, that he will not be able to start during the coming season on the English Turf—indeed, that it is extremely doubtful if he will ever be fit to make a race again. This news is bad enough, but, as if to give new credit to the old maxim that "misfortunes never come single," Prioress is represented as suffering from string-halt, and the only one left in true condition was Pryor, who also, by-the-by, had been complaining slightly in the feet. These misfortunes are attributed by the jockey to the fact that the horses had been put in train too early after their long sea-voyage and arrival in a new meridian, and, it is the opinion, that they should not have been put to work till near the Spring. Indeed, we are informed that such were Mr. Ten Broeck's directions when he left for Italy; and we are further informed that, at the time of the departure of the jockeys from Liverpool, Mr. Ten Broeck had not yet been apprised of the disastrous news. With Pryor, therefore, seems to remain the entire weight of supporting his country's racing fame; and it must be admitted that we have no longer any right to be sanguine in his favor, against the thousand racers of a great racing country, after the mishaps that have happened to the comrades of his enterprise. We are glad to be able to state, however, that, at the last accounts, Pryor's feet were "right," his general condition excellent, and high hopes are entertained that he will be in a fit state to distinguish himself when the bugle brings him to the score.

The injury which has happened to Prioress, is not of an irremediable nature. The string-halt is not deemed by us a positive unsoundness. Fashion had it once in both legs, and to use the expression of an old turfman at our elbow, "she raised them alternately high enough to step over a small yellow dog, but she recovered and ran well at that."

The jockies represent the state of feeling in relation to the "Yankee stable" very much the same as we have reported it from time to time out of the London papers. The English cannot comprehend how they are to be beaten on the Turf—one of the great theatres of British pride—any more than on a certain memorable occasion they could be persuaded that an American yacht could beat them on the ocean, and consequently they made up their minds that our horses were "a poor lot," just as they did that our crank little clipper, with her nonsensically taut and board-like sails, was utterly contemptible as a competitor against those who had held the waves under their especial jurisdiction for two hundred years. It is still barely possible, badly as things look at present, that our English friends may be destined to another surprise of equal magnitude in the ensuing spring. Of the four horses in the American stable, we are told that Prioress is the best liked, and that Mr. Gully, one of the professional big book-makers of the English Turf, stood willing to invest three or four thousand pounds in favor of the mare for the Goodwood cup. The fact, however, that Lecomte, the achiever of a four mile heat in 7:26 was not esteemed at all, somewhat affects our regard for the English opinions that have thus far been elicited on "the American lot." We have thus given all the items that we can gather on this interesting subject, and all we have to add in the way of comment is, that we hope the present aspect of affairs may be modified by the next news, and that we shall then be able to report, that Pryor and Prioress are likely to be in a condition to take up that portion of the burden, which the gallant Lecomte has been so unfortunately obliged to lay down. Haley and Harris (who, by-the-bye, desire to connect themselves with some racing stable here), may be heard of at Mr. J. D. McMann's, 166 Mott street, New York city.—[Porter's Spirit of the Times.

A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES.—A suit of good fitting wearing apparel is not often found; few manufacturers only know the true science of fitting a garment—some makers have a peculiar eye to making a garment to *fit* the body, others hang the clothes on as a washerwoman hangs out clothes to dry. We remember well after the great fire at Sacramento of '52, that we came to San Francisco, needing a Coat; we chanced to meet with G. W. Walter on Montgomery street, and we were *fitted.* The peculiar way he had of running his hand over the body assured us he knew what it was to *fit a garment*, and Walter & Tompkins know how to do it *now.* They have the garments ready made, or material to make them, at their fine spacious rooms on Montgomery, near Washington street, where we suggest to all who need a *fit* to call and try.

EMBEZZLEMENTS, ROBBERIES, FRAUDS AND MURDERS EAST.—While so much has been said and written in the eastern papers about the immorality, corruption and crime of California, and portions of it with justice too, we ask that they should remember there is some need of correction at home; for by last accounts there were murders committed in the public streets of New York, bank frauds, embezzlements, robbers, forgeries, arsons, and all kinds of crime that will equally vie with California. And while they thus expose the dark side of California, we ask them to look into our valleys, our vineyards, our fruit orchards and on our manufactures and mechanical labors, and give us the due meed of prise for these.

[For the California Farmer.]

POPULAR EDUCATION.

LETTER NO. III.

EDITORS FARMER: A system of public education should not aim to make scholars, but citizens; not book-worms, but practical men of the world. A large majority of mankind will ever be content with a very moderate amount of scholastic knowledge; just enough to enable them to conduct their business. Scholars, of course, we must have, and there is a point in their studies at which division of labor becomes necessary, as it would be impossible for a man to become profound in a half a dozen different departments of knowledge. Thus Chemistry, Astronomy, Architecture, &c., each present a field wide enough to demand a whole life's investigation; but when we enter upon such an investigation, that department becomes our trade or profession; and I must believe, that until we arrive at that starting point, we may all receive the greater benefit from a common education. The carpenter, the blacksmith, the lawyer, and the physician, each has his peculiar study for life, but there is a certain general education which all should receive before commencing that study. This education, it is the province of the public school system to afford: not to learn farmers or printers, surveyors or masons their trades, but to make minds capable of governing and directing themselves in any of the manifold avocations of life. With this view, education becomes twofold, discipline and acquisition; the former being preparatory to the latter, as the rules of logic are preparatory to a sound argument. Discipline prepares the mental store-house for the reception of knowledge, teaches how to arrange the stores, and, finally, their disposal. Without discipline, knowledge is of little value, as all our stores of it are sure to be misdirected, thus turning our greatest blessings into the greatest curses. I need not stop to point you examples; the history of the world is full of them—every year, every month, every day, presents cases of misdirected talent.

It is not, then, necessary, that the teacher should know for what trade or profession his pupils are intended; neither would it be proper for him, did he know it, to push them into studies treating only of those subjects—for two reasons: Firstly, the disorder which must necessarily ensue from the introduction of such a number and variety of studies. This alone, is an insurmountable objection to the idea presented by the two gentlemen whom I noticed in my last letter. Secondly, as I have said before, discipline should be the aim of scholastic education; and by the term discipline, I would be understood as meaning the regular, even, and successive development of those faculties which together constitute the mind. At the age of maturity, development, to a great extent, ceases, and then acquisition truly commences. The mind, though a unit, appears to be made up of many units, which evidently, do not depend as much upon each other for their individual strength, as the whole mind does upon their combined powers. Although there is a bond of sympathy which closely connects them into a whole, they still possess individuality, and the education of one of these units or faculties does not educate them all. Yet the mind, as a unit, depends as much for its strength and beauty upon their general and even development, as does a pyramid upon the whole number and proper adjustment of its blocks. The strength of a community does not depend on the intelligence of one or two of its members, but upon the gross combination of all its individuals; and the mind may be aptly compared to a community. It would be quite as proper for a teacher to direct his pupil to make use only of the right arm, because it is found to be stronger, as to push him ahead in some exclusive branch of learning, only because that element of his mind is already over-developed. Such training must ever result in the production of one-sided men, without balance or self government, zealous enthusiasts, men of but one idea.

On the contrary, I would say, that although a large majority of the youth cannot remain in school, to be cared for, till near the age of maturity, yet, as far as their education does extend, every faculty should be trained as evenly as possible; and, that when a teacher finds a mind peculiarly susceptible in some one study, he should restrain that study, and encourage his pupil in some other branch.

The teacher should have no more to do in making geniuses than sectarians; they are, commonly, but mental monstrosities at best—*ignes fatui*, which after a short, crooked, flickering journey, settle in some quagmire.

Where the State law does not provide a course of study, the board of education, or the trustees of the district, should always do so; for in addition to the disciplining advantages of a regular series of study, adapted to the successive developments of the mind, there is, without a question, an order in which studies should be taken up to facilitate their acquisition. This order, consequently, is not arbitrary, and a close attention to it will give connection to the pupil's acquisitions, render him methodical and logical, and where properly carried out, will prepare him with a sound physical frame, a well-developed and well-balanced mind, to enter on the great stage, where he is to obtain the second part of his education.

Respectfully yours, OMEGA.

PACIFIC MUSEUM.—This interesting place of amusement continues to draw crowded houses every night. It is an excellent place to take children. It will give them valuable lessons in natural history.

Have you visited the new clothing store of Mansfield & Wood, on Montgomery street?

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE, by the steamer J. L. Stephens, to-day, $1,389,796.

[Through the California Farmer.]

FOR B.

Oh! where is the land, over all the Earth,
That has half the charms of the land of our birth?
Need we wonder then that our favorite B.
Is bounding away on the briny sea.

That home by the limpid rivulet's shore,
Where his tiny feet, in the days of yore,
Were wont to ramble so fast and free,
What home is like it for such as B!

When his head and his heart were hopeful and young,
And mirth and melody lived on his tongue,
What thoughts came there to that ardent heart,
Of how so well he would he would play his part,
That the world entranced would stop to see
The bright career of the matchless B!

But the world is fickle, the world is vain,
And the world is bound by the worldlings' chain,
And what cares it, if the student pale
Can tell in immortal verse the tale,
Of how, ere Sin was seen on earth,
Or Sorrow and Death as yet had birth,
Through the bowers of Eden the live-long day,
Two youthful lovers were wont to stray—
And how, with malignant purpose intent,
And on hellish, envious errand bent,
The Demon of wrath, the Demon of woe,
Who in deeds of darkness is never slow,
Before they had time to taste the bliss
Of the half of their earthly happiness,
Prevailed on the unsuspecting mind
Of the first and fairest of womankind,
To trust in him, and forget her faith—
And how "the wages of sin is death!"
(Perhaps *ten pounds* did well repay
The deathless author of such a lay?)

And what cared the world how Otway died!
Or for Chatterton's pitiful suicide—
The boy-bard, who wrote and sung
With such super-human hand and tongue!
Who scorned to live in a world so cold,
And peddle in portions his soul for gold!

Alas! Dear B., it is pitiful
To think that the world is so very dull,
That it seldom knows, until too late,
Who are the good, or who the great,
Or who are learned, or who are wise,
Or whom to admire, or whom to despise!
But "*nil desperandum*"; let us try
To merit its favor! *Please reply.*

AGRICOLA.

(From our Boston Correspondent.)

Recent Publications.

Lily Bell, or the Lost Child; by Alice Fay: Published by James French & Co., Boston:

Quite an attractive volume, and of good moral tendency. The plot is simple, somewhat in style to the general novels of the day, and tends rather towards religious topics. The heroine of the tale passes quite an adventurous life, having been stolen in childhood, but is finally restored to her home. The denouement will be found quite interesting. The work has been highly commended, and is well printed.

The Household Angel in Disguise; by Mrs. Madeline Leslie, author of "Courtesies of Wedded Life." Boston, Shepard, Clark & Co.

The work before us is written in a most agreeable style, and the characters well drawn and exceedingly natural, showing careful study by the author, who is well known in literary life. The volume contains about 500 pages, and will be found exceedingly interesting. Many writers of fiction go too far, and sometimes destroy the real effects of the plot, but this is within bounds and represents home scenes natural enough, possessing at the same time a most excellent moral. We may refer to this work again, it being received late.

The above young but enterprising house, whose publications are already extensively known, are about making some important changes in their firm, which will give them unequaled advantages for the future.

Neighbor Jackwood, by Paul Crayton; Boston: Philipps, Sampson & Co.:

The above volume by the author of "Martin Merrivale," "Father Brighthopes," etc., is just received, and promises much pleasure in reading. The author has won a great reputation as a writer of fiction, and the work before us is said to be one of his best efforts.

Essays, Biographical and Critical; or Studies of Character. By Henry T. Tuckerman: Boston; Philipps, Sampson & Co.:

The above work has just been received, and too late for notice.

ANNOUNCEMENT of forthcoming works, by D. Appleton & Co.:

Smiles and Frowns; 1 vol. 12mo: by Mrs. Sara A. Willis.

Cyclopedia of Wit and Humor; by W. E. Burton.

Abridgment of Congressional Debates, by Thos. H. Benton; vol. 1, large 8vo. To be published to subscribers in 15 volumes.

A new work on the United States, 1 vol.: by Count Gurowski.

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THE National Legislature, as well as our own State Legislature, seem to require "committees of investigation," and these bodies have important and costly committees at work at the present time, at a heavy cost to the nation, sending for persons and papers; and our own State Legislature, by necessity and very justly, are similarly engaged—and these causes compel a postponement of the work of that legislation which is so much needed to give prosperity to the country.

Among the important subjects of National legislation, we notice a bill for a Branch Mint in New York, one for a new Military Academy, a Railroad and Telegraph to the Pacific, Modification of the Tariff, Grants of Land to California for Railroads, Repeal of the Fishing Bounties, and various other important measures.

Great feeling was manifested at Washington on receipt of the action of our Supreme Court in repudiating her debt, and threatening to withhold all appropriations to our State till measures are taken to pay their debts; and with this feeling will come action, and the whole press East will do all they can to bring reproach and scorn upon California for this act of the Supreme Court—and to this will be added everything that will have a tendency *to prevent emigration* from thence to California; but we hope the formation of the Society in New York will awaken to measures necessary to counteract every wrong and unjust report, and to lay before the people there a true picture of California in her real sources of wealth, prosperity and happiness. We rejoice at the formation of this Society, and hope to see a similar one formed on this side to co-operate with them.

For further facts on repudiation, and its effects, see extracts from New York Herald, in another column.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **California Steam Navigation Company.**—A meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of submitting the question of a change in the Constitution by reducing the number of Trustees; also, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board. WM. NORRIS, Secretary.
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☞ **Mechanics' Institute.**—The Annual Meeting of the Institute for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY Evening, March 4th, at Half-past Seven o'clock. The attendance of every member is requested. By order.

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☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

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For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

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A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

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The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever has occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oureel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The rich man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are in *health* ought to secure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance prompts a habit of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart at times yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Section's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

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Ladies' Department.

LITTLE FOOTPRINTS.

BY EMILY P. LEDERNIER.

[Can words be spoken or a more melodious strain be sung than the following—it is much like that exquisite song of the late Mrs Judson, "My Birdling," that we wish to perpetuate it:]

From my home some weeks a ranger,
Stayed by adverse winds and tide—
Frequent dreams of threatened danger—
Menaced my pet darling Ide.

Oft my heart with tenderest longing—
Yearned to clasp its hope and pride,
But strange, busy matters thronging—
Kept me from my nursling's side.

Days went by, and weeks were ended,
Palpitating anxious fears,
Swift I sped me, phantom-tended,
To the home her sweet voice cheers.

Up the lime-tree walk I wended,
Glancing anxiously around,
But no sign of her was blended
With the landscape's well-known bound.

Then at last down-looking, sadly,
That I heard her, saw her not,
My eye lightened on a land-mark
Close beside our rustic cot.

Mother's heart and bosom throbbing
With a faint ecstatic sobbing,
Down I sank, beside the lilies,
Weeping in my happiest way,
O'er a tiny little footprint,
Fresh and recent in the clay,
Where for pastime she had dabbled,
Leaving there that darling token,
Which so rapturously had spoken,
"She is well enough to play."

THE REPROOF.

"To err is human, to forgive divine."

Whisper it softly when nobody's near,
Let not those accents fall harsh on her ear;
She is a blossom, too tender and frail
For the keen blast, the pitiless gale.

Whisper it gently 'twill cost thee no pain,
Gentle words rarely are spoken in vain;
Threats and reproaches the stubborn may move—
Noble the conquest aided by love.

Whisper it kindly, 'twill pay thee to know
Penitent tear-drops down her cheeks flow;
Has she from duty wandered astray,
Guide her feet gently—rough is the way.

Has she a parent? spare them from pain;
Lead her from error, keep her from sin.
Does she lean on thee? cherish and trust—
God the merciful ever is just.

A Good Wife.

How many wives in California—our tradesmen's wives—would be willing to practice the same self-denial and labor, as cheerfully as did "Mary Norton," to help their husbands over the present crisis? And how much are these virtues needed at the present time!

THE TRADESMAN'S CRISIS.

"The causes of success or failure!" no doubt they are legion. Any writer intending to treat such a subject in its fullness, must prepare for a considerable outlay in the simple raw materials of pens, ink, and paper. This, we need not say, is no part of our intention—the smallest supply of stationery will suffice us; we have, however, the means at hand of illustrating just one aspect of the question, by means of a simple story—perhaps a true one—of an only daughter.

It will be sufficient for the reader's purpose if, passing over the heroine's early history, we observe that, at the period that our narrative commences, Mary Norton, the soul and sunshine of her paternal home, was entertaining the very serious intention of leaving it. "How her father and mother will ever bring their minds to part with her, I can't think!" was the somewhat concerned remark of a neighbor, and—(here our story must proceed in the words of the narrator)—"poor Mary herself felt that it would be a very, very hard thing to leave the dear little cottage in which she had passed so many happy days, and, above all, to live no longer under the same roof with her parents. But then, she loved Edward Norris very much, and she was sure he would be a good, kind husband; for he had always been so steady, and such a dutiful son and affectionate brother. And so hope chased the tear from Mary's eye, and the passing pang from her heart.

"It was the eve of her wedding-day, and she was sitting in the arbor, and talking with Edward about their future plans and prospects. They were quite alone, too; for Mrs. Norton was in the house, busily making preparations for the next day, and Mr. Norton was out.

"'Mary, dear,' said Edward, 'I'm so afraid you won't be able to reconcile yourself to living in a town, after being used all your life to this pretty, quiet cottage. C—— is such a bustling place, too, a great deal more so than L——. It will seem such a change.'

"'Never fear, Edward,' replied Mary, 'I think I could make myself happy anywhere, with some one to love; and, besides, I shall find so much to do, that I shall have no time to waste upon discontented musings.' And Mary's eyes looked so bright and hopeful, that Edward's misgiving passed away, and he thought if *love* could make her happy, it should not be wanting. He was rather disposed to be desponding, and cast down by difficulties; but, since his engagement with Mary, he had been often re-assured by her calm, hopeful spirit, and cheered by her encouraging words.

"The next day they were married, and in a week were settled in their new home at C——. There Mary found (as she had said) plenty to employ her time and thoughts. Edward (who had served his apprenticeship to a bookseller and stationer) was now a shopman in the establishment, and was much esteemed by the principal of the concern for his uniform steadiness and attention to business. His house was near the shop, so that he always came home to his meals; and very comfortable meals they were, for Mary was an excellent housewife, and, though they had only a slender income, she was determined that what they *had* should be laid out to the best advantage, as far as *she* was concerned. Edward loved his wife dearly and increasingly, and he had *reason* to do so; for a '*good* wife is from the Lord,' and is among the most precious and valuable of His earthly gifts. And Mary *was* a good wife, in the best sense of the word, for she was a *Christian*, and had learned to make the Word of God her guide and counselor, believing that the Lord alone could enable her faithfully and diligently to perform her new duties. Regulated and controlled by Divine grace, her naturally cheerful temper was a constant source of enjoyment, both to herself and her husband, and to all who came within the sphere of its influence.

"Five years passed away, and Mary was the mother of three children, while death had deprived her of her kind, good parents. Edward had taken a small shop in a country town a few miles from C——, and had commenced business for himself. But he soon found that a young tradesman has many difficulties and struggles to surmount before he can be fairly established. Instead of the small but certain salary which he had hitherto punctually received, he found that there were considerable expenses to meet, in stocking and altering the shop, while, at the same time, the returns were scanty and uncertain. What could he do? He dreaded getting into debt, which he had hitherto scrupulously avoided. The only alternative seemed to be to retrench their expenses, and yet he hardly knew how to do that, since they already lived as prudently and economically as possible. Their present establishment consisted of himself and his wife, their three children (all very young), an experienced servant who had lived with them ever since their marriage, a young girl who acted as nurse, and a shop-boy. It seemed to Edward out of the question to part with any one of their three assistants, and yet there appeared no other way of saving. Mary had but recently recovered from her last confinement, and he was unwilling to distress her with the fears that perplexed his own mind.

"It was late one evening, when after having closed his shop for the night, he entered their small sitting-room, with a weight on his heart, and a cloud on his brow, which he could not conceal from his wife's observant eye.

"'You're not well to-night, Edward,' she said, tenderly; 'you look tired and worn-out.'

"'A little tired, perhaps; but I'm quite well,' he answered, endeavoring (but ineffectually) to brighten up.

"'Well, try and forget business and all its cares,' said Mary, cheerfully. 'I want to finish this little frock to-night; do come and read to me—I should so enjoy it.'

"With a somewhat melancholy smile, Edward at once complied with his wife's request, and, taking a book from the shelf, began to read. But the words fell mechanically from his lips, while other and different thoughts kept crowding into his mind. He looked at the baby in the cradle by Mary's side, and he remembered the two other children who were asleep up stairs. Here was an increasing family, and, consequently, increasing expenses; while at the same time he appeared to be losing ground every day in his business.

"At last his wife suddenly put her hand on his arm, and said, 'dear Edward! what is the matter? I am sure something disturbs you—do tell me all! I can bear anything better than seeing you look so miserable, without knowing the reason!'

"Thus urged, Edward was at last obliged to reveal the cause of his abstraction.

"Mary attentively listened till he had concluded, and then, taking his hand, she said affectionately, 'Poor, dear Edward! you have been brooding over your troubles in secret, till, I can venture to say, things appear a great deal worse than they really are. You are not in debt, you say, at present?'

"'No; thank God!' replied Edward, earnestly. 'But then, Mary, love, if we cannot manage to save in *some* way, we *shall* get into debt; that is, unless my business brings in more than it does now.'

"'Then let us begin to save at *once!*' said Mary, energetically.

"'But in what way can we do so?' asked Edward. 'We are not living extravagantly in any respect; I don't see, at present, in what way we *can* retrench.'

"'Oh! I've thought of several ways already,' said Mary, smiling, and looking so hopeful and happy, that the mere sight of her bright, animated countenance raised her husband's spirits, and made him feel more sanguine than he had done for many days past.

"Then followed a long conversation, carried on in a low voice, interspersed occasionally with a sigh from Edward, followed by an encouraging word from his wife.

"The next morning Mary rose, full of her new plans for saving and economizing. Her youngest child was only six weeks old, the next could just run alone, and the eldest was four years of age. They made plenty of work, as Mary knew very well; but she determined, in the present state of their affairs, to discharge the girl who had acted as nurse, and to manage with one servant. This was no sooner determined than acted upon, though Edward remonstrated against it in very strong terms, telling his wife that she was undertaking too much—that she would overdo herself, and be laid up. But Mary pleasantly combatted all his fears by telling him that exercise always agreed with her, and that it would be no hardship to her to wait upon her two children.

"In a day or two Edward discovered that Tom, the shop-boy, was of very little use to him, that during a great part of the day he was idle, and, therefore, in mischief. He was accordingly installed in a similar situation, which Edward easily procured for him at a neighboring grocer's, and thus two considerable items were at once subtracted from the weekly expenditure.

"Mary seemed at no loss to discover ways and means to lessen the general expenses, and bore her extra amount of work so cheerfully and uncomplainingly, that her husband loved her better than ever. When he was obliged (as occasionally he was) to leave the shop for a short time, Mary was always ready to take his place, and with pleasant manner and active hand to wait upon the customers. And during all this time the household affairs were carried on with as much care and regularity as ever. There was nothing like disorder or neglect, but all was in its place, and everything done at the right time.

"'I can't think how you manage,' said Edward one day, when he came into the neat sitting-room, and sat down to a comfortably dressed dinner, at a time when he knew Mary was in the midst of a large wash.

"'God helps me,' said Mary, kissing his cheek, 'by giving me strength and forethought.'

"In the course of a few months, from the effects of incessant care and attention, Edward's business began sensibly to increase; and in a year or two, from the struggling beginner, he found himself a well-established tradesman. And he felt and acknowledged that this prosperous turn in his affairs was mainly attributable to the influence and exertions of his wife, who, instead of lamenting her hard fate in being obliged to economize and exert herself in every possible way, had resolutely set to work, and, by her cheerful industry and careful management, had averted a melancholy crisis of failure and disgrace."

The heroic Sir Charles Napier wrote very beautifully and touchingly to a lady on the eve of his great victory at Maenee—"If I survive I shall soon be with those I love; if I fall I shall be with those I have loved."

A WARNING TO UNCLES.

The annexed, an adaptation of a portion of a much-abused poem, which was handed to us, a little explanation will render more intelligible. It seems a resident of the City of Brotherly Love, being induced to make some explorations in the Pine-Tree State, was captivated by the graces of a fair "Minnehaha," on the banks of the beautiful Kennebec. While on a subsequent visit to secure his bride, a fair young niece took the occasion to address him the following:

TO MY UNCLE J——.

As thou wanderest thro' the forest,
With thy smiling Minnehaha,
When the Muskoday, the meadow,
Vies in beauty with the prairie,
And the bullfrog, the Dahinda,
Loudly pipes among the marshes,
Or the river, rushes foaming
Thro' its palisades of pine trees,
While the Opeechee, the robin,
Sings his love-lay in the branches,
And the Adjidaumo listens
To the whispering of the lovers,
Let one thought of thine be given
To thy home, thy friends and kindred—
To the merry playful maiden
Thus her love and thoughts expressing,
Love for all thy care and kindness,
Wishes for thy future welfare,—
Straying in the tangled wildwood,
Noting naught but her thy loved one,
Then forget not how Winonah
Told thee once, "bring not a stranger
To the hearth-stone of thy fathers,
Better far a homely maiden
Of thy country, soil and people,
Than the fairest of a people
From the land of the Down-easters,
Famous for its lovely women."
But "'twere vain to warn of danger,
When the bird is taken captive;"
Who can tell what dreams and visions
Fill the fiery brains of young men,
When they meet some charming maiden
Full of mirth, whose peals of laughter
Ring within the ancient forest
Like the falls of Minnehaha;
Even now I hear thee saying,
"Many a lonely mile I've wandered
With my moccasins of deer-skin,
And my mittens Nadjekeewis,
Searching for some one to please me;
But in all my devious journeys,
Never have I met a beauty
Lovlier than my Laughing-water.
She shall be the starlight, moonlight,
Firelight, sunlight of my people—
And where'er my pleasure leads me,
She, my dark-eyed one, shall follow.
Hark again! I hear complaining,
Him, the father, loved and ancient,
Her the mother, good Nokomis,—
"Thus it is our daughters leave us,
Just when they have learned to help us;
Comes a youth with flaunting feather,
Comes a youth with specious pretext,
Our broad woods and lands to purchase,
Sits down at the wigwam doorway,
Tells of all his lonely travels,
Tells of all his strange adventures,
How he wandered through the snow heaps,
Clad in furs and skins of bisons,
With his pistol, ax and shovel,
Fearing nought from storm and darkness,
Thinking nought of harm or danger."
Thus he talked, till Minnehaha
Learned to tell his wondrous story
In the very words and accents,
That for many an hour had pleased her.
Hiawatha the beloved,
Young in years but wise in counsel,
As he told of want and peril,
Of his travels and his yearnings
Oft for some endeared companion,
Gained the heart of Minnehaha,
Won our bright and Laughing-water.
Peace be with them, though they leave us;
May the Manito protect them,
In his love, and pour his blessings
On their path as when the spring showers
Brighten every smiling meadow.
Farewell! then dear Minnehaha,
Still our hearts to thee are clinging,
Still our love is undecaying.
Shortly shall we meet together,
In the islands of the blessed,
In the kingdom of Ponemah,
In the land of the HEREAFTER.

Take Hold.—What are you looking down for? Hold up your head! The world is just as wide to you as to others, and you are just as good as any one—take hold! Remember the mind is full set with jewels, created there and only obscured by the thin vapors that melancholy dreams beget. What foolish dreams! Take hold! and wait not for circumstances, those limping doorkeepers of renown, expecting to gain their favor by standing still—take hold and make circumstances wait upon you—treat them as your slaves. Look out no longer from the dull chambers of slumbering genius upon the world at labor, but go forth and take hold—see how the busy millions work! They are earning their daily bread and storing away the crumbs. If active hands can bring comfort, wealth and position, what cannot active minds do? If the grosser part of man's structure can sustain the vitality of the whole, what cannot the polished members of the inner temple perform?

Take hold and let the mind labor; hire it out to a desirable object and keep it bent over its duty, like the smith over his anvil, from the dawn until the lamps of the firmament are lit, and until indolence has long been upon the journey of sleep. Let misfortune come; let envy blow upon you its poisonous breath, and taint your sphere with calumny; let age spread thick his wrinkles, and failure roll rocks and floods into your path—heed them not, take hold and hold on! and though you are forced to lodge with ruin until it makes you gray, go forward and let the great object of your hope be the sole object of your life.

Take hold! the glory of a purpose is its accomplishment. Never sacrifice principle for gold, nor honesty for office, and never hesitate to run a race when the reward is great. Obtain first by your *hands* that which will obtain honest bread—then free the *mind*. And always think and feel that you are as good as others. Why, when it was said, "let us make man after our own image," the great mold was not broken, and Adam left the only cast! No, all the secret impress of the Deity, and the stamp of that sublime image makes the man, and bids him claim the right of being called a Man indeed.

How much unprofitable discussion would be prevented if persons were to heed the advice of Locke, who said: "One should not dispute with a man who, either through stupidity or shamelessness, denies plain and visible truths."

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☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
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Solano Hotel,
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THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
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YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
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You all know what that does for a man.

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Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
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OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.

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Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
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Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.
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3,000 lbs New California Lard;
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The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-23] BRADSHAW & CO.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
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IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS AND
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AT LOWER PRICES
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SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
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The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
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WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & CO.
JOHN HAGAR. } v7 2 3m

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—
10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
San Francisco
v6-20 3m

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.

THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting. Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.
Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER," Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny.) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S LEATHER DEPOT,

Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO.

DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company here been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1856, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at

No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by

BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

RETAIL PRICES OF Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.

F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
91 Washington street, Boston. v6-9 6m

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF

All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicina properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1850.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give a speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6-21 3m

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?

LITTLE.

WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?

LITTLE.

WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?

LITTLE.

WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?

LITTLE.

WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?

LITTLE.

WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?

LITTLE.

WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
Between Commercial and Clay.

v6-17 3m

C. MORRILL,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS, Of every variety and kind, growth of 1850, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.

Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.

The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.

C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

—ALSO—

Keep constantly on hand

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.

Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds

☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.

Nos. 24 and 26 California street,
Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR,
J. S. BLETHEN, v6-20 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of **The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.**

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

H. S. BURGESS,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

No. 260 J Street

(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),

v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of PALMER, COOK & CO., having been this day dissolved, all persons having unsettled business with said firm, are hereby referred to JOSEPH C. PALMER for the adjustment of the same, he having assumed all the liabilities, and being entitled to all the assets of said copartnership.

J. C. PALMER,
CHARLES W. COOK,
EDWARD JONES,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.
By his Attorneys in fact,
EDWARD JONES and
CHARLES W. COOK.

San Francisco, January 21st, A.D. 1857.

THE undersigned has succeeded to all the rights of the late firm of PALMER, COOK & CO., and will continue the business of BANKER at the present Banking House of said firm, on the corner of Kearny and Washington streets.

J. C. PALMER.

San Francisco, January 21st, 1857. v7-4 1m

GRAVES & SMITH, COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v6-14 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v6-19 San Francisco.

O. H. BOGART,

SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,

No. 112 Washington street,

Third door West of the Custom House, between Battery and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

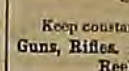
Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of fine

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Baskets, Lines and Hooks.

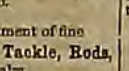
Also, a large assortment of Percussion Caps, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Whistles, Telescopes, Compasses, and every article necessary for the Sportsman. v6-19 3m

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Foreign and Domestic



STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

Offers for sale to the trade:

A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,

Importer of and Dealer in

New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,

147 SACRAMENTO STREET,
between Kearny and Montgomery,
San Francisco.

☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,

and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

JOHN L. OTTIGNON,

PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,

159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Varnish, Japan, Enamelled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.

Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.

N. B.—Prices to suit the times v7-1 3m

ROCHESTER BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 170 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pelo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail

No. 170 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v6-16

EDWARD FELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gredles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills;
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c. v7-1 3m

L. P. & W. F. DODGE'S DOUBLE ACTING PUMP.

(Patented June 7th, 1853.)

THESE Pumps are double acting, and combine both the Suction and Force Principles. The Pistons are of the best bell metal composition, making them available for use in either hot or cold liquids.

The Cylinder is without divisions or chambers, has no valves at the eduction port, and is bored out perfectly true and smooth. From the construction of the cylinder and water passages, the pistons require no packing, being fitted perfectly to the cylinder. Two important evils in Pumps generally, are thus overcome—viz: the amount of power required to work them, and the wear of the packing. The cylinder and pistons being perfectly true and smooth, it naturally follows that there should be less friction, and, consequently, less wear, than in pumps generally.

The water enters the cylinder upon its side, at each end alternately, passes through the piston heads, and is discharged through the round air-vessel in the center of the pump. These pistons are each furnished with a valve, connected in such a manner that both must operate simultaneously, one valve opening at the precise moment the other closes; consequently these pumps may be run at higher speed than pumps generally.

These pumps have received numerous Medals, Diplomas and commendatory notices from various State and and County Fairs, including Medal and Diploma at the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York.

The power of a single individual applied to the size usually furnished for family use, is sufficient to draw water from a well twenty-five feet deep, and throw it upwards of fifty feet from a hose-pipe, rendering it a very efficient FIRE ENGINE, ready for use at any moment.

Circulars containing full information relative to size, prices, &c, may be obtained by addressing the

MESSRS. DODGE, Newburgh, N. Y;
Or, KELLOGG & DODGE,
v6-22 Charleston, S. C.

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER,
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Share;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes;
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Sheller;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
corner Washington and Davis streets.

THE AUDOBON OF THE PACIFIC.

[Continued from first page of this number—41

out to give them battle and teach them a lesson—that "the white man was not to be trifled with." As they were armed with only bows and arrows, we "calculated" upon an easy victory. But in this we were mistaken, as the sequel will show. Upon our approaching them, over the barren plains, not yet in rifle shot, they gave us some good specimens of the real genuine Indian war-whoop, and warlike curvetings, and then suddenly disappeared amid the meshes of the tulé swamp; not an Indian could be seen, and all was as silent as the desolate region over which we were traveling. Our party did not hesitate, however; and coming up to the tulé we dashed into it, expecting to see a regular stampede among the Indians. But in this we were sadly disappointed, for we were met with such a hurricane of arrows, accompanied with deafening yells, that we were compelled to make a hasty retreat out of the tulé. Some of our party were badly wounded, among whom was Mr. Whitelsy, captain of the Oregon party. We now held a little council of war, and decided upon some maneuvering. It was agreed, that the portion of our small company who were mounted (four in number), and a part of the foot, should make a circuit around the tulé, which was only a few hundred yards in width, in order to draw off their attention in that direction, and a part of us to remain, cautiously venture into the tulé, and take them by surprise—I was among this party. Messrs. Lippincott, Broughton, and myself slipped into the tulé, some distance, which being too high to see over, without some elevating apparatus, my two companions agreed to make themselves that apparatus, by getting upon their all-fours, whilst I was to stand upon their backs, in order to reconnoiter. This was done; and with rifle in hand, my thumb upon the hammer, I cautiously raised my head above the tulé, when, lo! there stood several black, bushy heads of the enemy, within twenty or thirty yards of me, gazing upon the party that had gone upon the opposite side. As quick as I could bring my rifle to bear upon one of the bushy heads I fired, and then we, in turn, gave the war-whoop, and charged in among them. The Indians, taken by surprise, not suspecting but that the whole party had gone upon the opposite side of the break, immediately fled in every direction to the nearest hills, leaving several of their number dead. In their flight to the hills some were captured, but turned loose again, after being disarmed. They again rallied, after getting upon one of the nearest hills, covered with large boulders, among which they had a kind of rude fort built of rocks, and as we ascended the hill they gave us a warm reception with their poisoned arrows. Indeed they here fought bravely, killing one of the horses dead upon the spot, and wounding the rider so severely that he died in a few days after—a Mr. Salley, a most excellent man. Several of our party were wounded, among whom was Mr. Lippincott. Such men as these were a serious loss to our small party, as they could be relied upon in any emergency. We here fought the Indians the balance of the day, till the sun went down, and, yet, were unable to dislodge them from their stronghold. Many of them, however, attempted to escape, but were shot down as soon as they showed themselves above the black and bare rocks among which they were concealed.

Having recovered the cattle belonging to the Oregon company, some of which were shot with arrows, we returned, with tired limbs, to our wagons, where my wife, together with the other ladies of our emigration, had for us a good supper and a hearty welcome, not anticipating the least fears that any one of the party was hurt; but, as soon as the groans of the wounded were heard, caused by the intense suffering from the effects of poisoned arrows, every heart was saddened, and every feeling was awakened to their care and attention.

With these sketches, we introduce to our readers Col. A. J. Grayson, in the character of an early pioneer to California. Col. G. was among the earliest comers, and he was associated with many of the best men of those times, universally known as one of the early merchants of San Francisco, and was among the successful ones; but the usual perils of fire and flood and other California vicissitudes, induced him to seek a "rural life," where we find him forming a new character and a new life, one that is destned to give him a name and fame, if his life is spared, second only to that one that all nations honor. Col. A. J. Grayson has already won for himself the name of the Audubon of the Pacific, as his works will show, and this, too, without a previous training other than that which nature gave him by wandering in the fields.

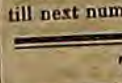
In the year 1854 his attention was given to the Birds of the Pacific, in his gunning excursions, and the Road Runner arrested his attention; this bird he captured, and being struck by its singularity of habit and character he sketched it with his pencil and then painted it. This was his first effort; one or two others were in like manner painted and hung up in his library, without ever thinking he would continue that pursuit—it was mere pastime. These drawings were seen by a friend, and he was urged to exhibit them at the State Fair held at Sacramento in 1855; he did so; they were acknowledged as works of great merit, and the first prize of a silver cup was awarded him. This not only surprised, but encouraged him, and he gave new effort and more care to this pursuit, and his productions attracted great notice. The Smithsonian Institute at Washington recognized his works, and sought the aid of his pencil and brush, and this awoke his genius. At the late Fair at San José, he obtained the first prize again for Drawings; and thus, step by step, he makes known his eminent ability in this line. We know we shall be supported by abundant testimony, when we say he has had no equal in the department of Ornithology, save Audubon himself.

Col. Grayson is destined to win a name and fame commensurate with his eminent abilities, and we regret to know that California is to lose him for a little time, as he leaves for Central America soon, to sketch the birds of that region. He was prepared to leave in the steamer of this day, but very sudden illness prevented; he leaves as soon as his health will permit. His lady accompanies him, and it is but justice to say, in his amiable lady he has an aid and assistant rarely vouchsafed to man in such an adventurous life.

We have much more of interest to give our readers, but want of space compels us to defer till next number.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.

Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

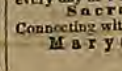
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckling.

One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Whar every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

CHANGE OF BERTH.



ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A. M.	At 7½ A. M.	At 7 A. M.
12½ P. M.	11½ A. M.	11 A. M.
3 P. M.	2 P. M.	1½ P. M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.

FARE ONE DOLLAR.

THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.

Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

PACIFIC MUSEUM,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Worf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montez.

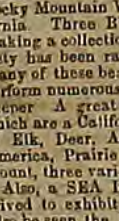
☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

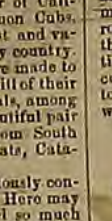
CONCERT HALL.

Corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

THE GRAND MOVING DIORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL,
AND
THE CONFLAGRATION OF CHARLESTOWN,
Is on exhibition EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at
CONCERT HALL.
Also, the Celebrated Magician and Ventriloquist,
Monte Cristo,
Whose performances in Ventriloquism and the Magic Art astonish the world. During the peformance he will introduce his favorite Automaton, LITTLE BOBBY, who will converse with the audience.
The whole to conclude with the beautiful dioramic scene of the
FAIRY LAND AND PALACE OF THE FAIRIES.
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Children, half-price. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Performance commences at 7½. Open every evening (Sundays excepted). v7-3



B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS, SASH and BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail.



☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v6-3 3m

H. WELLS & CO.,
FLORENCE, New Hampshire Co., Mass.,
ARE at all times prepared to fill orders for any size (single or double) of WELL'S PATENT (Improved) PREMIUM CIRCULAR SAW MILLS, which take the lead of all other mills in market for manufacturing lumber.
Also, MORRISON'S SHINGLE MACHINES, which rive, shave and joint perfectly, sixty shingles per minute.
Self-Setting, Shingle and Lath Sawing Machines, capable of sawing 1,000 shingles per hour, or 4,000 laths per day. Cuts and List of Prices sent by mail when desired. v6-19 3m

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 103 Clay street.

To Butchers.
SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

LET every one drop all excitement—keep cool for a few days. Try a little of our King's Own Tea—the best Black Tea in San Francisco—or a little of our Old Mocha Coffee. If that has no effect, keep excited. BRADSHAW & CO.,
v5-23 corner Battery and California streets.

EDUCATION.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$ 8 00
" " Common " "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery; neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Drs. Cole & Finney, E. B. Mastic, Esq., San Francisco.
Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Benicia.
R. L. Johnson, Esq., J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Sacramento.
Rev. E. B. Welworth, John S. Tennent, Esq., Marysville.
R. B. Parker, Esq., Stockton.
v6-20 tf

THE "HORTICULTURIST" AND Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

COMMENCED BY A. J. DOWNING,

Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," etc.

Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.

THIS popular publication, which is gradually extending its influence throughout the country, and is becoming indispensable to the tasteful Gardener, the Fruit Culturist, and the Floriculturist, will be continued under the editorship of J. Jay Smith, whose ability and taste in matters of country life are highly appreciated through the country.

The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the HORTICULTURIST is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—

I. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.
II. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS AND FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.
III. TO THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF ALL EDIBLE PLANTS, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.
IV. TO GARDENING AS AN ART OF TASTE—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.
V. TO RURAL ARCHITECTURE—embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice Houses, etc., etc.
VI. TO ARBORICULTURE—or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.
VII. TO BOTANY AND ENTOMOLOGY—so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

The extended and valuable correspondence of THE HORTICULTURIST presents the experience of the most intelligent cultivators in America; the superior illustrations, and the instructive and agreeable articles from the pens of the editor and contributors, make it eagerly sought after by even the general reader interested in country life. To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest discoveries and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in Horticulture and those branches of knowledge connected with it, will be invaluable.

A New Volume (12th year) commences with the January number for 1857; and it will be the constant aim of the editor and publisher, by every means in their power, to render it still more worthy, by every practicable improvement, of the liberal patronage it is receiving.

The work is issued on the first of each month, in the best style of the periodical press, each number containing 48 pages, embellished with a frontispiece and several other original and well-executed engravings. At the end of the year it will make a volume of six hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with over 100 engravings, many of them drawings of fruit and flowers from nature. These volumes, if taken for a number of years, will make a valuable Encyclopedia of Horticultural Literature.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year—Four Copies for Six Dollars, payable in advance.

An edition is published with plates colored in the best style of the art—Price, $5.

☞ All subscriptions must be addressed to the Agents, or to. ROBERT PEARSALL SMITH,
v6-22 tf 17 and 19 Minor street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!

LOW, HASKELL & CO,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE
"INVENTOR."
304 Broadway, New York,

PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.

Subscriptions to the "Inventor," an Illustrated Monthly publication, for the Mechanic and Artizan, the Engineer, Manufacturer, Agriculturist, Inventor and Patentee, v6-19 tf ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Peach Trees! Peach Trees!!

20,000 fine Peach Trees of one year's growth;
30,000 Dormant Buds, consisting of *thirty varieties*;
PEAR, APPLE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, of very best quality;
GRAPE VINES, extra quality;
Nurserymen and Tree Dealers supplied at liberal discount from regular prices.
Purchasers are invited to call at the Nursery of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.
v6-11 1m HENRY HAILE, Alameda, Alameda county.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

ALSO,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; NEW ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE, OR, SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Syrup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 CALIFORNIA STREET.

THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of

Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety;
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed:
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.

—ALSO,—

Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.

☞ **All Seeds Warranted Fresh.**

Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
v7-1 3m San Francisco.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass.

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.

A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of
Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.
Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to. J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next Steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramen

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.
WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,
22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

[PREMIUM ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.]

Mountain View Nursery,
Three-Quarters of Mile from San Jose.

THE Proprietor offers for sale the present season a large stock of fine Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and every variety of Garden Plants.

Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of Native Trees, and particularly the Evergreens of California, which are as fine as the world can produce.

A very fine collection of extra fine Roses are worthy of especial notice.

The Proprietor, having been in previous years connected with his brother in the United States Nursery, on the new Mission Road at San Francisco, and having former experience, is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.
v6-21 3m WM. O'DONNELL.

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

Dwarf Pears	20 varieties.
Plum	12 "
Apricot Plum	6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	7 "

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.
3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.
Strawberry Plants, &c.

Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.

For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.
v6-10 3m

United States Nursery,
On the New Mission Road, San Francisco.

THE Proprietor of this large Nursery and Garden desires to call the particular attention of the friends of Horticulture to the collection now offered, among which are the following:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Roses, of every choice variety;
Green-house Plants, and Garden Plants.

Together with every article needed in Orchard, Garden, Greenhouse, Parlor or Garden.

The undersigned would most respectfully invite purchasers to visit his Garden and Greenhouses. Having been long established in the business he is confident he can furnish everything desired, as agreeably as any other establishment.
v6-21 tf JAMES O'DONNELL.

Shell Mound Nurseries AND FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address
R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-18 2m

Pioneer Nursery.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about thirty-five varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to our Seedling Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, July 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. Myers, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of Peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
Henry Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sonntag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces—
40,000 Apple Trees, forty varieties, one, two and three years old;
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties;
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old, "
1,000 Pear Trees, "
1,000 Cherry Trees, "
1,000 Plum Trees, "
1,000 Apricot Trees, "
1,000 Nectarine Trees, "
Also, Almond, Fig and Quince Trees;
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated Nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to our Nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.
A. H. MYERS,
v6-19 3m Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda, Alameda Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens AND NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear,
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Tree.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *having for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Sole Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
A. P. S.
v6-19 3m

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid—just the article for families and those making pickles. 2, 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1857. NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—on Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequaled.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 4.

Agricultural Societies.

"Official Report of the California State Agricultural Society, 1856."

"Blackwood's Quarterly Journal of Agriculture."

"Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

Man is intended to be a social being; to confer by his individual pursuits benefits upon society in general, and to receive from society benefits in return. There is no art or profession in which he engages, in which he does not minister to the common good, as well as to his own; nor any employment which he undertakes, in which knowledge beyond the scope of his own observation is not of service to him. The common sense of mankind admits the assertion, and their common practice confirms it. A little consideration, too, will enable any one to perceive, that in no occupation is individual effort, unaided, and isolated from those who are engaged in the same business, more likely to result in abortive, rather than successful attempts to promote the general interest of others, or of ourselves, than in Agriculture. Hence the advantages of Agricultural Societies. To use the eloquent language of the President of our California Society: "It does a man good to get acquainted with men whom he excels, and quite as much with men who excel him. In the one case, it kindles a laudable pride; in the other, it strengthens that magnanimity which gives to others their due."

But the benefits of Agricultural Societies, when properly conducted, do not stop here. They have been made to furnish information of a much more extensive character than one can expect to derive from conversations with his neighbors, and a mere acquaintance with the appliances of Agriculture, within the petty limits over which local associations exercise supervision. I consider, therefore, that on the present occasion, when our Agricultural Society proposes to ask from the Legislature of this State increased aid to enable it to carry out those objects, which it ought to be assisted to prosecute in a vigorous manner, that the people of California should also be aware of what they have a right to expect from a Society which they are called upon to support, and be fully convinced of the efficiency with which it is conducted, and the manner in which the funds have hitherto been applied.

To enable them to form some conclusion in the matter, the Society has this year very properly published an official report of its Transactions, and given an ample detail of the generally laborious proceedings of the several committees, who were employed in the performance of the different duties, which they were respectively called upon to discharge.

The first and most prominent labor undertaken by the Society, was to award premiums for the best Farms, Gardens, Vineyards, Orchards, Nurseries, &c., over the whole State. This involved an Herculean task; and every one is obliged to admire the manner, in which the Committee appointed to perform that onerous duty have discharged it.

They commenced at the Mission Dolores. To Messrs. Sonntag & Co. they gave great praise. They inspected the well-arranged grounds of the energetic Mr. Center. They called at Mr. O'Donnell's. They paid a visit to Mr. Walker; and made a sort of general inspection of the gardens in San Francisco. From San Francisco they sailed in the steamer for Sacramento City; and they went on, traveling over the whole State, having a kind word for all, going from farm to farm, and from house to house with increasing admiration, as they witnessed the successful operations of our agriculturists and gardeners, and with an untiring devotion to the cause in which they had engaged. There is but one instance in which I would not feel proud in indorsing every word which they have written. "It being inconvenient for any other members to visit Los Angeles county, the Recording Secretary (Rev'd Eli Corwin?) accompanied by Davis Divine, Esq., made a visit to the lower country." There, they were not content with taking notice merely of the farms and gardens, as in duty bound, but of a little circumstance also, which they introduce by way of an episode, which it strikes me they might have omitted. "A two-year old grizzly having been caught in the barley-field the night previous to our arrival, the natives belonging to the establishment amused themselves, just after we came up, by tying the fore-leg of a bullock to the hind-leg of the bear. After several tossings and huggings, while we were faring sumptuously at the table of the Don, his bearship, we were informed, took just *one* horn too much, and died from the effect of an extemporary bowel complaint." The traveler Bruce relates with horror, how the natives of the barbarous country of Abyssinia, not unlike our committee, indulge unfeelingly in their festivities, while the living animal, on whose flesh they are feasting, is bellowing and bleeding to death at the tent door. But not one word of censure is heard from our reverend visitor; but a low joke is thought so good, that it must be included in the Official Report. How different were the feelings and conduct of Captain Brown, as described by Scott in his Guy Mannering! When the poor badger, which the honest Dandie Dinmont was hunting after his own fashion, had vigorously withstood the repeated assaults of the whole pack of his "pepper and mustard" terriers, the heart of Brown was so melted as to make him interpose and ask his life. It is true Dandie was surprised at the proposal, but he readily conceded the request. "We will lug-mark him," he said, "and nobody will touch him after that, for he will be known as the Captain's brock. But Lord! man, wha wad care for a brock?" How different too were the feelings of Uncle Toby! "Do not be afraid, I will not kill thee," said my Uncle Toby, as he opened the window to allow a large fly, which had been buzzing about for some time, to escape. "God help thee! poor fellow, I will not kill thee, there is room enough in this world for me and thee too!" What can the civilized inhabitants of the Atlantic States and of Europe think of us, when they read such unfeeling and unnecessary anecdotes?

It may be doubted, however, whether it is absolutely necessary for the Society to send forth their emissaries on such errands; or at all events, to accomplish the work of inspection in the way which they do. The two great Agricultural Societies of Great Britain seldom undertake, with all their wealth, such extended investigations—such matters being left almost invariably in the hands of local Branch Associations in connection with the parent Society. True, there is no reason why we should imitate them, or any other Societies. But why lay on the shoulders of our Committees so onerous a task, which can be more easily, and more efficiently discharged in another way?

This is not the only alteration which I would propose. The whole affair looks as if all the energies of the Society were expended in getting up a State Fair. Indeed, I very much doubt whether the Agricultural Essays, received by the Society, were looked upon by the Committee who inspected them as other than a sort of model toys on exhibition—to be examined, and treated, as exercises written by tyros for the approbation of those who were competent to judge of style. On this point the Society apparently stands in need of information, and wants reform. What could be the use of the Society asking to have such essays presented by their authors, by the first day of August, and then through their committee stating that they had "only read them once in a cursory manner?" There can be but one conclusion—the essays must have been villainously bad.

In England, as well as in Scotland, Agricultural Essays are looked upon in a very different light. "At the Monthly Council, No. 5, of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, Mr. Evelyn Dennison, M. P., President, in the Chair, Mr. Thomson, Chairman of the Journal Committee, reported that the Judges of Essays had made the following adjudication: To Mr. Thomas F. Jamieson, Factor for Mr. Gordon of Ellon, Aberdeenshire (Scotland), the prize of forty sovereigns ($200), for his Essay on the Chemical results superinduced in newly deepened soil by Atmospheric action." (Magnet of Nov. 10, 1856.) Here, our committee are not content with a simple adjudication, but proceed to quibble about style; and gravely tell the public, that on the real subject which they were called upon to consider, they are not competent to decide. And the general Committee, probably actuated by the spirit of Caleb Balderston, "for the honor of their house," receive their report. "*'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange.* But they did so. And why did they?" says some wicked fellow. "Take Hamlet's answer," says another, "*Thrift, thrift, Horatio!*" There was no other way to avoid paying away too much money, and the society had prudently appended to their Prize List a proviso, in which they stated, "The Judges appointed will in every instance withhold premiums on animals or *articles*, which in their opinion are not worthy, though there be no competition." "So you see," continues our friend, who must be a very bad man to speak so irreverently of *dignities*, "they had not only provided a loop-hole of escape, through which they might pass, and skulk securely behind the respectable Sherman Day, but a breach large enough for a coach-and-six to drive through, with the same worthy gentleman mounted on the top of it." I confess, I feel ashamed to mention such things, especially as I am in some respects a party concerned. But people will talk.

The Show! the Show! too much attention to the Show, and not enough to the graver duties of an Agricultural Society. Even ladies must be exhibited on horseback. Why is this done? I will answer the question myself. At the conclusion of the Anglo-French War, when the allied sovereigns of Europe paid a visit to England, out of respect to a people who had done so much to subdue the Great Napoleon, the Emperor Alexander of Russia was one of the most courteous, and most deservedly popular. He was everywhere among the people; and seemed to take a delight in witnessing their humblest exhibitions, and partaking in their every-day amusements. On one occasion, as he was walking along the streets, he observed the owner of a petty menagerie exhibiting his elephants, and other wild animals, at the low price of one shilling. It struck him that he would like to see the effects of such sights on the wonder-loving Englishman. So he walked up the steps, and paid his shilling like the other visitors. The exhibitor at once recognized him, and concluded to turn his visit to good account. So, running outside, and seizing his speaking-trumpet, he announced as loud as he could bawl: "Unusual opportunity! The price is raised to two shillings; but you may now see, in addition to the Elephants, the emperor of Russia—one shilling for the wild beasts, and one for the emperor. Only two shillings, ladies and gentlemen, for seeing the elephant, and the other wild beasts, and the emperor of Russia! Walk up, ladies and gentlemen." Our ladies, on these occasions, are used as a sort of decoy-ducks, for the purpose of drawing people to the Fair. I am sorry that they should allow themselves to be used for such a purpose; especially as the "man wot owned the donkey" gets as high a premium as the best of them.

These objections may be considered as of too trifling a nature to be gravely entertained. But there are also grave objections to be brought against the manner in which the affairs of the State Agricultural Society have been managed. I observe that Pioche, Bayerque & Co., for the benefit of the Society, and to enable them to pay the several premiums promptly, cashed State Scrip to the amount of $1000; B. Davidson, of $500; and that other respectable Bankers, and Companies, were equally liberal and accommodating. Now, how did the Society make their premiums payable? By appointing some of those Banking Houses as their Bankers? and by taking care that the Corresponding Secretary should, immediately after the adjudication had taken place, forward certificates to the parties who had obtained premiums, containing an order on such Banking House (in San Francisco) for their payment? No! The Society are content with publishing in the California Farmer a notice, that "all premiums would be promptly paid at sight, on application to Dr. J. C. Cobb, *at San Jose.*" But who is likely to go to San José for a premium of five dollars? or ten dollars? or fifteen dollars? or fifty? I would like to know how many of the minor premiums are still unpaid, and in the hands of the Treasurer? The State has generously set apart for the use of the Society an yearly sum of $5,000, on the express condition that the whole amount shall be annually *paid out* in premiums, and not on any account used for other purposes. If the whole amount has not, in any one year, been actually paid as premiums, the balance does not belong to the State Agricultural Society, nor to its officers, but to the people of the State of California; whose money it really is, and for the proper distribution of which, the office-bearers of the Agricultural Society are only trustees.

I think it would have been well, for the satisfaction of the public, that the Society, when they concluded to publish an Official Report, should have presented at the same time their accounts in full from its commencement; showing the whole of their real disbursements, and for what purposes they have been applied. The State ought to give far more than $5,000 to the annual support of the Agricultural Society; for such an institution properly conducted would be the making of the State. But the people have a right to get a little more insight of the Society's matters than they now have, before they give them a single cent; and they should also be assured that their business is conducted, in a way becoming the character of California as an Agricultural State, and indicative of an amount of intelligence inferior to no portion of the civilized world. At present our Society is rather behind.

AGRICOLA.

A garden that is well kept, is kept easily. You must conquer weeds, or weeds will conquer you.

Subsoil Plows.

In the year 1840, Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co. imported from Scotland, the first subsoil plow ever in the United States. Although an effective implement, it was too complicated, cumbersome and costly to suit the American farmers; and the importers therefrom made a plow of equal capacity, but much lighter, of simple construction, better adapted to practical use, and of a less price. It being well received by the public, the manufacturers were induced to make several sizes, which have been used with satisfaction in different sections of the country.

The subsoil plow follows directly after and in the channel made by the plow turning the surface soil, loosening and pulverizing the lower soil to any desirable depth, without bringing it to the surface. The subsoil plow is specially valuable in lands where the top soil rests upon hard-pan but a few inches below the surface; and in lands of a stiff clay or other tenacious soil. Although at first thought it may seem a paradox, yet in the working of such lands the use of the subsoil plow is of great advantage, both in dry and wet seasons. If permitted to do so, plants will, in a dry season, extend their roots deeply into the earth; and by use of the subsoil plow the stiff under soil or hard-pan is opened and pulverized, so as to promote the ascent of moisture from below, as well as permit the roots of vegetation to push lower down, and away from the more parching influence of the sun: again, lands of a stiff compact soil, are in a wet season, naturally too cold, clammy and moist; but by being deeply loosened and opened, the excess of moisture filters below, the surface soil thus relieved is made light, mellow and warm, and the crops prosper accordingly.

Wrought Iron and Steel Subsoil Plow.

This plow is made of wrought iron and steel. Its effects are to disintegrate the soil at considerable distance each side as it passes, with much greater ease, and in a better manner than the subsoil plows which raise the soil higher, as it leaves it better disintegrated, and less in lumps, admitting the light and air more completely and equally. It is found to double a sod corn crop, by passing after the sod plow, in first breaking of prairie, to loosen the unturned soil and allow the roots to spread freely.

Text Book on Agriculture for Schools.

We have received a copy of this invaluable little book, "Waring's Elements of Agriculture," from the publishers, Messrs. Appleton & Co., of New York, and we are delighted with it.

This book has been introduced into the Public Schools, of several States, by acclamation. It presents to students the science of agriculture in so pleasing and simple a garb, as to win their attention and interest, and lead them, step by step, to appreciate and love this noble science.

This work is invaluable, and should be in every family, so that children may be permitted to learn important truths. It is a work also that should be introduced into the Public Schools of every State of our Union. This work is dedicated to Prof. J. J. Mapes, Esq., by the author, a pupil of the Professor. We give a brief introductory address of the author to the student, in the opening of the book, showing the purpose of the work:

This book is presented to you, not as a work of science, nor as a dry, chemical treatise, but as a plain statement of the more simple operations by which nature produces many results, so common to our observation, that we are thoughtless of their origin. On these results depend the existence of man and the lower animals. No man should be ignorant of their production.

In the early prosecution of the study, you will find, perhaps, nothing to relieve its tediousness; but, when the foundation of agricultural knowledge is laid in your mind so thoroughly that you know the character and use of every stone, then may your thoughts build on it fabrics of such varied construction, and so varied in their uses, that there will be opened to you a new world, even more wonderful and more beautiful than the outward world which exhibits itself to the senses. Thus may you live two lives, each assisting in the enjoyment of the other.

But you may ask the *practical* use of this. "The world is made up of little things," saith the proverb. So with the productive arts. The steam engine consists of many parts, each part being itself composed of atoms too minute to be detected by our observation. The earth itself, in all its solidity and life, consists entirely of atoms too small to be perceived by the naked eye, each visible particle being an aggregation of thousands of constituent elements. The crop of wheat, which the farmer raises by his labor, and sells for money, is produced by a combination of particles equally small. They are not mysteriously combined, nor irregularly, but each atom is taken from its place of deposit, and carried to its required location in the living plant, by laws as certain as those which regulate the motion of the engine, or the revolutions of the earth.

It is the business of the practical farmer to put together these materials, with the assistance of nature. He may learn her ways, assist her action, and succeed; or he may remain ignorant of her operations, often counteract her beneficial influences, and often fail.

A knowledge of the *inner* world of material things about us will produce pleasure to the thoughtful, and profit to the practical.

The Farmers' Prospects.—A correspondent, writing from Santa Cruz, 21st inst., says that they have had plenty of rain of late, and farmers' prospects are very fair, for good crops, the coming season. We could give an hundred instances, all over the State, where the same feeling prevails. Our correspondents from every section write in the same cheering strain. The crops of the past year have paid well, and the future is full of bright hope for the farmer. On this strong basis we can rest as a sure guarantee of coming prosperity to our State.

The Champion of the Turf in California—Gen. Taylor.

That California has shown fine horses, and fast horses, no one can doubt, for there is no State in the Union that has recorded better races, or races showing more bottom, than has our State. The late two Races at the Course has shown, that we have here in California, horses, that, for speed and endurance, cannot be beaten, if they can be equaled, by any race on record. The first great trial of this champion that occurred, secured him the envy of every competitor. We give below the time of that race.

Pioneer Course, Friday, February 6th, 1857.
Match for $2,000—$1,000 a side, rain or shine, play or pay—for ten miles. New York to go to wagon, and Gen. Taylor as he pleases.
J. M. Daniels' g. s. Gen. Taylor (to sulky)....1
G. N. Ferguson's b. g. New York (to wagon)...2

TIME.	Half.	Mile.	Total.
1st	1.25	2.54	
2d	1.27	2.51	5.45
3d	1.26	3.00	8.45
4th	1.27	2.57½	11.42½
5th	1.27	2.58½	14.41
6th	1.26	2.55	17.36
7th	1.28	3.00	20.36
8th	1.29	2.59½	23.35½
9th	1.27½	3.01½	26.37
10th	1.35	3.04½	29.41½

This signal success provoked another trial, and one almost without a parallel. The result of which race we give below, from the Town Talk:

Union Course, Saturday, February 21st, 1857—
Match for $4,000; $2,000 a side; to go in harness thirty miles—to rule.
Mr. J. M. Daniels names g. s. Gen. Taylor....1
Mr. G. N. Ferguson names s. g. Rattler.....2

	TIME. Whole Time.			Whole Time.
1st mile	3.09		16th mile	3.32 53.43½
2d "	3.08	6.17	17th "	3.42 57.25½
3d "	3.17½	9.34½	18th "	3.33 1,00.58½
4th "	3.17	12.51½	19th "	3.35½ 1,04.34
5th "	3.13½	16.05	20th "	3.46 1,08.20
6th "	3.18	19.23	21st "	3.50 1,12.10
7th "	3.16	22.39	22d "	3.48 1,15.58
8th "	3.19	25.58	23d "	3.46½ 1,19.44½
9th "	3.23½	29.21½	24th "	3.55½ 1,23.40
10th "	3.24	32.45½	25th "	3.56 1,27,36
11th "	3.22	36.07½	26th "	4.01 1,31,37
12th "	3.25	39.32½	27th "	3.58 1,35.35
13th "	3.32	43.04½	28th "	3.59 1,39.34
14th "	3.28	46.32½	29th "	4.14 1,43.48
15th "	3.39	50.11½	30th "	4.29 1,48.17

This was the crowning act of this victorious and noble animal, and we may say that Gen. Taylor stands before the public as the fastest racing stud on the Pacific Coast.

But while we make these records of the turf, we cannot but feel that such tests of the endurance of this noble animal appears to us a species of inhumanity—a cruel and useless trial. Five, eight, or ten miles, would be a sure test, marking the time as a greater distance; and this would not subject the animals that do so well, to a risk of life and usefulness.

Corns.—The best cure for these troublesome things that we have ever tried, is to soak the feet in hot water for a quarter of an hour, so that the corn becomes soft, and then trim it off as close as possible, and not cause pain. Then take the tincture of the Arbor Vitæ, placed upon a little cotton and apply to the corn, and after a few applications the corn will not only disappear entirely, but will not be likely to return again.

The Condition of the Soil of the South—Its Improvement by Subsoiling.

The following excellent editorial, from the South Carolina Agriculturist, will so well apply to many portions of California, where the practice in plowing and manner of cultivation is so erroneous, that we give the article entire, containing as it does so many scientific and practical truths. Deep plowing, subsoiling and constant cultivation will, restore soils and give to them vitality and strength oftimes more immediate than cords of manure and poor plowing; for the sun and air will subtract the goodness of the manure, and the earth having no depths to nourish the roots or retain the manures, the labor and cost are half thrown away. We hope this subject will receive more attention than it has in time past:

We have spent the days since we last held communion with our readers, in reflections upon the best modes of remedying the increasing sterility of our cultivated soils. It is humiliating in the extreme, to see no permanent fertility effected by improved methods of tillage upon our plantations. It is true, there has been some excitement concerning, and a considerable application of *imported* fertilizers amongst the cotton planters; but, this will result in no enduring improvement of the soil, for the increased production will only serve to swell the amount of the exported material, taken from our fleece-bearing fields; whilst the practical operation of skinning the soil will be increased in the same ratio. We would gladly see millions of tons of guano applied to the cotton fields of the South, if we could also see introduced with this application, accompanying systems of deep and thorough plowing and subsoiling, so that whilst the stimulated over-production of the soil was yielding its returns for the capital employed in the purchase of fertilizers, some regard was paid to the formation of a deep and perfectly pulverized soil, upon which the planter could rely in coming years. This alone can be effected by subsoiling—and we say so confidently, because reason, observation and experience, point out this as the only mode by which the desired amelioration and improvement of most of our exhausted soils can be accomplished. We know that we have prejudice and ignorance, and that sanctity which the tyranny of ancient customs always intrude upon what are termed innovations, to contend with in our recommendations, but, nevertheless, it is our province to speak and reason in advocacy of our system, based, as it is, upon the most practical and convincing foundation. There has been progress in plowing as well as in mechanics—and in planting operations, the same. There is much to be learned by those who consider themselves most perfect.

Let us begin by statement of facts, and see what unbroken ground we have upon which to predicate our subsoiling operations. The average depth of the cultivated soils in the South, is not *three inches*. Below this, in the lower country, wherever there is not a deep, underlying stratum of sand, there is invariably a bed of hard-pan, which prevents the surplus water from descending, and the roots of the cultivated crops from penetrating. From the level character of this section, the surplus water does no damage by washing, but, collecting in partial indentations, forms ponds, scalded or sour places, upon which nothing but unprofitable plants of aquatic habits flourish. Upon the more elevated portions of the country, the disastrous effects of our sudden and violent rains are more apparent; for the underlying stratum being of stiff and compact clays, allows no precipitation of the surplus water, which, not finding a road downwards to accommodate its natural specific gravity, rushes down the inclinations of the hills, and, swelling into torrents in the valleys, sweeps off, with each rain, a proportion of the soil and its fertilizing constituents in solution, never to be returned by the ordinary processes of nature, and but too seldom by the assisting aids of man. A soil naturally wet, as well as one naturally dry, is thus frequently surcharged with an amount of water prejudicial to the production of good crops, from these causes alone. The common depth of the soil, as we have shown, is by far too shallow to allow the roots of our cultivated crops to penetrate below the influence of the droughts of summer, or hot, dry temperature in the season of their growth. The examples of alluvial or bottom land, where the depth and permeability of the soil in all seasons, exhibit a growth superior to the other classes of upland cultivated fields, shows what we should attempt to make all our lands, and what they could be made by proper operations of soiling and manuring.

We have shown, in a former article, the fact that ammonia, the vital food of all plants, is found in large quantities in rain water. We have just said that a superabundance of rain water, when uncontrolled, works great destruction to our cultivated lands, by sweeping off the pith—the marrow of our soils. What would be the effect if we were to break up the tenacious, impermeable, underlying stratum of clay—without turning up that clay to the surface—to the depth of one or two feet below our cultivated soil, by the practicable operation of the subsoil plow? Would not benefit be derived by thus loosening the subsoil, so as to allow the surplus surface water to descend, to be held in reserve for the after requirements of the crops, and at the same time storing up the precipitated ammonia and gradually enriching that soil for after use? What would be the atmospheric influence on the soil? The frequent stirring of the soil is practical proof that the free admission of air to the roots of plants is of vital use to their accelerated growth, and this fact, though not reflected on by many of those who industriously stir the soil, is the secret of the true benefits derived from frequent tillage. Air rises readily through water, but it requires great power to force it downwards. The loosening of the subsoil allows the penetration of the air to the lowest limit to which the operation is carried; and this air there remains, until the atmospheric change of temperature above the surface, by natural laws, causes it to ascend, and it is at this stage that it works its benefits upon the crops, and in dry weather invigorates them by furnishing to their delicate spongelets, or rootlets, the proper and invigorating food which it yields to them. We ask a simple question to make our position clear to the most simple reader: "If we place three inches of the best mold upon a hard, flat rock, would any such results as these follow, when crops planted on that stone required more moisture than was furnished by the falling rains?" The advantages of a deep subsoil, allowing the roots of the crops to descend as far as they can find congenial temperature and proper food in the soil, are incalculable; and again, this permeability of the subsoil, permitting the upward passage of water by capillary attraction, affords a double protection against drought. Here the bigot may attempt to stop me by saying, "*water only finds its true level;*" but this received law of nature is exploded by simply placing a sponge upon a shallow vessel of water, or referring to that system of irrigation so common in the cultivation of pot flowers, where all the necessary moisture to support even gross water-feeding plants, is derived through holes in the bottoms of the pots, from saucers, and which is freely drawn up from six to eighteen inches by this ductile power residing in disintegrated mould. The subsoil of our fields is usually too compact to admit either the downward or upward passage of water, and there are, no doubt, innumerable locations all over the State, where the surface is parched, so as to preclude vegetable production, whilst the simple operation of breaking up the subsoil would, within a few inches, release a deposit of moisture which would gladly rise to the sunlight, and relieve the unsightly sterility above. A uniform system of shallow plowing has a tendency to create a crust upon the bottom of the furrow, which is extremely prejudicial to vegetation, and, aside from the mechanical effects upon the soil, resulting from subsoiling, the chemical action produced by the introduction of atmospheric influence below the surface-soils, and the gradual exposition of their locked up ingredients to this influence, is extremely beneficial.

When we have a depth of earth broken up and properly pulverized, it is unreasonable that, even if it is what is termed poor, it will, by allowing wider range to the roots of cultivated crops, greatly increase their production. The practical examples of the rampant production of weeds and briers—requiring good soil to induce luxuriant growth—which are to be seen on the clays thrown up and exposed on our railroad lines, is convincing proof that *deposited red clay* itself is rich in fertility, when subjected to the proper treatment. Clays, too, hold in solution, with so much tenacity, the essentials of fertilizers, that it is always extremely profitable to deepen such soils in the progress of improvement by manuring. The operation of subsoiling is simple, and, if properly done, always effective of beneficial results on any soil. We believe it essential to all soils, and, from experiments, intend to extend our operations in this line, until every foot of land we cultivate is subsoiled; and when we have accomplished this, we will commence again, and add a few inches more to the depth of our soil by repeating the operation.

Storing Turnips.

The Mark Lane Express has the following on storing turnips, etc., and details experiments, showing the greater value of stored turnips as compared with those fed from the ground:

In a recent trip through Hampshire and the eastern portion of Sussex, we remarked the steady increase in the growth of mangold, and the care with which, during the past month, it was storing in straw and earth-covered clamps. A few days more and swedes will have also to be thus protected from the influence of frost. We well know that most of our readers are not unaware of the importance of the root-storing system; but few of them have perhaps deemed it necessary to institute comparative trials as to the nutritive qualities of the stored and unstored. Such trials, however, have been recently completed by a Scotch farmer—Mr. J. Porter, of Monymusk—and his account (which will be found in the present volume of the Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society) is full of sound practical information. Two lots of cattle, rising two years old, four in each lot, were tied up on the 28th of January, 1855, in the same byre; were fed daily with the same weight of turnips, and oat straw *ad libitum*. Of these two lots the first were fed with the golden-yellow turnips produced in the same field; one, however, with stored turnips, the other with the turnips as they were required from the field. They were weighed when they were put up, and again on the 22d of April, when the following results were obtained:

The four fed on stored turnips.

	Weight in January 28. Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Increased weight April 22 Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1	8	0	0	0	3	14
2	8	2	0	0	2	14
3	8	0	14	0	3	7
4	9	2	0	0	2	14
Total increase				2	3	21

The weight of the four fed with pulled turnips.

	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	Cwt.	qrs.	lbs.
1	9	0	0	0	2	14
2	7	2	14	0	1	7
3	9	2	7	0	2	7
4	8	0	0	0	1	14
Total increase				1	3	14

Here we have nearly double the increase of weight in the cattle fed on stored turnips over those fed with the roots left exposed to the weather and pulled as they were wanted.

The observations of Mr. Porter on the best mode of storing roots, are well worthy of our readers' attention. He is evidently more fearful of the effects of even a slight frost upon the swedes whilst they are storing, than of the ill results of some degree of moisture. He prefers, therefore, of pulling and storing the same day; and advises these stores to be placed at the homestead, as near the byres as convenient, and sufficiently large to contain six or eight weeks' consumption.

The practice in the district of our reporter is to erect these stores of wood, of an oblong shape, six or seven feet wide, to give room for a cart, and about four feet high. The sides are made of two rows of posts, fitted into the ground, about six feet apart, and made close with backs of trees or any old wood. The wood-work is erected piecemeal as the storing proceeds. If wood is scarce, oblong rigid heaps are employed, about seven or eight feet wide at the bottom, and these heaps are thatched with about six inches' depth of straw. It is hardly necessary to enlarge upon the necessity, in turnip storing, of avoiding cutting the bulb of the turnip in removing the bottom and tops, or of rejecting the finger and toed roots.

It would seem, however, from the result of the most recent of observations made in Scotland and the north of England, that this formidable disease does not occur to any extent on land which has been recently limed. Upon the importance of these valuable northern observations we need hardly enlarge, since they tend in the most practical of all directions—to the preservation of our turnip crops from disease, and from injury during those winter months when we have little else to rely upon for the supply of our cattle yards.

Mange in Swine.—I have noticed in one of your late papers an inquiry for the cure of what we "backwoods" people call mange in pigs. Permit me to assure you that I have a *never-failing* remedy, to wit: Give the pig or hog affected, (according to age) from ten to twenty grains of arsenic twice a week for three weeks, feeding him plentifully during the time, and I warrant that he will soon shed off, and become perfectly well, fat and slick. *It will also cure the worst case of mange on any dog.* I speak from experience, and there is *no* danger of doses of that *size* killing either pigs or hogs.—[Cor. of Coun. Gent.

The Grape Crop of Ohio for 1856.

We append below a statement of the grape crop of the Ohio Valley, for the past year, with the effects of the late cold winter upon the vine and its products. We copy from the Farm Journal and Progressive Farmer, and present these facts as of great moment to the growers of the vine in our State.

We ask attention to the facts here given, and we ask also that it should be remembered that even in the wine-making countries of Europe crops fail very frequently, and now, in the best portions of the United States, frequent losses of crops must occur—while, so far as can be learned, the crop of the grape will never fail on account of the seasons in California.

Here have we presented to us one of the most valuable evidences of the prospect before us in the cultivation of the vine and for the manufacture of our own wine.

We ask also that particular notice should be given to the wines of California, that are now attracting the attention of the public mind not only here but in the East and over all Europe:

The grape crop of the Ohio Valley during the past year was a very small one,—probably not more than an average of 80 to 100 gallons to the acre. The severe winter injured many of the vineyards seriously. Some of the vines were killed down to the ground, and about half the buds in others were destroyed. The "rot," or mildew, also injured some of the vineyards very much. But a bad season with the grapes, like other fruits, must be expected to occur occasionally. Experience thus far has proved that the grape is about as reliable a crop as the apple, and perhaps more so.

A fair average crop, for a series of years, is found to be 250 to 300 gallons to the acre, in well cultivated vineyards in the Ohio Valley. The cost of producing this crop will not exceed $50 to $60 per acre—even less, with proper economy.

This cultivation is largely on the increase all over the west and southwest, wherever the conditions are supposed to be favorable; and the consumption of the wine is fully equal to the production. It is now estimated that there is in Vineyard culture, over 4000 acres in the Ohio valley. About half this quantity is in the vicinity of Cincinnati, and probably three-fourths are now in bearing. In the Missouri valley there are about 700 to 800 acres; and in the Upper Mississippi valley 500 to 600 acres.

In Tennessee, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia, several vineyards of the Cahawba grape have lately been planted with flattering prospects, thus far, of producing far better crops than those of the Ohio valley. How they will hold out is yet to be tested.

Growth of the United States.

The following compact and interesting sketch of the growth of the United States during the past year we take from the Washington *Globe* of the 10th inst.:

During the past year the prosperity of the United States has received an unexampled development. The various sources of true national wealth, the cultivation of new lands; the increase of the crops, the extension of manufactures, the working of mines, the import and export trade, foreign and home commerce, the construction and working of railroads, the growth and embellishment of cities, have all wonderfully increased, and, by adding largely to the capital of the country, have given such impulse and activity to business of all kinds; that it has far surpassed the best result of any preceding year. The growth of property is but partially shown by the published statements of the Secretary of the Treasury, inasmuch as the fiscal year of the Government closes with the 30th June, and, while the results of those statements embrace and are largely affected by the business of the latter half of 1855, they do not include that of the latter 1856. An approximate idea of the business of the year can be formed by examining tables of the commerce on finances of New York in 1856. The transactions of the New York Clearing-House for 1856, show an increase of $1,700,000,000, or thirty per cent. on those of 1855, making the total for the year amount to the enormous sum of $7,300,000,000. The transactions of the London Clearing-House in 1859 amounted to $4,772,000,000. They amount now probably to triple that sum. If so, the business of New York is equal to half that of London. In the imports and exports of New York, there has been an increase of thirty-three per cent. on those of 1855. The increase in railroad traffic has been from twenty to thirty per cent.

The increase in the cultivation of new lands, one of the chief elements of our prosperity, is shown by the large sales of those lands; and by the grants of the public domain, amounting to seventeen million six hundred thousand acres, nearly four times the extent of Massachusetts, or more than Belgium or Holland united. Besides these large appropriations Congress has granted during the year to railroads, or to States that will sooner or later partially make a similar disposition of them, about twenty-one million seven hundred thousand acres; making a total of sales and grants in a year of thirty-nine million three hundred thousand acres, equal in extent to Virginia, or to almost a third of France. Notwithstanding the great decrease for so many years in the Federal domain, the public lands yet remaining unsold in the Territories are equal in extent to the presented thirty-one States, or more than all Europe except Russia. Farming and industrial production has kept pace with other departments. Its approximate value as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury from the remains of the census of 1840 and that of 1850, was, during the year 1856, about $2,000,000,000, or triple that of 1830.

The Secretary estimates the value of the entire property of the United States, taxed and not taxed, at $11,317,000,000 exclusive of the public domain. He estimates the population at 26,964,312.

At the close of 1855, there were 21,069 miles of railroad. There are now more than 24,000 miles. The telegraph, which does so much to diminish the loss of interest on capital, and to quicken business, by annihilating, as it were, the "magnificent distance" of our territory, now extends in almost every direction throughout the States. It is estimated that the aggregate length of our electric telegraph is from forty to fifty thousand miles.

Our merchant marine has made great progress during the year. They have constructed two hundred and twenty-one steamers, and seventeen hundred and three sail vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 496,394 tons. Notwithstanding this large addition, the official lists show a decrease in the tonnage of the merchant marine on that of 1855, caused by a more careful examination of the old lists, the effect of which has been to drop from the account a large number of vessels sold abroad, lost, or long since condemned.

During the year, the Federal Government has reduced its debt to twenty-five per cent. It now amounts to $30,000,000, with a residue in the Treasury of 22,000,000, after the payment of all demands. The President states that this debt can be entirely extinguished for the second time, (it having been entirely liquidated in 1835-6) by the beginning of 1858, and he recommends that Congress take measures to prevent the injurious effects that would necessary be produced by too great an accumulation of specie in the Treasury. The statements of the financial affairs of the various States show everywhere a high degree of prosperity. The different cities, counties and railroads, throughout the Union, are in a like flourishing condition. The banks, except a few in the Eastern States, are also generally prosperous, in consequence of the prudent restrictions put upon their transactions by the several Legislatures, and by their own private directors. The Clearing Houses of New York and Boston, the former established in 1853, the latter in 1855, have a wide influence. They may be considered as the indispensable complement of the free banking system. To the salutary influence exercised by these institutions, may be added that of the guarantee, first demanded of the banks by a law of the New York Legislature, and since exacted by the Legislatures of other States, of a deposit with the State to secure the redemption of bank notes. This latter regulation must prevent the risks of paper money, and the possibility of such excessive issues as preceded the crisis of 1837. The increasing proportion of gold as a circulating medium, since the acquisition of California, the system of specie payments adopted by the Government since 1840, and the safe rule for some time pursued by it of making no loans whatever for any purpose, to associations, cities, counties or States, are additional securities for the permanence of our monyed and commercial prosperity.

Our foreign commerce has grown from $499,000,000 to $642,000,000, an increase of thirty per cent. There has been a reduction in the national debt of $41,000,000 from $10,000,000 to 15,000,000, at premiums of ten and fifteen per cent. have been paid on European claims, and $10,000,000 for the purchase of the Mesilla valley, which equals in extent the kingdom of Belgium; our trade with Canada, under the new treaty, has increased from $20,000,000 in 1853, to $50,000,000 in 1856; our railroads, which in 1855 were 16,000 miles long, are now, as already stated, over 24,000 in length; and the mines of California have supplied us with about $170,000,000 in gold, which has paid for our foreign imports, and furnished a residue sufficient for our domestic wants. This residue is obtained by deducting from $170,000,000, the amount of gold received, 129,000,000, the amount of specie exported, giving in three yeaes an addition of $41,000,000 to the circulating medium of the country.

Meanwhile, our tonnage has increased 1,200,000 tons, or twenty-five per cent.; the cultivation of new lands, judging by the sales of public lands, covers an extent of 27,000,000 acres, equal to the State of Ohio, or the kingdom of the Two Cicilies, while the total amount of land sold and granted for various objects, has amounted to 81,800,000 acres, almost equal to New York, Pensylvania and Ohio, or to the British Islands and Belgium.

Important Scientific Explorations.—The N. Y. Herald publishes some very interesting particulars of several exploring and scientific expeditions of various parts of the world. The most important of these is the one recently fitted out by the Viceroy of Egypt, to discover the source of the White Nile. In connection with the recent discoveries of Dr. Livingston, it may result in the development of the whole river and lake system of the African continent. According to M. Jomard, the navigation of the river at the present day is open to Egyptian commerce. For twelve years past European merchants traffic peaceably with the natives, and collect a large amount of ivory. The whole country, in effect, appears swarming with elephants; but the rivalry of trade provokes frequent disorder, without speaking of the imprudence of merchants, who are sometimes guilty of violence towards the inhabitants. These latter are peaceable, hospitable and thickly settled upon either bank. Disputes and quarrels having led to serious tumults, the Epyptian government has introduced a precautionary measure; Egyptian posts have been established upon the White Nile, and the various commandants are charged to protect commerce and the natives, and, at the same time, to prevent the abuses of rivalry. These armed posts and forts have garrisons which render them respected. On the other hand, the Austrian mission has an establishment at Khartoum, and a second one of less importance at the fifth degree of north latitude. The missionaries are on good terms with the natives of the country.

This enterprise, which has for its object the discovery of portions of the African continent now unknown, is commencing under the most favorable auspices, and holds forth the happiest results to science, commerce and civilization. Our travelers began ascending the Nile at the commencement of last october, and it is believed they will return within two years.

Mercantile Prosperity.—A New York paper remarks: "It is seldom that a case of such continued prosperity can be chronicled in the history of any mercantile firm as in that of the Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall. About thirty years ago, the commercial firm of G. E. & S. S. Howland was formed in this city. They were engaged principally in the West India Trade. Ten years afterwards the partners retired from business, wealthy, leaving behind as special partners, $200,000 for their successors, Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall. A few years further on, and the members of this firm also retired, leaving the same amount, as special partners, to a junior Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall; and recently, these latter, have, too, retired, leaving $200,000 for still younger members of the same name and style of firm."

Death of Hugh Miller, the Geologist.—By the steamer Asia, at New York, from Liverpool, we have the mournful intelligence of the death of Hugh Miller, the celebrated Scotch geologist, who was found in his house shot dead. It is supposed that the sad event was accidental. Mr. Miller has achieved a world-wide reputation as a geologist, and as a man of great powers of research and scholarship. His death will be universally deplored as a great loss to the world of science.

Remember that every person, however low, has rights and feelings. In all contentions, let peace be rather your object than triumph. Value triumph as the means of peace.—[Sydney Smith.

An eminent painter was asked what he mixed his colors with to produce so extraordinary an effect? "I mix them with brains, sir," was his answer.

KATE VINTON'S FIRST QUARREL. A Lesson to Wives.

BY ADELAIDE H. RIDDLES.

CHAPTER I.

"Ye that would have obedient wives, beware
Of meddling woman's kind, officious care."

Well, Sir Tobin, I will acknowledge that you are right in some respects, but you know the adage of *rules* and *exceptions*. However, we will look at both sides of the question, first allowing you to be right, and then proving that you are—sometimes wrong.

Kate Vinton, with her sunny smiles, was one of the prettiest little wives in the whole town of Mountford, and when she married George, there was not a young man in the aforesaid town but envied the happy bridegroom. 'T is true, that old gossips shook their heads, and said that Kate was too quick-tempered and obstinate to lead a happy life with one who was quick-tempered and obstinate, too; but then they loved each other; so they were married and—settled.

Two months of rose-colored felicity passed by, and then came clouds over the sunshine.

In consequence of the illness of his employer, one afternoon, George's work was brought to a stand-still, and he therefore returned home at the hour of three, instead of the usual one of six. Now Kate thought this would be a good opportunity to go down town, and call on one or two friends; but George had made up his mind to spend a quiet afternoon at home. Neither would succumb to the other; so Kate went down town by herself, and George remained in his domestic domicile to console himself with the reflection that his wife preferred other people's society to that of her husband's.

"Oh, well," said George, firmly, "I don't see why I should submit to her caprices; since she can find pleasure elsewhere—so can I. When I was insane enough to get married, I gave up the society of all my old associates to please her; but I have no doubt they will be glad enough to see me amongst them again."

So, rising with a determined air, he put on his hat, and, a minute after, was seen wending his way to their old rendezvous.

When Kate returned home, it was half-sorrowfully, for she felt a kind of depression upon her spirits; but she had not the least intention of "making it up;" oh, no! "She was not going to be tyrannized over, and he must not expect it. He should see that she had a spirit. There was a time when he felt proud to go out with her; but now, of course, he was tired of that sort of thing."

What was her astonishment, upon entering the little parlor, to find it vacant. The fire (which the chill autumn day rendered quite necessary) had died away, so that he must have been absent some time. She was a little amazed, but instantly set to work, relit the fire, and proceeded to get ready the tea.

Five o'clock came; the fire was blazing brightly, and the tea kettle singing like a merry sprite, as though it was the best-natured tea-kettle in Mountford; the tea-pot was on the hob, and the plate of buttered toast, all brown and crisp on the fender; whilst the little painted clock behind the door beat an accompaniment to the tea-kettle's song, with its unvarying "tick, tick," each vibration being a sweep of the unerring scythe of the reaper, Time; and each moment as it flew, being a bright blossom bound up in his sheaves.

Six o'clock came, and the toast was still uneaten, and the tea untouched. Katie began to feel her temper rising like a whirlwind.

"I shall wait no longer," she pettishly exclaimed. "If he chooses to stay out till this time, he may get his tea the best way he can. I shall not wait for him!"

With this brave determination, she sat down, and proceeded with her tea; but that wholesome beverage might have been compounded of glue and starch—lime, for what she could have told; and she felt so vexed that she did not care whether she was eating buttered-toast, or a slice of mahogany buttered with turpentine.

She sat, with her lips drawn up into the most successful pout, and her eyes fixed upon the tea-tray, scanning the exquisite painting upon it, of a basket containing several bunches of distorted looking grapes, and half-a-dozen apples and plums, tinted with colors that no one but the artist ever dreamed of.

Being satisfied with the appearance of the great effect of art, she silently commenced her autograph upon the said tea-tray, using for her pen and ink the end of a teaspoon, previously immersed in the milk-jug. Having attained some proficiency in this novel trade of chirography, she started up, and, with the greatest determination, commenced clearing the table, when a ring came at the door of the little cottage. Katie opened it slowly, as the frown upon her face deepened into one of "midnight gloom."

"Good evening, Mrs. Vinton. I thought I would just call and ask you how you were getting on."

Kate looked up. It was not George, after all, but a neighbor, of the name of Miss Blackit, an unmarried lady of a certain, or rather uncertain age.

Miss Seraphina Blackit was on the wintry side of forty. Her sylph-like form towered up to the extent of five feet eight, which somewhat accounted for its extreme thinness, and skeleton-like appearance, which gave you the idea that she had originally been stout; but, by some strange freak in nature, she had since been *rolled out*. Her disposition was decidedly *acid*, and had she been analyzed, the following would have been the result: sulphuric acid, 40; essence of lemons, 30; cream of *tartar*, 30.

Having been for twenty-three years in the pursuit of that valuable household article, a husband, and having most singularly failed, she had come to the conclusion that the "grapes were sour," and tried, with great *acid*-ity, to convince all young wives that they ought to be of her opinion.

In reply to Kate's invitation, she carefully untied the strings of her bonnet (which, in defiance of all prevailing fashions, she persisted in wearing *on* her head, and which somewhat resembled an antique coal-scuttle) unrolled herself out of a huge shawl, in which she had been swathed like an Egyptian mummy, and seated herself in the arm-chair.

"So you're quite alone, are you, Mrs. Vinton? You must be very lonesome here. 'Tis true, I live alone, but then I have no husband, thank Heaven! If I had, I should expect him to stay at home a *little*, and not roam about in the streets of evenings."

"George has merely gone down town to pay a visit to some friends," said Kate.

"Oh, indeed! Then I must have been mistaken when I fancied I saw him going into Hand's billiard-room just now, laughing and talking with half-a-dozen young fellows."

The color fled from Kate's cheeks, as she exclaimed—"No, no; 't was not George."

"Indeed, my dear, it was; and you must be very blind if you don't see that his conduct is greatly changed since he has been married. He

never used to play at billiards, and leave his home of evenings."

"True," sighed Kate.

"Ah, it 's just like all the men! They are the greatest hypocrites upon the face of the earth—all honey and love before marriage, and all vinegar and temper after. Now, you know, my dear, that I speak only for your good; but if you put up quietly with such treatment, you have less spirit than I think you have."

Kate's eyes flashed proudly, as she answered—"I will *not* submit to it."

"That 's right, my dear; show him that you have a will of your own, and can exert it. Why should you be compelled to lead a miserable life, fretting and grieving at home by yourself, whilst he is enjoying himself with his boisterous companions, and wasting all his money. It 's cruel, but it is the way of the world. Poor woman is always the victim, always a slave! Talk of poor negroes being slaves! why, it 's nothing compared with poor wives!"

"He shall not make a slave of *me!*" said Kate. He thinks he has to deal with a child, but he shall find out his mistake!"

"You are perfectly right, my dear. Of course, I have no motive but your own good, for it makes no difference to me; but when I see a young, trusting wife so shamefully treated, why, I naturally feel an interest in her welfare; and I am sure, my dear, you will not attribute it to any other motive?"

"Oh, no, Miss Blackit, certainly not. I am sure that I am very much obliged to you for your kindness."

"It is no kindness on my part," said the disinterested Blackit. "I feel that it is my duty. I'm sure—as I said to Mrs. Mason, the other day; says I—'When men can so far forget what is due to their wives—to the beings they have sworn to love and honor—to the fond, confiding creatures who have resigned happy homes for their sakes—when men can so far forget what is due to them as wives—as women—why, it's quite time——'"

There is no knowing to what interminable length this flowery harangue might have been extended, but at this moment the little clock with its clear, silvery voice, rang out the hour of nine.

"Dear me," said Miss Blackit, "I had no idea it was so late; I must go, for I have one or two other calls to make. I promised Mrs. Simpson to call and see her little Jane who is very sick. I think the poor child will never get over it; looks shocking bad; I don't think it's taken care of properly; not that I think it's the poor mother's fault, though they say that she visits a great deal, and neglects her home; she is not to be blamed, for her home cannot be a very happy one, for, between you and me, her husband drinks, the wretch! and I *have* heard say that he treats her like a slave."

With this, she again donned her antique coal-scuttle, robed herself in her Egyptian mummy-cloth, and with sundry warnings to Kate, that she was not to give in to her brute of a husband, she departed.

When Kate was alone, she finished clearing up the little parlor, and sat down before the fire. There was an air of comfort in that little apartment, with its closed window-curtains, its neat and simple furniture, and its brightly-blazing fire, and as Kate glanced round the room, she murmured——

"Miss Blackit is right. I do all in my power to make his home comfortable, and yet he deserts it for the billiard-table, wasting his hard earnings. It's shameful! when he comes home, he shall repent it. By Heaven I will *not* bear such treatment."

Still the minute-hand went on its endless road, with unvarying but slow step, like a weary horse in a traveling circus, and then came ringing out the hour of ten.

"Ten o'clock, and he has not returned. I have a very great mind to lock him out. It would only serve him right; where can he be?"

But there came no answer to her question, save the monotonous tick-tick of the little clock. Several times a step approached, and then Kate would start, and the expression of her face grew more sullen, more tempestuous, but the footsteps died away, and all was silent.

Kate rose and paced up and down the room, in no very enviable state of humor.

"*Eleven o'clock!*"

Eleven. He never stayed out so before. His latest hour for returning had hitherto been half-past nine—Kate's firmness was giving way, her lips quivered, and the tears were just springing to her eyes, when the sound of a footstep caused her to suppress them, and with the same old look of determination, she advanced towards the door. The sound of the bell caused her to open it, and with a firm step and sullen look, George entered.

He passed her by without a word, and lighting a candle was about to leave the room again in silence.

"Where have you been all the night, I should like to know. I think it's a great pity that you have returned at all."

"I have been," answered George, "where I could find that pleasure which it was useless to seek at home, and I returned, because I wished to do so. I suppose this is my own house, and I can enter and leave it when I please."

And without waiting for another word from Kate, he left the room, and ascended to his chamber.

Kate felt her constancy flying from her, and she had a great mind to sit down and cry; but her old obstinacy rushed to her aid and she firmly exclaimed—"No, by Heaven, he shall not trample over me. I'll let him see that I have a spirit as proud as his own. If he thinks that I am a spiritless child, he shall find that he is sadly mistaken. If he does not repent his conduct of to-night, my name is not Kate Vinton."

And with this brave determination she retired, and the little cottage was soon in darkness.

CHAPTER II.

Strange, how a few heedless words, a single hasty action can separate two hearts which have been so firmly, so fondly bound together; and too often one rash speech will lay the foundation for the eternal severance of two loving souls.

The next day brought but a repetition of their tempers—the same reproaches, the same obstinate determination not to yield.

The evening came, and George again sought the society of his old associates, and spent the hours at the billiard and card tables, then returned to his home to listen to the same bitter invectives, to utter the same harsh retorts.

A week passed away, and no word of reconciliation had crossed their lips, no feeling of love sprung from their hearts, as a blade of grass in the parched desert, and each were determined that that rubicon of words—the *first*, should never pass their lips. In George's soul, the poison had spread, the influence of his associates was exerting its power over him, more and more each day, until he really wondered how he could have been so blind to his own happiness as to resign their society for that of a woman.

It was on the evening of the ninth day that Kate was seated alone in her little room, waiting as usual for the time to pass, until the hour of twelve should bring her husband home. There was an expression of care upon her face, and her cheek had grown more pallid, but there was the same firmness depicted in every line of her features.

A ring came at the door.

"Who can that possibly be?" asked Kate, as she proceeded to unfasten the door.

"Is this the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Vinton?" asked a female voice.

A glance of recognition passed between them, and in a moment they were in each other's arms.

"Why, my dear old schoolmate, Emma Dale. Oh, how pleased I am to see you. Come in, and tell me where you have been all this long time."

Accepting the invitation she entered, and seated herself. Laying aside her bonnet she disclosed a pretty, good-humored face, surrounded by a "wealth of dark brown hair," and as pretty a pair of dark blue eyes as ever glittered with mirth, or shed tears at sorrow's call.

"And so, Katy, you are married to George, after all. I thought that would be the finish of all your moonlight ramblings, and mysterious interviews. Married and happy—eh, Kate?"

Kate seriously shook her head, and a tear stole up to her eyes as she answered:

"No, Emma, I am not happy. When we were first married, our life was like one long summer's day, a thing of flowers and sunshine. Now, alas! 'tis bleak as winter. Emma, we have known each other for years, ever since we learned our simple tasks from the same books, and I can confide in you as in a sister. My husband no longer loves me. He seldom speaks to me, and when he does, it is with coldness. He leaves me all the long evenings by myself, whilst he seeks the society of others, and passes his time at the billiard table. I am very wretched, Emma. Would to heaven that I had never seen him."

"Hush! hush! Kate," said Emma, reprovingly. "That is wrong; and, besides that, it is useless. Since the past is irretrievable, your whole thought should be directed to the future. Ask yourself, Katy, how far the fault lies with yourself. Have you done all in your power to cause him to love his home? Have you been loving, gentle and forgiving?"

"What," said Kate, with flashing eyes, "would you have me crouch before him, and, like a hound, lick the hand that spurns me? No, Emma, by Heaven, he shall find that *my* spirit is as proud a one as his own."

"Kate," said her friend, "you are wrecking your own happiness forever. All men are liable to error, but did you ever hear of one who was led back to the right path by reproaches, or who loved a home where his only welcome was a frown?"

"Well," admitted Kate, "perhaps you are in the right, but still, I don't see why woman should always be a slave to man's caprices; to be gay when he is mirthful, sorrowful when he is sad. But a brighter day will yet arrive, when woman will occupy her true sphere, and when her rights will be universally acknowledged, and then——"

"Then she will have lost her greatest charm, the one which idealizes her with the sweet word *Home, her right!* She has them now; a gentle, loving woman wields as proud a sceptre as any of earth's mighty monarchs; whilst her law is love, she will ever gain obedience from her subjects, and whilst her dominion is home, she will ever reign with undisputed authority. But let her once quit her own realms, or seek by the laws of annexation, to appropriate the domains of science, she will be treated as a usurper, and from that moment her bright love-power will fade."

"Well, Emma, you may be right in the abstract; but I do not see how it will apply to my individual case. You surely would not have me ask the forgiveness of a man who I consider has done me wrong?"

"You *'consider.'* But does that *prove* that he is wrong? If you think it humiliating to ask forgiveness, why should he not think the same? You are still inflexible. Kate, have you ever thought how fearful a thing it is to be a *drunkard's* wife?"

Kate started at the words, and the solemn manner in which they were spoken touched her heart; but, recovering herself, she said:

"There is no fear of that, Emma. My husband's worst fault is a love of billiards, and an occasional game at cards. He never was an intemperate man, and drunkenness is his aversion."

"But who knows," said Emma, "how long it will remain so? A month back, and if any one had suggested that he should desert his home for the society of his former companions, he would have resisted the temptation, and scorned the proposal. Yet see how familiar a thing it has grown to him; step by step they may lead him on, until he is irrecoverably lost. Then, Kate, how sad will be your lot. To see the look of pity cast upon you whenever you leave your house, to bear the pangs of hunger until the light of your taper grows pale before that of the dawning day. His heart will grow harder and harder, until all its own love will be swept away, and harshness, perhaps brutality usurp its place."

Kate burst into tears, and exclaimed—

"Oh, Emma, for pity's sake be silent. I should never live to see him so changed; it would break my heart. I feel that I have been in the wrong, and I will try to lead him back again."

"Do so, Kate. Even should your entreaties fail at first, they will at length succeed, if you only show him that he is still dear to you. And if his heart is hardened, be patient with him, and reflect that it may have been caused by your reproaches."

"Heaven bless you, Emma," sobbed Kate. "I will try for the future to make him happy, and be to him a gentle, loving wife."

"That's right, Kate; you may find him at first rather an unwilling pupil, but your trouble will be amply repaid by the first fond kiss of love, or the first happy evening you will spend together beneath this roof."

At this moment the hour of ten sounded.

"So late," said Emma, "and I promised aunt to be home by nine. You must come and see me, Kate. I shall only stay here a short time; but aunt was so anxious to have me visit here. Good-by, for the present, and don't forget my injunctions."

And with a kiss of love, the warm-hearted girl departed.

When she was gone, Kate sat and meditated, and pouted her pretty lips, and rocked herself in her chair.

"Well, it is a hard task, but I can but try, and perhaps, after all, George loves me. Oh, if I could but feel sure that he did, how happy I should be."

Eleven o'clock came round again, and George's well-known footsteps bounded near. Kate's heart beat at a slightly accelerated rate as she opened the door.

George entered with his usual look of sullen obstinacy, and sat down like a man prepared for the worst. But, contrary to his expectations, Kate took up her work and proceeded with it, as though she was the happiest of wives. He felt slightly uneasy; he wished she would say something, if it were only a reproach. He could have borne that; but to watch her sitting there so silently, and contrasting how wearily the night must have passed with her, whilst with him it had flown so merrily, somewhat touched his heart. At least the silence grew irksome. So, turning to her, he said, calmly—

"Well, Kate, why don't you begin?"

She raised her eyes from her work, and looked quietly at him, then replied—

"Begin what, George?"

"Why, your usual amount of scolding."

"I have done with it forever, George, and will strive for the future to make you love your home by giving you no pretext for quitting it. I know that I cannot offer you any great inducement to leave the society of your male companions, but God grant that the time will come when you will grow weary of it. Then, George, you will be my own husband once again."

George felt unhappy at these words. His conscience began to tell him that he might have acted differently, and have been happier. He had a great mind to ask her forgiveness; but then to supplicate to a *woman*—how unmanly; and if his male companions should hear of it, how they would laugh at him. No, no, he was not going to be her slave—to stay at home and go out just when she pleased. So, without making any reply, he went to his chamber.

When Kate found that her words had proved of no avail, and that he had left her without one word of reconciliation, her courage forsook her and she wept. But the thought of Emma's words somewhat reassured her. "Even should you fail at first, you must in the end succeed; and the first kiss of love will amply repay you."

The next morning passed without a word. Kate felt the words rise up to her lips, and the tears start to her eyes; but she repressed them, and she saw him leave the house to attend to his daily duties, without a look of sorrow, or word of reconciliation.

Evening came, and as the clock struck six, he entered for his tea; but he still was silent. The meal being over, he rose and took up his hat.

Kate's fortitude was leaving her. She never expected for a moment that he again would leave her without a word of kindness, or promise of amendment.

"George," she softly said, "are you going out again this evening?"

"Yes; I promised to be there by half-past six."

He paused, waiting calmly to hear a torrent of reproaches, but he was mistaken. Kate had schooled herself nobly, and only said—

"You will not stay out *very* late, George?"

His conscience began to trouble him, and he really wished that she would passionately reproach him. Her gentle words were harder to bear than all her bad temper.

"No, Kate, I will not," he answered, and left the house.

"Alone," said Kate—"alone once again, with a long dreary evening before me, and he never casting a thought upon me. Oh, I fear he will never more love his home. The poison has entered his mind too deeply. Had I but dealt kindly with him at the first, he might have been my own husband, long ago, ere this; but my reproaches have hardened his heart, and his love is now lost to me forever. Heaven help me, I am very wretched."

The work fell from her hands, and, laying her head down upon the table, she sobbed for the hours of sunny happiness that once shed their cheering rays upon her, when her step was light, and her song as mirthful as the notes of the forest birds, or the gentle murmurs of the summer wind.

For a long time she sat there weeping, but at length was aroused by the sound of the door bell. Quickly drying her eyes, she hastened to open it. What was her surprise to see her husband; but what was her joy when she beheld him extend his hand to her, and ask her, in entreating tones—

"Can you forgive me, Kate?"

Ah, how precious were those words. They spoke of regret for the past, amendment for the future. Tears of happiness coursed down her cheek, and, like a timid bird, she nestled her head upon his breast, and wept.

You should have seen them an half-hour after. How happy they looked. Not the false and transient happiness which the goddess of the world's pleasure bestows upon her votaries; but the deep, pure joy, which gushes up—like a fountain springing to catch the sunbeams—from the depth of two loving hearts.

"I should never have thought of returning, Kate, but, as I passed by the window, I noticed that you had neglected to draw the curtains. I peeped in, and there I saw you with your head bowed down, and the bitter tears flowing. Ah, Katie, the greatest criminal upon the earth need not have envied my feelings at that moment. For a few minutes, there was a bitter struggle in my heart, but at last some of the old love came back again, and it conquered. And so, Katie, here I am, your own loving George once again. I have erred, but it is repented of, and for the future, Katie, your face shall be lighted with smiles, and never—never more dimmed with tears."

He kept his word. Kate Vinton is one of the happiest wives in Mountford, and George is "a model husband."

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

Bring in Your Wheat

We cannot but note with pleasure the general expression of gladness among all classes of business men, in knowing that the farmers are now receiving good prices for their grain.

Fictitious, unnatural speculations, never result in any good to the community; however often we may see large fortunes acquired by sudden speculations, especially in Bread Stuffs, just so often we see them suddenly disappear—and bring with them a train of disasters very ruinous—while a gradual rise in the value of all agricultural produce, and especially grains, diffuses a general prosperity among all classes in the community.

When speculations are rife it creates an unnatural state of business that cannot last. Every wise and prudent business man sees it, and, instead of looking for an increased business, he is looking for the reaction that he believes must inevitably follow a baseless expansion of a staple commodity—and, instead of inspiring him with confidence in the future, he is filled with distrust. This was the case the last year, when a body of men attempted to raise the value of Bread Stuffs. The history of the past is a lesson for the future.

The present year has placed the community in a totally different light. Last year speculators held the great bulk of wheat—the present year they do not hold quite all! The farmers hold a little grain, and over our State there are parcels still left that will keep the people from starving. The farmers have learned a lesson, by the experience of the past, and they are united in the determination to make the most of their labor, under all circumstances.

At the present time an effort is made, by those who hold quantities of wheat, to advance it beyond its real value, and their object is personal gain, regardless of any fatal consequences that may ensue to our people generally. "Self" is their motto, and self only. Every farmer, every grain grower, should see this, and, forgetful of his own mere personal gain, for the time being, he should join with his brother farmers in these measures which will secure to them always a permanent, well-paying market. This can only be accomplished by a union of all the farmers in all their plans which tend to the general good.

Farmers should watch, with a zealous eye, all efforts that tend to raise the price of grain to a point that will induce the shipment of grain and flour from other countries to our own State. It were better they should not receive quite so high a price for a season, on a part of their crop, than, by a fictitious value, excite competition from abroad.

It should be the aim of the grain grower, rather by a system of better cultivation, to produce a large crop, that may keep down the market to a certain paying price, than to labor to advance it to such a price as would bring in foreign competition. There must be a better understanding among the grain growers of California, of their true position, and of the vast interests they have at stake.

The present year will be one of great moment—already we see the signs of "events that cast their shadows before." The present copious rains all over the State—its influence upon all the products of the country—the increase it will give to these products, and to the yield of gold—all will tend to an expansion of trade, so opposite to its present stagnant condition as to startle people. The present high price of grain and flour, is, even now, inducing many, at this season, to increase the quantity of their grain fields. All these circumstances induce us to the certain belief that farmers should reflect upon their present position, and be as "wise as serpents and as harmless as doves."

We have always labored to secure to the farmer the benefit of all rise in prices of produce, believing that it was their just dues, and for this purpose ever opposed all false speculations in the great staple products of California.

The last year we aimed to secure to the grain growers this benefit, by urging them to hold on to their wheat until about January—and about that time to sell—our word then was, "sell now." Those that regarded this received the benefit, and many a farmer received a generous reward—and we rejoice at the success that accrued to them, for it relieved many from embarrassment, and they are now in a very prosperous condition. The present year, the farmers, in most instances, have been the managers of their crops, and they have managed their own business—managed it wisely too—and have been greatly the gainers.

The recent rise gave evidence that there was still heavy parcels of wheat in first hands. At the first rise to any extent, five thousand bags came suddenly to market, and the speculation lulled. Again it goes up, and four thousand bags come to market in a day, and thus, it will be perceived, that there is still a *few bags* left. We believe now, that we have ample wheat in the country for our own wants—and believe it is in the hands of the farmers, to be brought to market as it is wanted. This is as it should be—the market should not be crowded at one time, neither should it be permitted to run too low. The farmers, themselves, should watch this, and govern themselves in this matter. They can have all the lawful gain if they will, at the same time giving the miller, merchant and trader their due profits in the way of trade. It is the too sudden and repeated fluctuations that cause the ruin—and every merchant can also testify that it has, almost in every instance in California, resulted in ruin to those engaged in it.

It should be the fixed purpose of all the grain growers and grain dealers, of millers, and all interested in this great staple of our country, to look to it with care, and so plan, labor and manage, as to make this market not only independent of all other markets, but to be able to become exporters of this great staple. That this can be done we have no doubt, and we shall try to show, at an early day, that an opening will be had for our wheat crop and other great staples, in all coming years, if we act wisely and judiciously, and prevent those unwise and fictitious speculations that raise our market above what can be long sustained, and open it to our foreign competitors.

We believe, as we have expressed before, that we have a sufficient supply on hand for all the wants of California. We believe, too, that the crop of the present year will far exceed that of any previous year, and that it will be far superior in quality to any ever yet grown, and that we shall be able to show that there will be a market for all we can grow. We say then to farmers, to grain growers, bring your grain to market now, as it is wanted—the present price is a glorious return for your labors. And if you are in debt, sell now and be relieved. We do not believe that the price can advance materially, therefore the present price is worth securing, and your money can be put at interest, bringing in a constantly accumulating fund. Be wise—be prudent—be cautious—and your success is certain.

Home Manufactures.

"Home is where the heart is."

When the citizens of California shall settle the question of Home; when they shall, with one united voice say, "California is my Home;" then we shall see a due regard paid to all those embellishments and comforts which belong to that dearest of all earth's bright places—Home. It is this unsettled, uneasy, wavering, vacillating mind of so many of the people of California that tends to hinder her prosperity, and to retard the developments of her own home industry.

No country in the world can present so many attractive features for a home as California. In no country can a home be made more beautiful with the materials which truly belong to and are identified with the place, either in nature, art or science, as California; and when the heart settles down upon California, then we shall see permanent and beautiful homes. Already we see them springing up all over our State; bursting upon our vision, in their brightness, as the stars peep out from the sky, at eventide. But we want them to be universal: we want them to cover our whole land as thickly as the stars cover the beautiful blue above us.

We were led to these thoughts by seeing a most beautiful marble mantel-piece, made from our own native marble, quarried at Suisun, wrought and finished by Messrs. McCormick, at their workshops on Mission street, and now exhibited at the extensive Furniture Warehouse of George O. Whitney & Co, California street. We are particular in naming the place thus, that all may see this superb specimen of California Home Industry. The quarry from whence this marble is taken is but a few miles from the head of Suisun creek, in the valley of Suisun. It is of a peculiar variety, presenting numerous and diversified grainings—some, like bird'seye maple, others of oak, and, again, all the other changes found in the richest features of agates, or Italian marble. It should be called the agate-grained marble of California. It is susceptible of the highest polish, and we hope it will be brought into use extensively. This sample mantel-piece, we learn, is ordered for one of the government houses, at Mare Island, and we are pleased to know that this is the case. We believe that it is the duty of every government, to labor to encourage, foster and bring out the rich resources of a State, as a parent would strive to reveal the intelligence, worth and affections of a child.

We believe this marble quarry will be of inestimable benefit to our State; not only giving us the means to beautify our homes, but to give a new stimulus to our workmen.

Messrs. Fay & Willis, we learn, have the control of the quarries, or are acting for their extensive development. We hope those who are building homes will prefer California manufactures in their embellishments; and while they admire this superb piece of mantel work, urge our friends, the Messrs. Whitney, who have so large a warehouse of furniture, to see if *they* cannot *manufacture* furniture *here*, and save the large amount of gold that goes abroad for what should be made here.

Subsoil Plowing.

In our present issue we show the Subsoil Plow, and the Side-Hill Plow. Both implements are of great value to a California farmer, but as yet but little used.

The Subsoil Plow is beginning to be appreciated by our orchardists and vegetable growers. There are several orchards and gardens where, in former years, large sums were expended for irrigation, and now not a dollar is spent, or a gallon of water used. The Subsoil Plow has accomplished more than irrigation. Orchards are more flourishing—crops are larger, and work is done at less cost. Innumerable instances can be shown of success in this matter. The columns of the Farmer, during the past year, have given facts enough to satisfy any one of the great benefit of subsoiling and deep plowing, in a country like California, to admit of a doubt of its utility and its necessity.

The cut of the Subsoil Plow represents its general features and uses. It is one of the best patterns, and is from one of the best agricultural warehouses in the United States—Messrs. Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, of Boston, Mass. These plows can be obtained of Messrs. Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco, or their branch house at Marysville, and of other houses, and every cultivator, to any extent, should use them.

The Side-Hill Plow, as represented in the cut, is specified as a good road plow. It is all this, and more—it is invaluable to California, for the use it was expressly made for—hillside plowing. Although, as yet, but little attention has been given to the improvement of our hillsides, the time will soon come when orchards, vineyards and grain fields will occupy our beautiful hills and slopes, for some of the most fertile and luxurious soil is found there, and ere long the Side-Hill Plow will be called into requisition, and these now waste places be made fertile and beautiful. We earnestly commend both these plows to the consideration of those who have tracts of land that now lay waste and unprofitable, which might be made sources of large income.

Report of Committee on State Prison Labor.

Hall of the Mechanics' Institute,
San Francisco, February 25, 1857.

Your Committee, appointed to take into consideration the subject of State Prison labor as coming in competition with honest labor of this State, and, also, to examine and report upon a Circular on the same subject, entitled "The State Prison System of California," beg leave to submit the following report:

Your Committee, after availing themselves of all the information which they could obtain on the subject, are of the opinion that the present system of farming out the prison labor, and allowing the Lessee to pursue, by the use of that labor, all the different mechanical branches, in competition with honest labor, is fraught with evils of the most serious character, and, if continued, will seriously affect the prosperity of the State, by preventing the immigration of that most useful class of citizens, the mechanic and laborer, and be ruinous to all mechanical pursuits in the State.

Your Committee have examined the Circular above alluded to, and most heartily indorse the sentiments therein contained. The writer has not only shown the evil effects of the present system, but has given some excellent ideas and valuable suggestions, by which that labor may be employed to advantage by the State, without injury to private individuals. He has more forcibly shown the evil of the present system, by a comparison with twenty-two of the Atlantic States, which shows that, by judicious management, the prison labor may be made a source of revenue to the State, instead of paying the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, to support a system by which the honest mechanic is deprived of the labor to which he is legitimately entitled.

Your Committee would recommend the following means, by which the evils of the present system may be remedied:

First, that the Mechanics' Institute send a Memorial to the Legislature, praying for a change of this system.

And secondly, that the Institute make a general call for a meeting, in this city, of all interested: and at such meeting make arrangements for issuing a Circular calculated to create a general interest throughout the State, which should be accompanied by petitions for signatures, praying that the present system be abolished, and that the State have control of the convicts who shall be managed by a Superintendent, who shall direct their labor to such branches of industry as will not interfere with any branch that can practically be prosecuted with honest labor.

Your Committee, believing this subject to be within the province of this Institute, would earnestly recommend that the most active measures be taken by which a reform may speedily be brought about; and show by our acts that we are truly the friends and defenders of the laboring class, and that the Mechanics' Institute is willing to lead the van in any reform—whose object is to defend and protect the Mechanic, and sustain the dignity of labor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. Street,
D. Van Pelt,
Jas. A. Banks.

Adopted by the Board of Directors, February 25, 1857, and ordered published, with a request that all the Papers throughout the State, favorable to the change recommended, copy the same, with a request that all the Mechanics in the State, interested in the subject matter, will take immediate action on the same.

Agricola's Criticisms.

Our readers will find a rather sharp review of the State Agricultural Society's Reports, or, rather, the doings of the State Society by its government the past year. The source from whence this criticism emanates—a writer like Agricola; one of long experience in agricultural matters, and one particularly and thoroughly versed in the science and practical uses of agriculture—claims from us the use of our columns and we cannot deny them, however much we may differ with him upon the matters which he handles so severely.

It will be remembered by our readers that the State Agricultural Society advertised *special premiums* for Essays upon given subjects. Agricola was the only competitor. These essays have all been published in the Farmer, and our readers can judge of their merits. We feel sure they have been spoken of in the highest terms both here and abroad. One of these essays received the award, the other two were rejected. At this Agricola feels aggrieved, and as he is one of our most esteemed correspondents, and highly appreciated by our readers, we feel it a duty to give him an opportunity to make his appeal, and to criticise freely the action of any public corporation that have published their doings through our journal.

If Agricola has been too severe, or unjust in any degree, our journal is open for a reply. For ourselves, we are free to confess that we differ entirely from Agricola in his opinions relative to "Equestrianism of Ladies." We approve of public performances by ladies, believing it conduces to a better state of society, as well as health. We differ with Agricola in other of his criticisms, yet we cannot in justice refuse his communication, and in publishing his letter we offer an opportunity to those of whom he has spoken to make reply, and trust all error and wrong may be corrected and pass away.

Valuable Donations of Books, &c.—We are under many obligations to Hon. C. Mason, of the Patent Office, for the valuable reports sent us last mail.

To Hon. J. B. Weller, also, for like favors.

To Messrs. Blackie & Son we are much indebted for the following valuable works: Engineer and Machinist's Assistant, Clark's Railway Machinery, Cabinet-Maker's Assistant, Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book, Imperial Gazetteer, Italy Illustrated, Burns' Complete Works, illustrated. If the above seven works are a style of the works published or sold by this house, they are evidences of their high merit.

We received recently an invoice of beautiful books purchased of Messrs. Blackie & Son, containing a selection which we think was hardly ever excelled. It consisted of Rhind's Vegetable Kingdom, and Goldsmith's Animated Nature, both illustrated with rich plates and colored engravings—the latter having twenty-four hundred plates, large octavo volumes. Messrs. Blackie & Son are a house to whom persons wanting valuable works can send with confidence.

Special Favors Received.—Among the many acts of kindness we so often receive from our friends, we shall ever feel true gratitude to those who generously make exertions to extend the circulation of our journal. Such favors do us a double good, for it cheers us on in our labors to know we have many friends that appreciate our efforts—and it also enables us to do more, and make our paper still more worthy such acts of kindness. The past week, many kind favors of this kind have been registered in our heart. Our very kind friend from Mariposa has placed us under many obligations for his generous list of friends sent in.

MSS. Copy Received.—We welcome to our columns our spirited and happy "Clara Wildwood"—she will grace our ladies' department next week. Mabel will be most welcome again. E. M. S. also—her subjects are always good. Eva, too, our new friend, shall always be hailed with pleasure. We see a kind providence in sending us two new friends. They come, as Cupid steals away Katie King and Jennie. But may we not hope, that though Cupid changes the names of our former esteemed correspondents, that they may still sing over the same or some other name?

Furniture.—We would call especial attention to the card of the "Empire Furniture Warehouse," on Washington street. The "Empire" is one of the long established houses, and has always maintained a high reputation for the very best stock of finished furniture. It is only necessary for us to point to the advertisement, to insure to this establishment a liberal patronage.

Hutchings' California Magazine.—The March number of this sprightly monthly comes to us with still increased attractions. By the excellent articles and beautiful illustrations for which this periodical is celebrated, it has made itself a welcome visitor to all.

Deferred Articles.—We regret that we are obliged to defer a sketch of the extensive Iron Foundry, of Peter Donahue, and a sketch of Smith's Pomological Gardens, Sacramento, also several valuable letters received, that we cannot note till our next issue.

The Turf.—The Liverpool Times, of January 10th, says: "Mr. Bell, of the Liverpool Adelphia Stables, has, during the week, forwarded to America a pure, thoroughbred Arabian mare for R. Richards, Esq., a most extensive breeder in Louisiana. The mare was bred in the Great Desert of Sahara, and purchased from the chief of a tribe of Arabs by E. Troye, Esq., the celebrated artist, so well known in America. For his judicious care and attention in shipping this valuable animal, Mr. Troye, who has had great experience in the transference of horses and cattle by sea, and knows its difficulty, has written a letter of thanks to Mr. Bell.

The Amount of Tobacco on the Globe.—The present annual production of tobacco has been estimated by an English writer at 4,000,000,000 pounds! This is smoked, chewed and snuffed. Suppose it all made into cigars, one hundred to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars! Allowing this tobbacco, unmanufactured, to cost on the average, ten cents a pound, and we have $400,000,000 expended every year, in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into a marketable form, and dispose of it to the consumer. If this be so, then the human family expend, *every year*, one thousand millions of dollars in the gratification of an acquired habit, or one dollar for every man, woman and child upon the earth!

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishingly efficacious in the cure of Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and all other skin diseases; they will effect cures when all other means fail. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Pardoned.—The Governor has pardoned Stonecifer, convicted of the murder of Richardson, in Sacramento. The pardon was unconditional, it having been represented that the deed was done in self-defense.

The use of the Assembly Chamber has been given to the ladies of Sacramento for Friday evening, March 6th, for the purpose of holding a calico party in aid of the Public School Fund.

Notes for our Friends at Panama and Elsewhere.

It is our intention to place copies of our journal, on each trip of the steamers, in the hands of suitable agents, at Panama, for *free distribution*. The object of such a distribution will be to make known some of the bright features of our Pacific homes, so that all new comers, as well as old Californians, shall have a copy on their arrival to greet them.

In these copies we shall give them a brief sketch of some of the principal hotels, where they can find a home when they arrive, and such other prominent furnishing stores and places of interest, which will be of much advantage to them—and besides, we wish they should know, however dark the pictures others may give of California, there is still a bright side, and that is, the *country*—is safe.

Strangers, and all who come to our Pacific shores, will find the following notices reliable, and they can be sure of finding a home, and all the necessary comforts, at either of the following Hotels.

The Oriental.

This long known and well established Hotel, which has withstood the raging element so many times, stands as a monument of former days, and it is a Hotel where thousands of our citizens have spent many happy hours. Although fire has not changed it for another form, it has lately changed in proprietorship, and we find names now floating upon the flag of favor that are familiarly and kindly remembered by many thousands. Geo. E. Watriss, Esq., formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and of the Astor House, New York, and Samuel Loring, Esq., formerly of the Tremont House, Boston, are now proprietors, and their names will recall pleasant memories, and lead their old friends to them, when they come to our shores, and they will find the Oriental Hotel, of San Francisco, will afford them as much oriental luxury as they need. The proprietors, Messrs. Watriss and Loring, will be happy to see their friends at all times.

The Rassette House.

This celebrated House is now one of the corner stones of the great mass that makes the "Commercial Emporium" of the Pacific coast. The Rassette House stands out among the Hotels of the Pacific, as prominently as the mountain shows among the hills of the plain. Joseph Rassette is a familiar name with the great traveling public, and the parlors, reading-rooms, and halls of the Rassette will show that citizens of all parts congregate there. Mr. Rassette has passed through many trials. His great Hotel was consumed by fire, but a greater one arose from the ashes. He has had, like old '49 laborers, great trials, but he is able to endure greater, and now we see that, by energy and perseverance, he has established a Hotel that is most favorably known the world over.

One of the very favorable features of the Rassette, is, that it is a "social home" for a family; the large parlors are always enlivened with the many families that have made it their home. And great praise is due to the many ladies that reside there for the social and intellectual enjoyment which their agreeable presence always furnishes to those that are the long and permanent inmates of this popular Hotel. Strangers visiting the Pacific, and all who seek a home, will find that Mr. and Mrs. Rassette will render them every attention, and strive to make them happy.

The International Hotel.

This Hotel, since the new opening under the auspices of Mr. and Mrs. Haley (so long known at the Railroad House), and since the remodeling and refurnishing of the Hotel, has become quite a popular place of resort, both for strangers from abroad and for travelers of our cities. The International, like its compeers, can tender to its patrons all the comfort and luxuries of a bounteous table, good rooms and spacious parlors, agreeable and entertaining boarders, and most kind and attentive host and hostess. We speak from knowledge when we say, no proprietors can labor with greater effort to please all who call at this Hotel, than Mr. and Mrs. Haley and those who belong to each and every department.

The What Cheer House.

This overflowing Hotel is indeed the great storehouse of the traveling people, and it is but the plain truth when we say, there is no other establishment on the whole Pacific shores that is so constantly crowded, and so often stowed as full, as the What Cheer House.

Woodward has a peculiar way of keeping a full house—and he has such a house, it is like a great museum. The What Cheer is like a great castle, and it is a safe one, too, for although you may see five hundred persons there, they all find good rooms. Everything good to eat, fine beds, and plenty of amusement. Woodward's What Cheer, however, we notice is particularly intended as a hotel for single men—for the masses—and is not intended so much for families, although there is room enough for all. The What Cheer is a famous house.

Refreshing.

Besides the hotels of the Pacific coast, strangers coming to our shores, and tarrying but a little, sometimes need some "delicacy," some "bon bon," or some luxury. Being strangers with us, we shall point out to them such places as are worthy of notice.

A gentleman of family, or even single, has only to call at "Jobs" on Washington street, and tea, coffee, a mutton chop, a broiled chicken, or ice creams and other delicacies, will be found equal to any that our friends on the Atlantic side can boast of.

Besides Job's fine saloon, we can point to "Winn's," a name that has been connected with weddings and festivals until it has become a synonymous term.

The epicure who loves a "rare bit", an oyster in the shell, or other dainty, will please call at Dan's Oyster Saloon. "A word to the wise."

The Best and Cheapest Durable Fence. The value of the Osage Orange for a Hedge, is universally acknowledged, as it makes the most perfect and durable fence known, not only against the largest animals, but as has been remarked, can be made nearly "rat proof." As this plant is peculiarly adapted to California, where some kind of a hedge fence is very desirable in consequence of the scarcity of timber on our prairies, we know Farmers will advance their own interests if they take notice of the advertisement of Osage Orange Plants, in this paper, and send a liberal order to Mr. Paul for them. We are confident they will never regret it, but will acknowledge the justice of our remarks. A word to the wise, &c.

A Card.

☞ The Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the California Farmer, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the California Farmer, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

☞ Newspaper Route for Sale.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men.

From the East.

The Nicaragua steamer Orizaba, Capt. J. H. Blethen, arrived yesterday evening, from Panama, and San Juan del Sud; bringing dates from New York to 29th January, New Orleans 28th, Liverpool Jan. 14th, and from the city of Mexico January 29th.

Mr. Buchanan has arrived at Washington. The N. Y. Herald says he visited the President to say that he would take all the servants, etc., at the White House, till he could make other arrangements. It is usual for the President to vacate the Presidential Mansion a few days before the inauguration. Mr. Buchanan has requested Mr. Pierce to remain in the house till after the inauguration, and then remain his guest till he desires to leave for New Hampshire. To this graceful invitation Mr. Pierce has acceeded.

The Cabinet appointments are as much a matter of conjecture as ever.

The Submarine Telegraph bill was before the House, and it was thought an effort would be made to pass it under a suspension of the rules. A sample of the cable is on view at the National Hotel, and attracts a good deal of attention.

The amended tariff bill was reported to the House, on the 17th January. The direct reduction of the revenues annually, will be about $13,000,000, which, it is supposed, will be increased some millions by the effects of the measure, in substituting home manufactures for those imported.

Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, died in Washington, of the croup, on the 27th ult. He leaves a wife and four children.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned on the 28th, in consequence of the death of Mr. Brooks. The body was to be removed on the 29th, to his late residence in South Carolina.

The estimable and venerable widow of the late William Wirt, died at Annapolis, Maryland, on the 24th. Her remains were interred by the side of those of her illustrious husband, in the Congressional burying ground.

The Bostonians cut a channel in the ice to permit the steamer America to sail on the 27th January, but as she could not turn around without jeopardizing her rudder she did not sail.

The United States Agricultural Society, before its adjournment, decided to hold the next annual fair at Louisville, Ky., in September next. The programme of arrangements will soon be issued.

The Military Wagon Road Bill, from Missouri to California, it is now thought, will pass this session.

Snow was falling rapidly at Washington, on the 28th ult. The weather was mild.

The N.Y. News of the 28th, says that all the mails are deranged. They come in floods, or come not at all. There are no less than eight mails due from New Orleans.

Travel between New York and Washington, which had been interrupted by the snow storms, was resumed on the 22d ult.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives to increase the pay of Army officers.

J. W. Faber, Republican, has been elected Speaker of the Minnesota Legislature.

The disease known as the "hog cholera," which has been so fatal in the West, is said to have made it appearance in Massachusetts, and to be quite fatal there.

It is stated that Gen. Harney has withdrawn his flag of truce, and declared war against the Florida Indians, Billy Bowlegs included.

There was a meeting in favor of Walker, at New Orleans, on the 20th ult., at which $1,700 was subscribed to his aid.

The New York papers continue to give accounts of shipwrecks and disasters, in consequence of the late severe storms. The crews of several vessels wrecked on the coast, had been rescued. Many were so severely bitten by the frost that their lives were in danger. The telegraphic communication between New York and Sandy Hook was resumed on the 28th ult.

Kansas.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 20th of January, published an advance copy of Governor Geary's Message. His views on squatter sovereignty are embodied in the following words:

"When the interests of the people shall require a State government, and a direct popular vote is necessary to give it sanction and effect, will be the proper occasion, once for all, to decide the grave political question which underlies all well regulated commonwealths."

He advises the Legislature to let slavery alone, where the constitution places it, and forego legislation in reference to it until a State constitution is formed; recommends that errors and omissions in the statute book be corrected; denounces the test oath act, and recommends its repeal; disapproves of the present mode of collecting jurors, and recommends their election by lot; thinks that the adoption of the ballot plan of voting should be insisted on, and suggests the enactment of a law requiring a residence in the Territory of ten days, to prevent illegal voting.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated St. Louis, January 23, states that the Territorial Convention, at Lecompton, Kansas, adjourned on the 14th of January, after passing resolutions embodying the views of the principles of the party hereafter to be called the "National Democratic Party." Both branches of the Kansas Legislature repudiate that portion of Governor Geary's Message relating to the repeal of obnoxious enactments.

From Europe.—The news from Europe is to the 14th January, brought by the steamer Arago, which arrived at New York, 28th ult.

The Neuchatel question may be regarded as settled. England and France have proposed terms to the Federal Council, which that body considers acceptable. The envoys of Switzerland have also come to an understanding with the French government. Switzerland will set at liberty the prisoners on the assurance of the two mediating Powers, that Prussia will acknowledge the independence of Neuchatel, and at once put a stop to all military preparations.

By telegraph via Trieste news had been received in England of a great battle near Bayuk, between the Russians and Circassians. The former retreated, with a loss of nearly 2,000 men and several guns, the attack being made by a Circassian corps of 10,000 strong.

A hurricane was experienced at Malta, on the 4th of January, during which some ships sunk, and three hundred boats were dashed to pieces against the quays.

A late number of the Journal Pratique d'Agriculture, states, that for the first time during the last three years, it is able to announce that there has been a fall in all the corn markets of France.

The French Government has not resolved to abandon the occupation of Tahiti.

A horrible tragedy was enacted in Paris, on the evening of 3d January, when the Archbishop of Paris was assassinated while performing religious services in the Church St. Etienne, by a discharged priest named Verges. The assassin stepped forward, and lifting the prelate's cape, plunged a Cataline knife into his heart, exclaiming, "Down with the Goddess!" an expression which he afterwards explained referred to the doctrine of the immaculate conception. The Bishop fell to the pavement and instantly expired. The general opinion is that Verges is deranged. The funeral of the Archbishop took place in the cathedral of the Notre Dame, with great pomp, amidst throngs of people. The trial of the assassin was expected to take place about the 25th.

Lord Napier has been appointed by the British Government Minister to Washington. It is stated he is a practical diplomatist, having served in Austria, Persia, Naples and Turkey. The London Times objects to the appointment of Lord Napier, on the ground that, though well fitted by his diplomatic experience to represent his country in the East, or at any of the despotic and Military Courts of Continental Europe, he is not the right man to send to Washington.

Mexico.—The Mexican Extraordinary, of Jan. 27th, says: The evacuation of Lower California by Gen. Blancarte and forces has given rise to reports of a serious character. It was said he had pronounced at Tepic for Religion y Fueros and for Santa Ana. This is undoubtedly without foundation. We learn, from good authority, that Gen. Blancarte deserted Lower California for the reason that he was unable to sustain himself longer without supplies. A gentleman, who says he has a letter from him, informs us that Blancarte is fully impressed with the idea that Lower California will soon fall under the ban of some American expedition. He says, already the Mexican population are anxious for such an advent. Most of the large landed proprietors are now in Upper California, endeavoring to sell their lands to Americans.

There are various reports in town of more recent engagements than are noticed in our news of to-day, between the government troops and the pronunciados. As yet nothing definite has been received from the direction of San Luis.

A rumor is now current on the streets that a loan is being negotiated with the United States. Although the business is as yet enshrouded in diplomatic mystery, we have no doubt, when once developed, it will appear that Mexico will be placed independent of her present depressed financial condition. There is need of it, and for her sake we sincerely hope that something may be speedily done.

A Spaniard was murdered at Paducca on the 19th January by robbers. On the 19th instant, a band of robbers attacked the town of Nochistlan, in the Department of Tepescolula. They broke open the doors of the prison and liberated more than fifty criminals, and at the cries of "Religion y Fueros," sacked the commercial houses and wounded the sub-prefect. After two hours of disorder they abandoned the town, and then the prefect, with some of the citizens, actively pursued them and managed to catch the head man, Don Manuel Dolores Rodriguez. The people of the small town of Xnastla, have taken twenty-four of the same band.

The band that was headed by the priests, Amezquita and Fuentes, have been hotly pursued by the troops at Guanajuato, and ten of the rebels have been taken. The priests and their soldiers have pillaged the Mineral de Santa Ana.

Gen. Moreno, recently appointed Governor and Commandante-General of Tamaulipas, has left for Tampico. Don Ignacio Munoz Cambuzano accompanies him in the capacity of Secretary. Eight hundred troops have also been directed to the same destination; the active battalion of Mexico forms a portion of this force.

MARRIED.

A neat, white envelope, bearing our address, inclosed a very pretty card, which we read thus—

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Shephard.

In one corner of the card we also read, A. Nettie Westerhaven, and we must construe it thus: our friend E. A. Shephard (of the firm of Beach & Shephard, nurserymen and florists of the New England Nursery, near Marysville), has entered into a new partnership. He has sought a "Western Haven," and his new partner has found a "Shepherd."

A gentle shepherd we know our friend will prove, and will dearly prize the lamb he has taken to his fold. May happiness attend the new firm. May the young plants that may be reared in the nursery be carefully trained, and the flock that shall be confided to the shepherd be gently cared for and watched over. Much happiness we wish our friends, and while we may regret that this same shepherd has come and stolen away the fair "Jennie" from the Farmer's flock, we would fain hope we may still hear an occasional song from the warbler on the banks of the Plumas.

Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong, healthy PLANTS, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.

Address to WM. PAUL,
v7-7 5t Mayfield Post-Office, Santa Clara County.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-5 2m 68 Battery street.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED FROM CLAY STREET, TO
NO. 113 Montgomery street,
v7-4 3m Next door south from Aucen & Co.

EMPIRE
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street, San Francisco
(Opposite the Market.)
RE-OPENED.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with, and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his

Large and well selected Stock of Furniture

will suit the tastes of all desirous of purchasing

For HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FAMILIES, &c., he guarantees satisfaction, as regards quantity, quality and price.

In store, and now opening, per recent arrivals, leading articles, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
Mattresses,	Tête-a-Têtes,
Feathers,	Cribs,
Moss,	Comforters,
Pads,	Sheets,
Curled Hair,	Pillow Cases, &c.

Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. All goods packed and delivered in the city and on board steamers and vessels, FREE OF CHARGE.

EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.
☞ Sign of the Golden Chair. v7-7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **California Steam Navigation Company.**—A meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of submitting the question of a change in the Constitution by reducing the number of Trustees; also, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board. WM. NORRIS,
v7-6 td Secretary.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute.**—The Annual Meeting of the Institute for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY Evening, March 4th, at Half-past Seven o'clock. The attendance of every member is requested. By order.

v7-6 td P. B. DEXTER, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A PERFUMED BREATH

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A Beautiful Complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.

For sale by all druggists.
☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

TRAVELING.

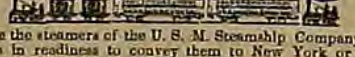
Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE,
— WATKINS, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On THURSDAY, - - - - - - - MARCH 5th,
At 12 M., punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Wednesday, March 4th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P. M., 4th March, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v6-14

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR OCTOBER 1st, 1855.
Departure from Pacific street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Sceley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Pacific street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
CHANGE OF BERTH.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 22, 1856, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9½ A. M.	At 7½ A. M.	At 7 A. M.
12½ P. M.	11½ A. M.	11 A. M.
3 P. M.	2 P. M.	1½ P. M.

v6 18 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.

THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.

Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from

Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,

and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v6-23 3m TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that wherever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain* means by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a certain provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance present s habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

| | | |

Ladies' Department.

POOR LITTLE NELLY.

BY C. CHAUNCEY BURR.

Poor little Nelly's gone to sleep—
She left no mother here to weep.

She used to sit beside the gate,
Selling her apples very late.

Early she dared not go, though cold—
She said her "father's wife" would scold.

Must earn "five shillings" every day,
Else on the hearth all night she lay.

She never laughed and never cried,
After the day her mother died.

Patient, and cold, and without play,
She sold her apples all the day.

She had no mother here, to weep,
And now poor Nelly's gone to sleep.

Good Puddings.

A good Pudding is a real luxury, and it is a matter of great moment that "good pudding" should be more common; we therefore give a chapter on Puddings, from the Home Magazine:

A CHAPTER ON PUDDINGS.

Potato Pudding.—To two pounds of white potatoes, boiled and mashed smooth, and one-half pound of butter; the yelk of eight eggs, and the whites of three; one-half pound of sugar, two gills of cream. Bake in deep dishes, with a rich puff paste and rather a thick edging. Some persons put in one-half pound of dried currants.

Potato Pudding.—One pound of potatoes, one gill of wine, one gill of cream, seven eggs, the juice and peel of two lemons, one-quarter pound of butter—sugar to your taste. Strew over the top an ounce of citron, shred fine.

Potato Pudding, eaten hot.—One pound of sifted potato, one-half pound of butter, one-half pound of sugar, ten eggs, one glass of wine, one of rose water. Put no paste round the dish, and bake in one hour. Serve it with cold sauce.

Baked Almond Pudding.—Blanch one-half pound of almonds, beat them smooth in a mortar; one spoonful rose water; one of cream or milk, thickened with one large spoonful of pounded biscuit; one-half pound of sugar; seven eggs, and one nutmeg.

Boiled Almond Pudding.—Blanch one pound of almonds; beat them in a mortar to a smooth paste, with three tea-spoonsful of rose water. Add one gill of wine, one pint of cream, one gill of milk, one egg, one spoonful of flour. Boil one-half hour.

Sago Pudding.—Wash half a pound of sage in three or four waters; put it into one quart of milk. Boil these together till thick, stirring it carefully. Stir in, when hot, one half pound of butter; when cold, add eight eggs, beaten well; four spoonsful of wine; two of rose water; and sweeten to your taste. Bake this in paste, or not, as you like.

Boiled Bread Pudding.—Grate half a pound of stale bread, pour over it a pint of hot milk, and leave the mixture to soak for an hour in a covered basin; then beat it up with the yelks of two eggs. Put the whole into a covered basin just large enough to hold it, which must be tied in a cloth and placed in boiling water for half an hour.

Boiled Flour and Milk.—Knead any quantity of wheaten flour with water into a ball, and tie the whole firmly in a linen cloth; put it into a pan with water, and boil it slowly for twelve hours. Place it before the fire to dry, and afterwards, on removing the cloth, separate a thin skin or rind which has formed, and again dry the ball.

A table-spoonful or more of this, grated and boiled with a pint of milk, forms an excellent article of diet in convalescence from diarrhea. It also makes very suitable food for young children.

USEFUL HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Never suffer your rooms to be littered, but keep your tables and chairs in their proper places.

Rub your own tables, if you wish to be warm all day.

Take the tradesman's receipt, though you pay in ready money.

Look now and then into your kitchen and larder, and always know what is for dinner.

Be regular in keeping your accounts. It will secure your husband's esteem.

Never enter an auction room, for there you will be tempted to buy what you do not want.

Keep no more servants than you can employ.

Never pay a tradesman's bill till you have cast it up.

If you have a family, and not very affluent, remember that a pin a day is a groat a year.

If you keep a drunken servant, insure your house against fire, and yourself against the censures of your neighbors.

If you are rich, be liberal in your expenses.

Waste not; want not; is a good motto for a kitchen.

When you sit down to a luxurious banquet, consider how many persons there are in the world who would be glad of the crumbs that fall from your table.

In the morning, think on what you are to do in the day; and at night, think on what you have done.

Do not leave that to be done to-morrow, that conveniently may be done to-day.

A "MILEY WAY" AT SEA.—A lady on her voyage to Calcutta, writes as follows:

"When in the Gulf of Aden, we saw a very remarkable sight. It was a rough and blowy evening that we were called on deck to see the 'milky water,' which is only seen just in this region. It is still undecided whether the effect is produced by electricity, by atmospheric causes, or by animalculæ. Instead of water, it seems as if the vessel were plunging through great drifts of snow. The appearance extended even to the horizon, and if the air had been colder, and I could have caught the sound of sleigh-bells, I should have lost all idea of the sea, and imagined myself enjoying a magnificent sleigh-ride. It was a splendid sight, and it is very remarkable that no chemical analysis can detect any peculiarity in the composition of the water; and as soon as daylight or moonlight comes, it vanishes. The milky way lasted for three nights, and then suddenly stopped, and every evening afterward the water was as usual."—[N. Y. Observer.

TO CLEAN WALL PAPER.—Soiled wall papers may be made to look as well almost as new, in most cases, by the following expedient:—Take about two quarts of wheat bran, tie it up in a bundle in coarse flannel, and rub it over the paper. It will cleanse the whole paper of all description of dirt and spots, better than any other means that can be used. Some use bread, but dry bran is better.

A Tribute to Science.

WILL it not be pardoned if one who for thirty years has been almost constantly engaged in the examination of nature should bear testimony, from his own experience, to the charms and pleasures of science? I know it would be vanity for me to pretend to a profound acquaintance with science, or to distinction in it. But I cannot feel that it is vanity to profess a strong attachment to it. Indeed, how ungrateful in me not to recommend with enthusiasm that which has spread before me so many and such delightful prospects along the path of life; which has furnished a delightful retreat from the agitations and vexations of the world: which has thrown so many gleams of light into the darkest part of my path; which has led me to many a clear and sparkling fountain, and permitted me to breathe an atmosphere of purity and happiness! Often have I known the time, when, through feeble health, the languid eye looked out with indifference, if not absolute disgust, upon all the ordinary objects of life; but never has a view of nature, dressed in the garb of science, failed to rally back the sinking powers, relume the leaden eye, and diffuse animation and joy through the soul. A distinguished writer of fiction and false philosophy, in chagrin and disgust, expressed a regret that he had ever been born. But leaving every thing else out of the account, I can bless the day in which I was born, because I have enjoyed so much in studying the works of nature. And when I see so many noble-minded youths placing all their hopes of earthly happiness, some in the hot strife after political distinction, some in the possession of wealth, equipage and power, some in following the tasteless round of fashionable amusements, and above all, when I see some whose chief source of happiness lies in a devoted attachment to fictitious literature, how gladly would I win them into those fields of science, at which we have this evening glanced, and thus save them from the disappointment and disgust which I know they will ere long experience, and which may lead them also to lament that they were ever born!

Many, many are the bright eyes that are turned upon me at this moment; eyes sparkling with health and hope. Must any of these be palsied by the withering touch of such disappointment? O, if their possessors will not place their hopes of happiness in factitious and natural pursuits, but in a knowledge and a love of nature, they will have a refuge amid all the storms and fluctuations of life, and those eyes may be bright and sparkling even amid the frosts of age.

"O, how canst thou renounce the boundless store
Of charms which Nature to her votary yields?—
The warbling woodland, the resounding shore,
The pomp of groves, and garniture of fields;
All that the genial ray of morning gilds,
And all the echoes of the song of even;
All that the mountain's sheltering bosom shields,
And all the dread magnificence of heaven:—
O, how canst thou renounce and hope to be forgiven?"

I would not undervalue other sources of happiness, which are mercifully provided for us in this world. I only wish to know that the pursuit of science, as a means of happiness, has strong claims upon the attention; that it does not interfere with any other innocent enjoyment; that it is able effectually to overcome the appetite for artificial excitement and dissipation which makes so many miserable; that it furnishes in youth a rich fund of happiness; to the man in middle life, a delightful relaxation from business and professional duties; and that, unlike most other sources of enjoyment, the relish for it grows stronger by age, so that in advanced life, when the common objects of life ceases to interest, those of science still possess the charm of novelty.

Let me not, however, be understood to imply that there are not pursuits and pleasures of a more noble and satisfying character than even those of science. I would not bring them into competition with the result of active benevolence and piety. But the two pursuits are not inconsistent with each other; and he who chooses can make the pleasures of both his own. Such a man has reached the highest point of earthly happiness. For every wonder of science now becomes invested with the double interest of being beautiful in itself and an exhibition of divine wisdom. And then, what delightful anticipations crowd upon his mind! He soon learns that even the veteran in conscience can obtain but little more than a glimpse of nature in this world, and that much cloud and darkness rest upon the brightest spots. Yet he knows that the works of the Deity will form objects of study in a future state, where nothing intercepts the pure rays of truth, and that those works are vast enough to fill and feast the soul through the round of eternal ages. Such hopes as these constitute the true nobility of man:—

"For how great
To mingle interests, converse, amities,
With all the sons of reason scattered wide
Through habitable space, wherever born!
To call heaven's rich, unfathomable mines
Our own! To rise in science as in bliss!
To read creation, read its mighty plan,
In the bare bosom of the Deity!
In an eternity, what scenes shall strike!
Adventures thicken! novelties surprise!
What webs of wonder shall unravel there!
What full day pour on all the paths of heaven,
And light th' Almighty's footsteps in the deep!"

—[From Lectures by Prof. Hitchcock.

KEEP THE MOUTH SHUT DURING COLD WEATHER.—Dr. Hall advises every person who goes out into the open air from a warm apartment, to keep the mouth shut while walking or riding. He says—"Before you leave the room, bundle up well your gloves, cloak and comforter; shut your mouth before you open the street door, and keep it resolutely closed until you have walked briskly for some ten minutes; then, if you keep on walking or have reached your home, you may talk as much as you please. Not so doing, many a heart once happy and young now lies in the churchyard, that might have been young and happy still. But how? If you keep your mouth closed and walk rapidly, the air can only reach the lungs by a circuit of the nose and head, and becomes warmed before reaching the lungs, thus causing no derangement; but if you converse, large draughts of cold air dash directly upon the lungs, chilling the whole frame almost instantly. The brisk walking throws the blood to the surface of the body, thus keeping up a vigorous circulation, making a cold impossible, if you don't get into a cold bed too quickly after you get home. Neglect of these precautions brings sickness and premature death to multitudes every year.

REVENGE.—The noblest revenge we can take upon our enemies is to do them a kindness, for to return malice for malice, and injury, will afford but a temporary gratification to our evil passions, and our enemies will only be rendered the more bitter against us. But, to take the first opportunity of showing them how superior we are to them, by doing them a kindness, or by rendering them a service, the sting of reproach will enter deeply in their soul; and, while unto us it will be a noble retaliation, our triumph will not unfrequently be rendered complete, not only by blotting out the malice that had otherwise stood against us, but by bringing repentant hearts to offer themselves at the shrine of friendship.

MY PIPE AND I.

Sitting all alone, this cold December,
Solitary,—but with fertile thought,
Gazing on the coal, whose dying ember
Typified the worth of "friendship sought;"
Gazing—'till my heart grew sad, and sadder,
Mourning over hope's defeated aims:—
In this state of melancholy musing,
Grieved, dejected, at the world's misusing,
Did I, with a listless effort, try
The panacea of "MY PIPE AND I."

Soon the fragrant weed, it's life exhaling,
Steeped my senses with a soothing balm;
Graceful columns, in their flight revealing
Phantom images of grotesque form;
Now advancing, and anon retreating,
Ever changing—ne'er the same repeating;—
Thus the mystic circles 'round me hie,
Fairy offspring of "MY PIPE AND I."

Now no longer gloomy thoughts oppressed me,
Gone were all the promptings of despair;
Better, kinder influences possessed me,
Overcoming dull, corroding care;
And my heart, so filled with new emotions,
Gathered strength to battle on once more.
Thus, with hope and energy attending,
Wishing now, to meet the ills impending:—
Could I fail to bless the genial tie
Binding us so close, "MY PIPE AND I?"

FARMERS' BOYS.

Out in every tempest,
Out in every gale,
Buffeting the weather,
Wind and storm and hail;
In the meadow mowing,
In the shady wood,
Letting in the sunlight,
Where the tall oaks stood.
Every fitting moment,
Each skillful hand employs—
Bless me! were there ever
Things like farmers' boys?

Though the palm be callous,
Holding fast the plow,
The round cheek is ruddy,
And the open brow
Has no lines and furrows
Wrought by evil hours,
For that heart keeps wholesome,
Trained in nature's bowers,
Healthy, hearty pastime,
The spirit never cloys;
Heaven bless the manly,
Honest farmers' boys!

At the merry husking,
At the apple bee,
How their hearts run over,
With genial, harmless glee,
How the country maidens,
Blush with conscious bliss,
At the love word whispered,
With a parting kiss;
Then the winter evenings,
With their social joys!
Bless me! they are pleasant,
Spent with farmers' boys.

[Merry's Museum.

THE PARTING HOUR.—The hour is coming, and it is a fearful and solemn hour, even to the wisest and the best; the hour is coming, when we must bid adieu to the scenes which please us, to the families we love, and to the friends we esteem. Whether we think, or whether we think not, that the body which is now warm and active with life shall be cold and motionless in death—the countenance must be pale, the eye must be closed, the voice must be silenced, the senses must be destroyed, the whole appearance must be changed by the remorseless hand of our last enemy. We may banish the remembrance of the weakness of our human nature, we may tremble at the prospect of dissolution, but our reluctance to reflect upon it, and our attempts to drive it from our recollection, are in vain. We know that we are sentenced to die, and though we sometimes succeed in casting off for a season the conviction of this unwelcome truth, we never can entirely remove it. The reflection haunts us still; it haunts us in solitude; it follows us into society; it lies down with us at night—it awakens with us at morning. The irrevocable doom is passed upon us, and too well do we know it. "Dust thou art, and to dust thou shalt return."—Townsend.

FORTUNE AND THE DREAM.—A dream flitted past the cavern where Fortune was sleeping, and awoke her from her slumber.

"Whence comest thou?" asked the goddess.

"From a maiden," said her aerial visitor, "over whose pillow I have hovered all night. I wore the shape of a lover, of rank and wealth, with horses and equipages, and a train of liveried servants. I kneeled and kissed her hand, and had just won her consent to be mine, when day broke and I vanished. But the good child will think of me all day and be happy."

"My fate is not so happy a one as thine," replied Fortune. "'T was but lately I visited a merchant, and made him prosperous and rich. While I remained with him he was contented, but yesterday I turned away my face from him and he hung himself. Why should those whom thou visitest feel thy disappearance less? Am not I, too, a dream?"

Extracts from "Never too Late to Mend."

It is a noble sight to see an honest man "cleave his own heart in twain, and fling away the baser part."

When two loving hearts are torn asunder, it is a shade better to be the one that is driven away into action, than the bereaved twin that petrifies at home.

Good men are human suns! They brighten and warm wherever they pass. Fools count them mad till death wrenches open foolish eyes. They are not often sung by poets when they die; but the hearts they heal and their own are their rich reward on earth, and their place is high in heaven.

Good is stronger than evil. A single really good man in an ill place is like a little yeast in a gallon of dough: it can leaven the mass.

Treat a man like a dog, and you make him one.

GREAT MOUSE HUNT.—"A great mouse hunt," says a Bridgport paper, "recently came off in this vicinity, consisting of two parties of forty a side, with a large number of dogs, which succeeded in killing, during a day's sport, 959 rats, and 31½ bushels of mice. The captains of the two parties were Joseph Fletcher and Charles H. Hill; and Mr. Fletcher's party won by 65 rats and 4½ bushels of mice." If this story were not pretty squarely told, we should hardly be disposed to credit it.

A lady relating her matrimonial experience said: "At first, on retiring of a cold night, my husband would say to me, 'put your dear little tootics with mine;' but soon it was, 'keep your cold hoofs off me.'"

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TOGETHER WITH

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Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

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v7-1 3m

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THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.

The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—

Black Hamburg;
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Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;

Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.

The subscriber would also offer—

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.

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RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES,

In good assortment.

Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.

All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.

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French Gardens, San Jose.

v6-13 4m

San Jose Nursery.

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BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
In the Best Style of the Art!
AT SHORT NOTICE,
AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

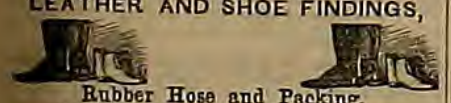
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v6-19 San Francisco.

O. H. BOGART,
SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM,
No. 112 Washington street,
Third door West of the Custom House, between Battery and Sansome streets, San Francisco.

Keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of fine
Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Rods, Reels, Baskets, Lines and Hooks.
Also, a large assortment of Percussion Caps, Powder, Flasks, Shot Pouches, Gun Materials, Whistles, Telescopes, Compasses, and every article necessary for the Sportsman. v6-19 3m

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive,
and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,
Importer of and Dealer in
New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,
147 SACRAMENTO STREET,
between Kearny and Montgomery,
San Francisco.
☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
☞ Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at
O. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
168 Montgomery street,
One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,
and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 3m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Goddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville, where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

EXCELSIOR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
ALBANY, N.Y.
RICH'D H. PEASE,
PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"
RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,
CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,
Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,
DOG POWERS,
HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.
369 and 371 Broadway
ALBANY.

☞ Portable Cider Mills. ☜ v6-9 3meop

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baldimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;
Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes.
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.
Just received and arriving by every Clipper.
S. L. PALMER,
v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST
190
J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of PALMER, COOK & CO., having been this day dissolved, all persons having unsettled business with said firm, are hereby referred to JOSEPH C. PALMER for the adjustment of the same, he having assumed all the liabilities, and being entitled to all the assets of said copartnership.

J. C. PALMER,
CHARLES W. COOK,
EDWARD JONES,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.
By his Attorneys in fact,
EDWARD JONES and
CHARLES W. COOK.

San Francisco, January 21st, A.D. 1857.

THE undersigned has succeeded to all the rights of the late firm of PALMER, COOK & CO., and will continue the business of BANKER at the present Banking House of said firm, on the corner of Kearny and Washington streets.

J. C. PALMER.

San Francisco, January 21st, 1857. v7-4 1m

IRON WORKS, &c.

DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.
v7-6 PETER DONAHUE.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny) San Francisco.
D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:
ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions
☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.
☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.
v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

R. H. VANCE,
HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.
Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

EDWARD PELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of
JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,
and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,
Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,
HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF
All Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood or Habit of the System.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the medicina properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and the combination is such that one modifies and improves the other, producing a compound differing entirely in its character and properties from any other preparation, and unrivalled in its operation on the system when laboring under disease. It has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations and the approbation of the public and has established on its own merits a reputation for VALUE and EFFICACY far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla.

From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1850.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been. I arrived here by the overland route, about the first of October last. A few days after I was attacked with a very disagreeable eruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sarsaparilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely.

With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

CLOVE ANODYNE
TOOTHACHE DROPS.
Complain no more of Aching Teeth.

These Drops have been extensively used by thousands, whose experience has proved that the Anodyne will give immediate and permanent relief after the failure of every other remedy. It is pleasant to the taste and smell, and a few applications will entirely remove the pain and soreness from a decayed tooth, so that it may be filled and rendered as useful as ever. When the pain proceeds from the face, or from the gums around a tooth apparently sound, this Anodyne will give a speedy relief by rubbing a few drops on the part affected.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-street, corner William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v6 21 3m

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?
LITTLE.
WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?
LITTLE.
WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?
LITTLE.
WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?
LITTLE.
WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?
LITTLE.
WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?
LITTLE.
WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
v6-17 3m Between Commercial and Clay.

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.

Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.

The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.

C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

C. L. TAYLOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors and Blinds,
—ALSO—
Keep constantly on hand
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
Stair Rail, Balusters and Newel Posts, French Windows, Mouldings, Sash and Glass.

Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.

☞ Country orders will be faithfully and promptly executed, the same as if purchasers were present.

Nos. 24 and 26 California street,
(Between Davis and Drum, San Francisco.)
C. L. TAYLOR
J. E. BLETHEN } v6 20 3m

THE TRIUMPH OF PHILOLOGY.—*A Multiform and Many-Colored Multitude.*—Philology, or the acquisition of languages is in itself a very harmless and amusing pursuit for those who have time to spare, and not enough of brains to devote themselves with any prospect of success to the creation of original ideas. But the importance laid upon a knowledge of the dead languages by all the European colleges and by too many of our own, is supremely ridiculous. It is very true that an acquaintance with the works of Homer, Plato, Sophocles and Cicero, may be desirable; but have we not translations of these in the English tongue, and might it not profit us somewhat more to have carefully rehearsed and studied the noble teachings of Bacon, Shakspeare, Milton Locke, and Webster? If a man has but one idea, though he may have half a dozen different tongues to express it in, he has but one idea after all. Elihu Burritt, for example, "the learned blacksmith" of Worcester, can converse and write in over half a hundred different languages and dialects; but he has never been suspected of any inordinate supply of brains—and up to the present moment—we are unacquainted with any river that has been set on fire by his genius.

Philology pursued for its own sake is a rank humbug and nothing else; but when a mastery of tongues is used, as Professor Holloway has used it, for the dissemination of new ideas and truly valuable discoveries among all tribes and nationalities of men, we recognize in it one of the noblest instruments of civilization, and are grateful for the assistance it imparts.

Whether the long and laborious scientific researches and experiments which Holloway had to undergo before he succeeded in perfecting his universal remedies, left him time for the personal acquisition of all the languages now spoken upon earth, we do not know, and, were we speaking of an ordinary man, should think they could not possibly; but in our estimate of such a character as his, the common standard of intellectual measurement is at fault; and it seems not improbable that the mind which obtained dominion over all forms of human malady, could easily obtain the key to every tongue.

Whether this be so, or not, certain it is that Holloway has established printed journals, in all the known languages of the world—journals especially devoted to the furtherance of medical truth and a proclamation of the saving principles embodied in the use of his Universal Remedies. The philologist could desire no richer treat than a perusal of the many thousand files of papers, all of them in different tongues, which can be seen in in his establishment; and the British Museum, endowed as it has been both by the munificence of individuals and bodies corporate, is indebted to no single individual more than it is to Professor Holloway.

If we needed a grand interpreter of humanity, an interpreter whose former deeds and general character would everywhere secure a favorable audience for whatever new ideas he might choose to lay before the assembled congregation of mankind, it is to Holloway that we should of necessity apply. He indeed, has turned philology to good account; and is reward is this—that it enables him to understand the manifold and ceaseless songs of benediction and gratitude which arise to him from the full hearts of the millions his Universal Remedies have rescued from the very jaws of the grave.

This indeed is the most pregnant triumph of philology, and by far the most useful purpose that the possession of many tongues has hitherto been applied to. All honor to Professor Holloway, and may he long continue to dispense the Universal Remedies to the multiform and many-colored multitude who have been taught by experience to look to him as their medical redeemer. —N. Y. Nat. Police Gazette.

SOUTH AMERICA.—Dates from Valparaiso to the 16th, and from Callao to the 26th January, have been received.

The whole wheat crop of Chili promised to be abundant; the reaping season had arrived, and the new grain would soon be in market.

The floating dock being constructed at Valparaiso, although not finished, had been launched; and the building of a dry dock, to cost $200,000, was in contemplation.

Chili continues her exertions to diffuse useful information amongst her people; during the last fortnight four new schools had been endowed—one for boys and three for girls.

The Copiapo mines promise better for the year 1857. The first advices received this year from that province are satisfactory.

In Peru the revolution was progressing, although the Vivanco party had made little or no further progress towards gaining possession of Callao and Lima, the only two points now in the hands of Castillo.

McCOMBE & Co.'s AMERICAN EXPRESS.—Our friends at San Mateo, Redwood City, Woodside, Santa Clara and San Jose, or any other place on the route of this Express Company, can forward to us through them, as they are agents for us.

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

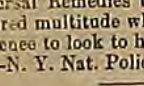
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!



THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Worf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montez.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

For Sale Low,

TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.

THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;

Also, IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale Low.
v6-21 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

MERCHANDISE, &c.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats; Allspice;
Pepper; Ginger;
Cinnamon; California Mustard;
Cloves;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.

For sale by WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,

Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Toles;
3,000 lbs Smoked Beef.

The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

LET every one drop all excitement—keep cool for a few days. Try a little of our King's Own Tea—the best Black Tea in San Francisco—or a little of our Old Mocho Coffee. If that has no effect, keep excited. BRADSHAW & CO., v5-22 corner Battery and California streets.

OLD MOCHO COFFEE—5,000 pounds just received, in sacks of 10, 25, 50, 100 and 160 pounds—said to equal the lot we had twelve months since, which was so much admired. BRADSHAW & CO. v5-22

OLD ENGLISH SOAP.—Every family who studies economy should use this soap; being over two years old makes it very desirable. Selling same price as new Soap. BRADSHAW & CO. v6-24

MAKE YOUR OWN SOAP.—Another lot of Potash in cans—one can making one barrel of Soap. Price $2 per tin, with directions. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR.—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

THE "HORTICULTURIST" AND Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.

COMMENCED BY A. J. DOWNING,

Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," &c.

Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.

THIS popular publication, which is gradually extending its influence throughout the country, and is becoming indispensable to the tasteful Gardener, the Fruit Culturist, and the Floriculturist, will be continued under the editorship of J. Jay Smith, whose ability and taste in matters of country life are highly appreciated through the country.

The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the HORTICULTURIST is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—

I. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.

II. THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS AND FLOWERING PLANTS AND SHRUBS, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.

III. TO THE DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION OF ALL EDIBLE PLANTS, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.

IV. TO GARDENING AS AN ART OF TASTE—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.

V. TO RURAL ARCHITECTURE—embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice Houses, etc., etc.

VI. TO ARBORICULTURE—or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.

VII. TO BOTANY AND ENTOMOLOGY—so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

The extended and valuable correspondence of THE HORTICULTURIST presents the experience of the most intelligent cultivators in America; the superior illustrations, and the instructive and agreeable articles from the pens of the editor and contributors, make it eagerly sought after by even the general reader interested in country life. To all persons alive to the improvement of their gardens, orchards, or country-seats—to scientific and practical cultivators of the soil—to nurserymen and commercial gardeners, this Journal, giving the latest discoveries and improvements, experiments and acquisitions in Horticulture and those branches of knowledge connected with it, will be invaluable.

A New Volume (12th year) commences with the January number for 1857; and it will be the constant aim of the editor and publisher, by every means in their power, to render it still more worthy, by every practicable improvement, of the liberal patronage it is receiving.

The work is issued on the first of each month, in the best style of the periodical press, each number containing 48 pages, embellished with a frontispiece and several other original and well-executed engravings. At the end of the year it will make a volume of six hundred pages, beautifully illustrated with over 100 engravings, many of them drawings of fruit and flowers from nature. These volumes, if taken for a number of years, will make a valuable Encyclopedia of Horticultural Literature.

TERMS—Two Dollars a year—Four Copies for Six Dollars, payable in advance.

An edition is published with plates colored in the best style of the art—Price, $5.

☞ All subscriptions must be addressed to the Agents, or to. ROBERT PEARSALL SMITH,
v6-22 tf 17 and 19 Minor street, Philadelphia

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!

LOW, HASKELL & CO,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE "INVENTOR."

304 Broadway, New York,

PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.

Subscriptions to the "Inventor," an Illustrated Monthly publication, for the Mechanic and Artisan, the Engineer, Manufacturer, Agriculturist, Inventor and Patentee, v6-19 tf ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

B. & J. S. DOE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS, SASH and BLINDS.

FRENCH WINDOWS,

Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c.,

At Wholesale and Retail.

☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense v6-7 3m

Peach Trees! Peach Trees!!

20,000 fine Peach Trees of one year's growth;
50,000 Dormant Buds, consisting of *thirty varieties*;
PEAR, APPLE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, of very best quality;
GRAPE VINES, extra quality;
Nurserymen and Tree Dealers supplied at liberal discount from regular prices.

Purchasers are invited to call at the Nursery of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HAILE, Alameda,
v6-11 1m Alameda county.

HOTELS, &c.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

George E. Waitriss (formerly of the St. Charles, Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).

Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. C. M. Metcalfe, Of Louisville, Ky.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-23m PRATT & METCALFE, PROPRIETORS.

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Cor. of Second and Walnut streets, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
v7-23m

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-23m J. C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. B. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.

This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.

☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3

[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.

F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,

Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!

YOU MUST OBSERVE

TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!

FIRST, THAT

"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"

SECOND, THAT

"Early to Bed and early to Rise."

You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,** AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE

PRICE OF LODGINGS!

AT

Woodward's What Cheer House,

119 and 121 Sacramento street,

87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cents.

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00

In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

☞ FREE BATHS. ☜

In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.

N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

PETER JOB'S

Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,

211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.

BRICK BUILDING.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,

By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.

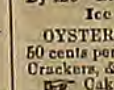
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.

OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.

☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.

*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.



THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd

OF THE LATE

NOEL J. BECAR.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.

L. G. MORRIS.

Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. v7-4

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.

I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250.

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.

Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—MADISON, Morris county, New Jersey.
v6-21 3m

For Sale.

2,000 CHIHUAHUA and HALF-BRED EWES.
Apply to H. & JORDAN,
v7-4 1m 66 Clay street.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid.* Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty-five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

ALSO,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE, OR, SORGHO SUCRE. PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEED WAREHOUSE,

110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of

Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety;
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed:
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.

—ALSO,—

Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.

☞ All Seeds Warranted Fresh. ☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
v7-4 3m San Francisco.

SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN SEEDS,

No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.

A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of

Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine, Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.

Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to. J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.

For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramen

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.

WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb, and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. O. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

HORTICULTURAL, &c.

[PREMIUM ORNAMENTAL NURSERY.]

Mountain View Nursery,

Three-Quarters of Mile from San Jose.

THE Proprietor offers for sale the present season a large stock of fine Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and every variety of Garden Plants.

Particular attention is paid to the cultivation of Native Trees, and particularly the Evergreens of California, which are as fine as the world can produce.

A very fine collection of extra fine Roses are worthy of especial notice.

The Proprietor, having been in previous years connected with his brother in the United States Nursery, on the new Mission Road at San Francisco, and having former experience, is confident of pleasing all who may favor him with their patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

WM. O'DONNELL.
v6-21 3m

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

Dwarf Pears	20 varieties
Plum	12 "
Apricot Plum	6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	7 "

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.

3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.

Strawberry Plants, &c.

Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.

For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.
v6-10 3m

United States Nursery,

On the New Mission Road, San Francisco.

THE Proprietor of this large Nursery and Garden desires to call the particular attention of the friends of Horticulture to the collection now offered, among which are the following:

Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Roses, of every choice variety;
Green-house Plants, and Garden Plants.

Together with every article needed in Orchard, Garden, Greenhouse, Parlor or Garden.

The undersigned would most respectfully invite purchasers to visit his Garden and Greenhouses. Having been long established in the business he is confident he can furnish everything desired, as agreeably as any other establishment.

JAMES O'DONNELL.
v6-21 tf

Shell Mound Nurseries AND FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address

R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-18 3m

Pioneer Nursery.

THE undersigned, proprietor of this now well established Nursery, to which was awarded the First Premium by the State Agricultural Society at its last Annual Fair, announces to his friends and patrons that he is prepared to offer them, the present season, a collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees equal to any in the country, and far superior to any heretofore offered.

Having had in bearing last year, forty-seven kinds of Apples, and having in bearing the present year, about thirty-five varieties of Peaches, added to the knowledge we have acquired by comparing them with other varieties grown in various localities, we have been enabled to ascertain with certainty what kinds are worthy of culture, and such varieties only do we offer to the public the present season.

We call your attention particularly to our Seedling Peach, named by the Academy of Natural Sciences, "Myers' Rareripe," which we offer this season for the first time. The following certificate will speak for itself:

ALAMEDA, July 25th, 1856.

The subscribers having seen and eaten of the new variety of Peach grown by A. H. Myers, in his "Pioneer Nursery," Alameda, and by the Academy of Natural Sciences of San Francisco named "Myers' Rareripe," do cordially and unhesitatingly pronounce it a most valuable acquisition to the Pomology of our State, in regard both to its early ripening, and its melting, luscious qualities, being in these respects superior to any variety of Peach that we have yet met with on this coast.

George Lee, Lee's Garden, Oakland.
Henry Gibbons, M. D.
N. W. Palmer, firm of Sonntag & Co., Horticulturists.
T. J. Nevins, Amateur Gardener.
A. M. Crane, County Judge.
Wm. Sherman.

We speak to our friends and patrons thus early, that they may be apprised of our ability to supply them with all the desirable varieties of Fruits, and thus save the trouble and expense of sending out of the country for Trees; and we can assure them that time and money will be saved by giving us a call.

Our stock embraces—

40,000 Apple Trees, forty varieties, one, two and three years old;	
30,000 Peach Trees, in bud, best varieties;	
4,000 Peach Trees, two years old,	"
1,000 Pear Trees,	"
1,000 Cherry Trees,	"
1,000 Plum Trees,	"
1,000 Apricot Trees,	"
1,000 Nectarine Trees,	"

Also, Almond, Fig and Quince Trees;

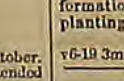
25,000 Currant Bushes, with a sprinkling of everything rich and rare, usually found in a well regulated Nursery.

We particularly invite our citizens to our Nursery and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Information respecting the best varieties of fruits, and the planting and pruning of them cheerfully rendered.

A. H. MYERS,
v6-19 3m Pioneer Nursery, Town of Alameda, Alameda Co.

Smith's Pomological Gardens AND NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.



THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear,
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
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Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of extra size Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for beauty and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, and *for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

A. P. S.
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1857. NUMBER 8.

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By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—on Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequaled.

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays—No. 5.

China and its Provinces.

"TRAVELS in Tartary, Thibet and China, by Mons. Huc."
"BARROW'S Account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China."

HE who wishes to get acquainted with the Agriculture of China, the singular implements which its inhabitants use in cultivating the soil, and the peculiar methods used by them for raising water for the purpose of irrigation, should read "Barrow's Account of Macartney's Embassy" to that country. It is true the work is minute and tedious, and it was written a long time ago; but the little that is known of that singular people makes anything in the shape of information interesting; and besides, as the arts with them are stationary, and improvement at a perfect stand, those circumstances which would be serious objections in almost any other case, in this instance are scarcely to be looked upon as objections at all.

Ever since Sir William Chambers introduced to the public notice, in the Royal Gardens at Kew, an entirely new system of Landscape gardening from that country, which with various modifications is now universally recognized and adopted, the attention of the world has been directed to the natural mode of laying out pleasure grounds in China, which has there prevailed from time immemorial. But the minuteness of their system of Agriculture, not even surpassed by the garden-system of Belgium, is also deserving of better investigation; and nothing would have kept the civilized nations of Europe and America so much in the dark regarding it as they are, but the extreme jealousy of the Chinese government, which throws every obstacle in the way of traveling through the interior of the country.

It is with no ordinary feeling of interest, therefore, that the reader peruses the agreeable account of the journeyings of two French Missionaries (Gabet and Huck), who recently traveled through a portion of that empire, of which very little was previously known. Although, owing to their object being entirely of a religious character, there is little in their journal of interest to the farmer as such, yet at the present time, when the existing difficulties with ourselves and the English at Canton, under proper management may lead to objects of great national importance, and more particularly (in consequence of our proximity) to the people of the State of California, I believe the readers of the FARMER will excuse me if on this occasion I introduce subjects which, from the general title which I have assumed for this Series, under other circumstances might be looked upon as suppositions.

Monsieur Huc, in company with his associate Gabet, traveled westwards from Pekin, pretty much in the direction of, and along the line of the Great Chinese Wall, which formed the boundary of the ancient Empire—sometimes on the one side among the Mongol Tartars, and sometimes among the Chinese (proper). He is a simple and rather weak-minded man; and with the natural garrulity of such people keeps talking away about himself, and looks on his mission as of such paramount importance, as to give the reader only occasional glimpses, and apparently without intending to do so, of objects of more general interest.

The Tartars, among whom he principally traveled, are descended from the ancient Scythians, and preserve to this day the dexterity of their ancestors in archery and horsemanship. Their first conqueror seems to be the Madyes of Herodotus; who, with his Scythian hordes, carried his arms into Syria; and reached even the confines of Egypt. Towards the year 48 of our era, the Tartar empire was divided into northern and southern. Under the dynasty of Han, the northern Huns were completely defeated by the Chinese armies. Obliged to abandon the regions wherein they had settled, they proceeded in large numbers towards the west, to the borders of the Caspian Sea; and spread themselves over the countries watered by the Volga, and around the Palus Mœotis. In 376 they commenced those formidable irruptions upon the Roman empire, so brilliantly described by Gibbon; and in the beginning of the fifth century drove before them the Suevi, the Goths, the Gepidæ and the Vandals; with whom they advanced to ravage Germany. The southern Huns who had remained in Tartary were for a long time weakened by the dispersion of their northern countrymen; but they recovered by insensible degrees, and towards the close of the twelfth century, under the famous Tchen-Kis-Khan, the power of the Tarters, long confined within the desert steppes of Mongolia, broke at length its bounds, and carried pillage and death even to the most remote regions. China, India, Persia, Syria, Muscovy, Poland, Hungary, Austria—all felt the terrible blows of the victorious Tartar. But the conquests of Tchen-Kis-Khan and his successors, and in later times those of Tamerlane (or Timour), who transferred the seat of the Mongol empire to Samarcand, contributed to renew the intercourse of Europe with the East, and favored discoveries which have been so useful in the arts and sciences. The irruption of the Mongols, by throwing everything into agitation, neutralized distances, and brought nations together. By this shock of nations, the darkness of the middle ages was dispersed. Calamities, which at first aspect seemed only destined to afflict mankind, served to arouse them from the lethargy in which they had remained for ages; and the subversion of empires was the price, at which Providence accorded to Europe the light of modern civilization!

The manners of a people of such historical importance give an interest to the journal of our obscure missionaries, which otherwise it would not deserve. They tell us that those Tartars who succeeded in conquering China, and establishing a Tartar dynasty on the throne, at the present day, are mere tributaries of that country; whose sovereigns now treat this land of their ancestors more as if it had been conquered, than as deserving of especial filial respect on their part for being the cradle of the conquerors.

In consequence of this subjugation, if we may so call it, of the Tartars, but little of the former spirit of those mountaineers, in that portion of Tartary which approaches Pekin, belongs to them now. "The occupations of the men," says Monsieur Huc, "are of a very limited range; and consist wholly in conducting the flocks and herds to pasture. This, for men accustomed from infancy to horseback, is rather an amusement than a labor. In point of fact, the nearest approach to fatigue they ever incur is when some of their cattle escape. They then dash off at full gallop in pursuit, up hill and down dale, until they have found the missing animals, and brought them back to the herd. The Tartars sometimes hunt, but it is rather with a view to what they can catch, than from any amusement they derive from the exercise. With the exception of their equestrian exercises, the Mongol Tartars pass their time in absolute *far niente;* sleeping all night and squatting all day in their tents, dozing, drinking tea, or smoking."

On the borders of Thibet they are less subservient to their imperial masters, and exhibit more of their original boldness of character; and our author adduces several instances, tending to show the feeble tenure of the Chinese authorities, over the indomitable mountain tribes residing in that distant region.

To qualify themselves for their journey, our travelers assumed a dress which they thought would be more indicative of their real character than the Chinese garb which they had worn at Pekin. "We announced to the christians of the inn that we were resolved no longer to look like Chinese merchants; that we were about to cut off our long tails, and to shave our heads. This intimation created great agitation; some of our disciples even wept; all sought by their eloquence to divert us from a resolution which seemed to them fraught with danger; but their pathetic remonstrances were of no avail. We put on a long yellow robe fastened at the right side with five gilt buttons, and round the waist by a long red sash; over this was a red jacket with a collar of purple velvet; and a yellow cap, surmounted by a red tuft completed our new costume. Breakfast followed this decisive operation, but it was silent and sad. When the Controller of the Chest brought in some glasses, and an urn wherein smoked the hot wine drunk by the Chinese, we told him, that having changed our habit of dress, we should change also our habit of living. 'Take away,' said we, 'that wine, and that chaffing-dish; henceforth we renounce drinking and smoking. You know,' added we laughing, 'that good Lamas abstain from wine and tobacco.' The Chinese christians who surrounded us did not join in the laugh; they looked at us without speaking, and with deep commisseration, fully persuaded that we should die of privation and misery in the deserts of Tartary."

The reader is ready to admit, that in their new rig they must have been a pair of perfect missionary dandies; and no doubt they believed, with fops in general, that their dress was calculated to make an impression on all beholders. Such however does not appear to have been the case. So the next suit they got, when the approach of winter made it necessary for them to buy warmer clothing, was of a very different character. "Upon a consideration of the meagerness of our exchequer, we came to the resolution, that it would be better to purchase what we required at some second-hand shop. In China, and Tartary, no one has the smallest repugnance to wear other people's clothes. People who buy clothes buy them indifferently, new or second-hand. The question of price is alone taken into consideration; for there is no more delicacy felt about putting on another man's hat or trowsers, than there is about living in a house that some one else has occupied before you. We went out, therefore, in search of a second-hand clothes shop, of which in every town there is a greater or less number, for the most part in connection with pawn-shops. We were shown magnificent garments, handsome garments, fair garments, endurable garments; but the consideration of expense was in each instance an impracticable stumbling-block. After going about the whole day, after making the acquaintance of all the rag-merchants in the Blue Town, after turning over and over all their old clothes, we were fain to return to the second-hand dealer whom we had first visited, and to make the best bargain we could with him. We purchased from him, at last, two ancient robes of sheepskin, covered with some material, the nature of which it was impossible to identify, but the original color of which we suspected to have been yellow. We proceeded to try them on, and it was at once evident that the tailor, in making them, had by no means had us in his eye. M. Gabet's was too short, and M. Huc's too long; but a friendly exchange was impracticable, the difference in hight between the two missionaries being altogether disproportionate. We at first thought of cutting the excess from the one in order to make up the deficiency of the other; but then we should have had to call in the aid of a tailor, and this would have involved another drain upon our purse. The pecuniary consideration decided the question, and we determined to wear the clothes as they were—M. Huc adopting the excellent expedient of holding up, by means of a girdle, the surplus of his robe, and M. Gabet resigning himself to the exposure to the public gaze of a portion of his legs. Provided with our sheepskin coats we next asked the dealer to show us his collection of winter hats. We examined several of these, and at last selected two caps of fox-skin. These purchases completed, each of us put under his arm his packet of old clothes, and returned to the Hotel of the Three Perfections."

What a transformation! What a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous! Instead of their former "rainbow-robes," half-worn dresses of dirty sheepskin, and rough greasy caps made from the skin of a stinking fox! Truly, when thus equipped, they must have looked

"Rather more like guys than swells!"

It was worse than "the dog returning to his vomit"—it was like the butterfly re-assuming the crawling form of the grub, or the human soul returning from heaven, to re-animate the "prison-house" from which it had escaped!

Our travelers seem perfectly oblivious of the propriety of giving the latitudes and longitudes of the different places which they visited; and though they have appended to their book an old map of China, on which they have been at the trouble of having a dark line drawn, indicating their route, it is with difficulty that we ascertain their different whereabouts, as very few places which they describe are marked upon it. The farmer too feels annoyed that they give him no definite description of their modes of agriculture. We are therefore left to presume that they resemble pretty much in that respect the Chinese, as described by Barrow. But after all, it was a pastoral, and not an agricultural country through which they passed—consisting in some places of sandy steppes, in others of vast grassy prairies; and now of mountainous districts, with broken and varied scenery. In this latter portion there is abundance of metals, including gold and silver. Now and then, however, we do hear a little of their Agriculture. "The Mongol Tartars of Western Taumet do not lead the pastoral and nomadic life; but cultivate their lands and apply themselves to the arts of civilized nations. As may well be imagined, they have completely lost the stamp of their original Mongol character, and become more or less Chinese. Many of them do not even speak a word of the Mongol language. Indeed they are perfectly right in preferring the occupation of the agriculturist to that of shepherd; for they have magnificent plains, well watered, and favorable to the production of all kinds of grain crops. Everything about Western Taumet bears the impress of affluence; and all the villages and roads are beautified with groups and avenues of fine trees."

Some of the animals of Thibet seem peculiar to that country, but of all their animals the most wonderful is the Unicorn—not however the unicorn of the Scriptures, which was evidently the one-horned rhinoceros, nor the fabulous animal on the royal arms of England, but a sprightly animal of the gazelle kind; although of their unicorn they also have fables in the truth of which they firmly believe. "The Unicorn of Thibet is called in the language of the country *serou*, in Mongol *kere*, and in Chinese *tou-kio-cheou* which means the one-horned animal, or *kio-touan* which means the straight-horn. The Chinese, Mahometan, and Mongol historians agree in the following tradition: Tchingis-khan having subdued Enedkek (India), as he was ascending Mount Djadanaring, he perceived a wild beast approaching him of the species called serou, which has but one horn on the top of his head. The beast knelt thrice before the monarch, as if to show him respect. Every one being astonished at this event, the monarch exclaimed, 'The Empire of Hindostan is, they say, the birthplace of the majestic Buddhas and the Buddhistavas, and also of the powerful Bogdas or princes of antiquity. What then can be the means of this animal saluting me like a human being?' Having thus spake, he returned to his country. But Mr. Hodgson, an English resident in Nepaul, has at length achieved the possession of a unicorn, and put beyond doubt the question of the existence of this species of antelope. Its form is graceful like that of all the other animals of the antelope tribe, and it has likewise the incomparable eyes of the animals of that species. Its color is reddish like that of the fawn in the upper parts, and white below. Its distinctive features are first a black horn, long and pointed, with three slight curvatures, and circular annulations towards the base. These annulations are more prominent before than behind. There are two tufts of hair which project from the exterior of each nostril, and much down round the nose and mouth, which gives the animal's head a heavy appearance. The hair is rough, and seems not low, like that of all animals north of the Himalaya, which Mr. Hodgson had the opportunity of examining. The hair is about two inches long, and so thick that it seems to the touch a solid mass. Beneath the hair its body is covered with a very fine and delicate down, as are almost all the quadrupeds that inhabit the lofty regions of the Himalaya mountains, particularly the famous Cashmere goats."

But the great object of our missionaries was not to acquire a knowledge of the agriculture of the country, nor to become acquainted with its zoology. They went for the purpose of overturning the religion of Buddha, and establishing that of Christ; and, as might have been expected, with very little success. In fact, they found a system prevailing in those countries which was supported by arguments, so much akin to those which they intended to use in favor of Christianity, that those simple men considered it could only be attributed to a special contrivance of the Devil. The religion of Buddha teaches the belief in one great divinity, whose throne is in heaven, but who condescends to live with men perpetually in the person of the Tale Lama. What could our missionaries say to such a system, to which their priests might not have a ready and unobjectionable answer? Their own system also embraced the reasonableness of the Divine nature being connected with the human for a time, and being a partaker of all the sorrows incidental to humanity, and condescending to be in person a guide and director of erring mortals. They do not abrogate such a doctrine, but extend it; by saying that at no time is such a guide not wanted, and that it is not likely that he, who was so benevolently inclined in former times, has less regard for his creatures now.

Leaving such matters for the consideration of divines, the statesman and politician discover, in this grand article of their faith, the means by which the whole country may be subdued, without striking an angry blow. The Chinese have been foolish enough, just now, to provoke the great, though in their eyes dormant, powers of England and the United States to avenge petty insults and open outrages, which it may reasonably be supposed, if not vigorously checked, will form a source of endless and insufferable annoyances. Now, what an excellent opportunity is held out for an intriguing government like that of England, by getting possession of the person of their terrestrial god, and keeping him as a splendid prisoner, of making him a mere puppet in their hands, and compelling him to dispense his blessings and maledictions as they tell him! By so doing they could rule as they pleased, for he who resisted their wishes would also, if they played their cards properly, be looked upon as a rebel against Heaven!

AGRICOLA.

A NEW VARIETY OF TOBACCO.—We have been informed by a friend that there is a new and valuable kind of Tobacco grown in the hilly portions of Ohio, called the "Kite Foot" Tobacco. This tobacco takes its name from the bird, and the leaf resembles in some degree the foot of the bird. It has been grown for foreign markets, and has always commanded very high prices. We should be glad to be advised relative to it, by any one that can enlighten us upon its true characteristics.

Irrigation vs. Deep Plowing.

WE have a very interesting letter before us, from the Merced river country, relative to Irrigation, and making inquiries about the best method of irrigating lands, the uses of the hydraulic ram, its power, cost, etc.

In answer to our correspondent, we would say, that the hydraulic ram can be had in the city of San Francisco, of various sizes and powers suitable for conveying water for ornamental purposes, or for irrigation to some little extent; but we have a much better plan for our friend of the Merced, than any that could be devised by a contrivance like the hydraulic ram. The best contrivance that ever was planned to supply moisture and nourishment to vegetation, and to secure a good crop in a dry country, or in a dry soil, is the subsoil plow, or the *deep tiller*.

We would earnestly urge our readers, not only on the Merced, but everywhere, to examine well the thousand proofs we have in this country, where deep plowing, and constant cultivation, have entirely done away with the costly machinery so long and so injuriously used upon the land of many of our cultivators. We are thoroughly satisfied that more injury has been done by improper and expensive flooding orchards and gardens, than all the gain ever effected; and we can recall many a farmer who has entirely ruined his crops, besides injuring his land and wasting his time, by a want of knowledge upon the subject.

We have presented so many articles upon the value of *subsoiling* and *deep plowing*, and have given so many proofs of its utility of late, that we had hoped those who were readers of our journal had been in some degree aware of the importance of a change of action in this respect, and had substituted the plow and cultivator for the water wheel and water pipe.

We are glad to have such inquiries made, for they elicit discussion; and we now ask those cultivators who have formerly spent thousands in irrigation, and who now have abandoned it and substituted the better plan of deep cultivation, to give us their experience. All who are large cultivators, or even to any considerable extent, who yet continue to flood lands that are half plowed in order to nourish crops, we invite them to visit the orchards and gardens of the Messrs. Thompson, at Suscol, that are *irrigated* by our plan of deep cultivation—where tens of thousands of trees are in the most flourishing condition, and where thousands of bushels of rich and luscious peaches were raised the past year, without a drop of water artificially given. We ask all who think *irrigation* necessary for general purposes, to go and see these grounds, and the manner of cultivation practiced there, and they will soon abandon all other plans but the subsoil plow, and deep and constant cultivation. We will, however, at an early day, further answer our friends of the Merced, relative to the use, value and cost of the hydraulic ram.

Beet Sugar.

THERE is an increasing interest and attention given to this subject among those who are cultivators of the soil. We have spoken of the interest shown by a public meeting at San José, and we rejoice to see this movement; good men, and men of means, have hold of the work. San José has most excellent soil for raising the Sugar Beet, and we believe they can succeed in this enterprise, if they will unite and work together; everything is in their favor,

We notice also, by the San José papers, that $10,000 have already been subscribed to begin the work. Success we say to the citizens of San José, and all honor to the county that shall be the first to establish a sugar manufactory on the Pacific coast.

THE LATE RAINS AT SAN JOSE.—The late heavy rains, says the San Jose Telegraph, have rendered the lands about San Jose more favorable for crops the ensuing season, than they have been for several years past. A farmer had remarked to the editor that his lands, which were high and dry, were wet last winter only to the depth of eight inches; but now they are saturated to the depth of at least three feet. The crops of grain and grass promise to be heavier this season than they have been since 1853. The farmers are all very busily engaged at present putting in their grain. Many had delayed until they had assurance of sufficient rain to bring forward a crop, and are now the more active to make up for lost time. Wheat put in by the middle of March stands a good chance of doing well, when the season is favorable. Much of the land in the valley is too high and dry to yield heavy crops, unless there is abundance of rain. But this, it is thought, should render it the more favorable for the growth of fruit trees; as these after being once fairly started, do better in a dry, gravelly soil, than in a stiff and wet one. Last season was one of uncommon drought, and yet the fruit trees never were more thrifty.

Flax Seed.

It has occurred to us that we could not serve the interests of our readers better than to give them some thoughts on the cultivation of flax seed. This crop is exciting more than usual interest throughout the country, on account of the demand for the fibre, as well as the seed.

For many years the most intelligent and thorough farmers in the older-sections of the Union have cultivated this crop for the seed alone; particularly in Ohio, New York, and other Eastern and Middle States. The usual practice is to raise on the same piece of land, a crop of wheat one year, and the next year flax; sowing the flax early, so as to have it out of the way in time for early wheat sowing, and, after the wheat is taken off the stubble and a good stock of clover is turned under by a fall plowing. There are farmers that have pursued this course for twenty years, without exhausting the soil, and always reaping profitable harvests every year, avoiding the loss of every alternate year in summer following, as is usual with most farmers. The flax crop, when sown thin, as is the practice when raising it for the seed, leaves the land in fine condition for almost any other crop, a fact which is not generally known or appreciated.

It is a very common practice to sow barley and flax together, as they mature and are harvested at the same time and can be threshed together, and the two very easily separated with suitable screens in the fan. This practice is meeting with much favor, and is said to be a very profitable method of cultivating both barley and flax seed; indeed some farmers assert that the yield of flax seed is not diminished by the growth of the barley, nor is the yield of barley less on account of the flax seed. But we give these items more for the expectation that every farmer will make tests for himself, than that he will take the statements as settled facts for all kinds of farms in all localities. But nothing can be more certain than that the farmers through the entire West—the length and breadth of the Mississippi Valley can make the cultivation of flax seed a very profitable crop, not second in value to wheat, corn or any other; the seed alway commanding ready sale for cash, at high prices. It is a remarkable fact, that the demand for flax seed has increased for the last year from one to two hundred per cent. The "Patent Press Oil Works" (Latourette & Wyman), of St. Louis, completed and in operation the last year, are capable of consuming one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand bushels per annum. The proprietors of these works are offering to contract largely, and offering every inducement to farmers to turn their attention more generally to the cultivation of flax seed. The Collier Lead and Oil Works, of this city (H. T. Blow), also consume about as large a quantity of flax seed annually. In addition to this, there have been several Oil Mills erected the past year, within the range of country trading with this city. We subjoin some practical directions for cultivation:

NATURE OF THE SOIL.

Almost all kinds of soil will grow flax seed successfully, especially such as are adapted to wheat. If sown on rich bottom lands, you get a luxuriant growth of straw, but not so much seed as when sown on upland. Clay, hardpan, or sandy lands, are better for a good yield of seed, though rich loam, or prairie lands are good, especially if they are rolling and well drained. It must be borne in mind that a selection with a view to a good crop of seed, is quite different from one for a good crop of fiber—the one requiring a harder, dryer soil, while the other should have a low, rich, moist land. A dry season is favorable to a crop of seed, while a wet season is almost indispensable to a good crop of the fiber.

PREPARING THE GROUND.

The ground for flax seed should be plowed the fall before, and again in the spring, and finely pulverized with a heavy harrow. Thorough, deep plowing, and pulverizing the earth as far as possible, should never be neglected. The seed should be sown broadcast, and should have as light a covering of earth as possible, and to this end, a brush should be used instead of a harrow, so as not to cover the seed too deep. The field should be laid off in furrows or lands, and trenches run with the plow to carry off the surplus water.

TIME OF SOWING.

It may be sown as early in the spring as can be done with safety against frost. Many persons pay no attention to frost, and sow quite early, some even sow it on the snow in February or March, as about nineteen cases in twenty frost does not injure it; but there is a particular stage of the growth of the young sprout, when, if the frost takes it, it will perish, which gives the preference to ordinary spring sowing. If not sown till rather late in the spring, it frequently does not get sufficient growth before the dry weather overtakes it. Therefore, sow late enough to avoid the frost, and early enough to secure early spring rains.

KIND OF SEED.

Particular care should be taken to get large, full, and well matured seed, for sowing. Where the crop has been very thick on the ground, the stalk is pale and weakly, and does not afford sufficient maturity for the berry, and seed from such a crop should always be avoided. The best plan is to have one corner of a field sown on purpose to get seed for sowing the next year, and on this corner, the less seed you can get evenly scattered over the ground, the more vigorous and mature will be the stalks and the seed. There are different varieties of flax seed, and some are preferable to others, for their seed-yielding and oil-producing qualities. But it is so difficult to get any pure species, it is, perhaps, better to disregard varieties, and select seed for its apparent goodness. Always sow pure flax seed, without any mixture of foreign seeds. Too much care cannot be taken on this point. Be particular to riddle out all yellow grass, cockle, mustard, rape, or other seed, and starting with a pure seed, you will have no difficulty with foul stuff, and will always have the greatest yield per acre, and obtain the highest price when you market your seed.

QUANTITY OF SEED.

Much difference of opinion exists in regard to the quantity of seed to be sown per acre, but the probability is that the quantity should be varied according to the condition of the ground, season, etc. The most successful raisers practice very light sowing, some even as low as eight quarts per acre; but a fair average quantity for all farms and all circumstances, is, say from twelve to twenty quarts, when the crop is cultivated exclusively for the seed—thus securing plenty of room for the stalks to stand upon the ground and spread out their branches, and giving the sun access to their roots, and securing strength of earth for nourishment and maturity of the stalk. When sown thin, the stalk branches nearly down to the ground, and each branch is loaded with bowls. When sown thick, the stalks are spindling and weak, and often have but a single berry on the top, and perhaps no seed at all; besides, exhausting the soil to a wonderful rate. A piece of ground that has been burdened with a thick mass of flax fiber is good for nothing for years after. When sown thin for the seed, the fiber is very short and coarse; but in the new linen process, as well as for the paper mills, is quite equal to the fine fiber. In Ireland, where the finest linen is produced, it is not uncommon to see as much as twelve bushels of seed sown to the acre, so that the stalks are little above fine threads, growing up through each other in a dense mass, and producing no seed at all. In Russia, the German States, other portions of Europe, and in India, the quantity of seed sown is regulated more to a view of both seed and fiber, and the quantity ranges from ¼ to 2¾ bushels per acre.

TIME OF HARVESTING.

Flax seed should be cut before it is quite ripe, when the bowls are beginning to pass from the yellow to the brown color, and it is better to let it lay a few hours, if the weather is dry, before it is bound up, so that the seed can fall and ripen from the nutriment remaining in the stalk. If it is left standing till the seed is quite ripe, a large proportion of the seed will be lost in gathering the crop.

MANNER OF GATHERING.

The crop can be cut with the cradle, or in any of the usual modes. After laying in the swath a few hours it should be bound up in bundles and put in stack or barn, secure from the weather. Some farmers mow the crop the same as hay, and handle it in bulk; but the best way is to cradle, rake, and bind in bundles.

TRESHING—TIME AND MODE.

It should be threshed as early in the fall as possible, and in a time of dry weather, for if it lays too long, the seed is apt to adhere to the shell, and is more difficult to thresh and clean up, and for the same reason, it should not be threshed in damp weather.

Any of the usual modes of thrashing wheat or oats, will do for flax seed. When a thrashing machine is used, the cylinder should he of the open kind, *i. e.* with the teeth set in a cross-bar, and an open space between them. The tow is apt to wind around a tight cylinder, but the open cylinder machine will clear itself.

CLEANING UP AND MARKETING.

The seed should be cleaned up on the barn floor, and in still weather. When it is cleaned up in the field, or when the wind is driving dust about, the dust and dirt gets in with the seed, in spite of all efforts to clean it with the fan, causing it to look dull and dusty, and the oil makers will not buy it as prime seed. When it is cleaned up and ready for market, it should be put into new, strong bags; for there is no other seed, or other grain, that will creep out of so small a hole, or that is so likely to burst the bag. If the seed is plum and clean, and your half bushel is correct, you will find that it will more than hold out by weight. The standard weight of a bushel is fifty-six pounds, and you will find that prime seed will go sixty pounds.—[Ky. Valley Farmer.

New Grapes.

We give a list of new grapes, from Hovey's Magazine, Boston, with the opinion of European cultivators, and notes from those who have seen the fruit. We hope, however, that we in California will not depend upon others for new fruit, altogether, but set to work and raise new seedling fruits of all kinds, that shall surpass all others. We can do this in California if we will.

The Barbarossa Grape.—Sometime since we noticed the exhibition of two fine clusters of this grape before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, from R. S. Rogers, Esq., of Salem. At a late meeting of the British Pomological Society (Nov. 6), a handsome bunch was exhibited, weighing five pounds seven ounces (5 lb. 7 oz). It is a popular and valuable late grape.

The Bowood Muscat Grape.—This is a new variety, raised at Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Landsdowne, between the Cannon Hall and the Muscat of Alexandria. It differs somewhat from both of its parents; although it is a week or ten days later in breaking in the spring, the fruit ripens rather earlier than the common Muscat. The bunches are broader and shorter; every bloom sets, even in a temperature comparatively low. This is a marked feature, and the bunches are invariably compact, and regular in consequence, and must be well thinned out to allow the berries to attain their full size. The berries are oval; when grown in a light house we find them pear shaped, more than oval, large, and of a bright amber color when ripe. The habit is scarcely so vigorous as that of the common Muscat. It is very productive, there being frequently three and four bunches on a shoot. Such is the account of this variety as grown by Mr. Spencer, the intelligent gardener. To this Mr. R. Thompson, of the London Horticultural Society adds the following:

This is a very fine thing and perfectly distinct. The bunch is very large and well shouldered, with strong footstalks. Berries very large, inclining to obovate, one and a quarter inches long by nine-tenths of an inch in diameter; the skin is greenish yellow, or of the same color as that of the White Muscat of Alexandria, but it was evident that the berries had not acquired the color of complete maturity. The flesh is firm, juicy, with a rich sugary Muscat flavor: Seeds, 2—4. This variety, from its being an abundant bearer, and a free setter, forming magnificent well shouldered bunches, appears to be well deserving of cultivation.

The Editor adds: We have never seen a variety of greater promise. The appearance of the bunch and berries is most magnificent. The quality much the same as that of the Cannon Hall.

With such threefold evidence of the Bowood Muscat, it would appear to be a great acquisition, and destined to replace the Cannon Hall, the noblest of the Muscats, but too uncertain for general cultivation.

Stockwood Golden Hamburgh Grape.—This is another new variety, said to have been raised from the Black Hamburgh, impregnated with the Chasselas or Sweet Water. The growth of the vines resembles the male parent, but the foliage is similar to the Hamburgh, being large, five lobed, with the veins and footstalks tinged with red. The bunches are large, loose, branching and shouldered, varying from six to nine inches long, and the footstalks are short and stout. The berries are large and hang loosely on the bunches, an inch long, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and of a uniform oval shape. The berry stalks are long, stout, and considerably warted. Skin thin, tender, of a pale yellow color, but, when fully ripened, of a pale amber. Flesh delicate and melting, very juicy, and remarkably rich and vinous.

Though apparently, from this description, a valuable variety, it is not so remarkable a seedling as the Bowood Muscat. It will be well, however, for our grape growers to give it a trial.

Right Action.

We copy from the Maine Farmer the doings of the Board of Agriculture of Maine, at their late sitting, at Augusta, the capital of the State.

It will be seen that by such action the true value of the agriculture of the State is appreciated. It is understood to be, and is, the chief source of wealth, the basis of all prosperity; and the cause is taken up by her best citizens, and acted upon according to its merits.

Among the names of delegates to this meeting will be found Senators and Representatives, and the best men of the State, and it will also be seen that they have taken the most important items for consideration. Such action it is that advances the State.

If our down-east sister, with her seven months of winter, can thus act for Agriculture, what should be done in California, where nature has been so bountiful? When will California have a Board of Agriculture, to consider her great interests? We commend the following to our Senators and Representatives:

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Maine Board of Agriculture met in Agricultural Hall, at the State House, on Wednesday, 21st Jan., and were called to order by the Secretary. Hon. Robert Martin of Androscoggin was nominated as Chairman. The following are the members of the Board:

MEMBERS.

Hon. H. Hamlin, of Hampden, } *ex officio.*
Alden Jackson, Sec. of State, }

SOCIETY.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
York,	S. L. Goodale,	Saco.
Oxford,	Darius Forbes,	South Paris.
Cumberland,	E. G. Buxton,	Yarmouth.
Lincoln,	Eben. Cobb,	Union.
Androscoggin,	Robert Martin,	W. Danville.
Sagadahoc,	Chas. J. Gilman,	Brunswick.
Kennebec,	Horace Parlin,	E. Winthrop.
N. Kennebec,	I. W. Britton,	Winslow,*
S. Kennebec,	Nathan Foster,	Gardiner.*
Franklin,	Joseph Keith,	Chesterville.
N. Franklin,	Seward Dill,	Phillips.*
E. Somerset,	Thos. Fuller,	Hartland.
Piscataquis,	C. Chamberlain,	Foxcroft.
Waldo,	T.W.Cunningham,	Belmont.
Penobscot,	E. F. Crane,	Kenduskeag.
N. Penobscot,	Wm. R. Hersey,	Lincoln.*
N. Aroostook,	Joseph D. Pike,	Presque Isle.*
Washington,	Nathan Pettengill,	Pembroke.
Bangor Hort.	Henry Little,	Bangor.*
Maine Pom. and Hort.,	D. A. Fairbanks,	Augusta.*
Penobscot and Aroostook Union,	Morgan Gerry, No. 3, Aroostook.*	

*Not members by statute, but received as honorary.

The Board, finding several gentlemen present chosen by Societies not entitled to a member, it was *Ordered*, That all gentlemen having certificates of election from duly incorporated Societies be invited to take seats at this Board, and aid us with their counsel and advice.

Ordered, That a Committee of three be appointed on each of the following topics:

1. To inquire what amendments, in the present law relating to the Board of Agriculture, are expedient and necessary to secure its highest efficiency. *Committee*—Hamlin, Little, Buxton.

2. To inquire what the Board ought to recommend in relation to the trial of the speed of horses, at our Agricultural Shows.

3. To inquire whether the Board ought to take any action relative to the exhibition of female equestrian skill, at our Agricultural Shows. *Committee*—Crane, Fuller, Parlin.

4. To report on the question as to what is the immediate object to be aimed at, in our legislative and associated action in behalf of agriculture. *Committee*—Forbes, Pettengill, Gerry.

5. To inquire whether it be advisable to recommend any legislative provision, to enable the farmers of the State more easily and at low rates of interest, to obtain capital to invest in their business. *Committee*—Fairbanks, Cobb, Britton.

6. To inquire into the expediency of this Board arranging the time for the usual Shows of the Agricultural Societies, in the State, so that they may not interfere with each other, and recommend the same to the adoption of the several Societies. *Committee*—Britton, Gerry, Goodale.

7. To inquire whether it would be expedient for this Board to recommend to the Legislature the appointment of a special commission, to inquire into the cause or causes which hinder the more rapid settlement of the State lands, and to report on the same to the next Legislature. *Committee*—Little, Dill, Buxton.

8. To consider the bill at the close of the Secretary's report, and commend such action on it as may be deemed necessary and expedient. *Committee*—Jackson, Pettingill, Goodale, Gilman, Forbes.

9. To inquire whether this Board will recommend any action by this Legislature for the encouragement of underdraining and thorough draining of lands in this State. *Committee*—Goodale, Little, Hersey.

10. To inquire whether any legislation is necessary to secure more complete and perfect agricultural statistics of this State. *Committee*—Chamberlain, Keith, Buxton.

The Best Profession.

There are many young men of earnest and noble purpose who are asking themselves the question, what is the best profession? There are many parents who have sons of promise, who are seeking an answer to the same inquiry. We propose to address a few words to such on the subject in which they are so much interested.

It is well that they are interested in this inquiry, for a profession is generally a life business. It is at once an occupation, a field of usefulness, and a school of culture. It is more than a question of food and raiment—it is a question of character, standing and usefulness! A man's life, be it good or bad, is made in his profession. The profession often makes the man; not because the profession is intrinsically so important; but because it is adapted to the man's mental characteristics. What is the best profession for one man is not always for another. One may do well in the law, and fail elsewhere. Another may succeed nobly on the farm and make poor headway in other pursuits. Another may be very useful in the ministry, and be of little service in any other calling. Another may make his name great and his life a blessing in a machine shop, who would make a poor figure anywhere else. So it is; men differ as well as professions. The first question is, what am I best adapted to? What is my son made for? It is vain to put a natural born farmer into the pulpit or the bar. It is suicidal to put a fine mercantile ability into a blacksmith's shop, or a genuine blacksmith at a jeweler's bench. Almost every boy has a peculiar adaptedness to some calling. Much as we honor the profession of Agriculture, we know many men make a sorry job of it, because they were made for something else. There is bad farming, as well as bad preaching and bad pleading. So there is bad mechanism and merchandising. And much of all bad work in all professions is done by men who are out of their places. Many a minister ought to be a farmer; many a lawyer ought to be a mechanic; many a farmer ought to be in some other profession. It is a great thing to get in the right place, and the first thing to be aimed at.

But still the question is unanswered, what is the best profession? or what profession is best for the greatest number? There is undoubtedly some one calling better than any other; some one which on the whole answers the great ends of life better than any other. We say, undoubtedly, that one is the farmer's.

It is best, in the first place, because it suits the greatest number; is best adapted to the general tastes and abilities of mankind; is best because it combines mechanical and mercantile operations with its own; is best because it supplies the leading wants of families and society; is best because it is surest and safest; is best because it is most essential and must always be the chief pursuit of man; is best because it is healthiest, and affords the best physical school for our bodily powers; is best because it is the most independent and confers the most peace; is best because it confers the most solid blessings upon a country, is, in a word, the grand source of national wealth, virtue and prosperity; is best because it is most favorable to liberty, virtue and good will among men.

We do not contend that in the present state of society agriculture is the best profession for everybody, but best for the greatest numbers; is best for the most purposes; and for the most substantial reasons.

We wish to say much more upon the general subject in the course of the present volume, and call attention to it now chiefly to introduce the subject and awaken thought.—[Valley Farmer.

Artesian Wells in Paris.

The construction of Artesian wells in the Bois de Boulogne, spoken of in a previous number, is progressing with activity. The boring is now carried down 435 meters, and it is hoped to reach by the end of October a depth from which the water will rise.

No difference has yet been experienced in the nature and thickness of the earth pierced by the auger and that which it was necessary to pierce for the establishment of the Artesian well of Grenelle. It is known that the section of the wells at Passy will be 60 centimeters in diameter throughout its depth, and that it will be sunk at least 25 metres in the humid bed of greensand that lies at an average of 550 meters below the plain of Passy.

The boring is much easier at Passy than at Grenelle. The construction of the latter well continued through seven years; and it was several times abandoned because of discouragement. Arago and Hericart de Thury by urgency secured the resuming of the works which it is well known were crowned with success, a jet of water having been obtained rising 28 metres above the soil.

When the well at Passy shall be finished its sides will be supported by an oak lining forming a *tube de retenue;* such tubes have previously been of iron.

Unexpected accidents sometimes impede work. For some months the boring machine was occupied, at a depth of 366 meters in a mass of gray sandstone, where the resistance was so great that a part of the instrument weighing 50 kilograms rested in the rock. It was proposed to extricate it by means of powerful electro-magnets, but it appears that the German laborers employed in the work opposed this experiment so decidedly that there was no other resource than to break the piece of iron by the chisel. Thirty-three days were spent on this tedious task. The pieces of apparatus are now arranged in order among the specimens of strata successively traversed, making a very interesting collection.

Artificial Milk.—For some time a liquid has been prepared which is said to have so far the qualities of milk that it is called artificial milk or "lait-viande." It is prepared as follows. Into a Papin's digester three kilograms of fresh pounded bones are put and one kilogram of meat, with five or six times as much of water. The top is hermetically closed; double sides surround it, and in the cavity between, a current of steam circulates which raises the temperature of the digester up to 140° F. At the end of forty minutes after reaching this temperature, a stop-cock with a small orifice is opened which lets out a vapor having the odor of broth; but some seconds after, there issues a white liquid which is nothing but the artificial milk. After this milk has passed out, the digester contains only the meat, the boiled bones, and a soup of inferior quality. The artificial milk resembles milk in color, consistence, odor, and even taste. But in composition it is different; for it is only an emulsion produced by the fat mixed with the water by means of the gelatine. Although the name artificial milk is not proper, it has some nutritious qualities, and for this reason it is now under trial at the hospitals of Paris.

Universal Exhibition of Photography.—In a recent exhibition in Belgium for the encouragement of the useful arts, a large part was devoted to photography. Many of the objects had already been exhibited at Paris; but there were some novelties. Heliographic engraving, brought out but yesterday, has already attained great perfection, judging from the specimens exhibited by Mr. Riffaut as well as Mr. Negre. Fine photolithographic views were exhibited by Mr. Poiterin and Dr. Harles, the latter after a process of his own invention.

Among the photographic objectives on exhibition, those of Mr. Jamin, of Paris, deserve special mention. There was one of 14 inches which would answer for obtaining pictures 1 6 meters to 1-2. There was a portrait taken on a glass 60 centimeters by 80, with a double objective of 22 centimeters diameter. The objective was furnished with a conical centralizer.—[Silliman's Journal.

To tell Good Eggs.—If you desire to be certain that your eggs are good and fresh, put them in water; if the buts turn up they are not fresh. This is an infallible rule to distinguish a good egg from a bad one

Disease among Horses.

A disease somewhat resembling that prevailing in Boston and New York, and described by Dr. Dadd, in the monthly New England Farmer for February, 1856, lately broke out in a stable of nine horses in this neighborhood, and so rapid were its ravages, that four of the nine died in forty-eight hours from its discovery.

An experienced farrier was called the second morning after the disease broke out, who recommended as a preventive a plug of tobacco nailed to the manger before each horse, he stating that he had known it a successful preventive when the black tongue was prevalent among horses.

The recommendation was carried out, and a week from its adoption there has been no new case of the disease.

We make the disclosures with the impression that if the tobacco is a preventive it should be known. If it is not, in all cases, it is a cheap and simple operation; try it, and it can do no harm.—[W. Bacon, in N. E. Farmer.

Destruction of Rats.—Before storing crops, destroy the rats about your premises. The following recipes may be recommended:

1. A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express suggests the following plan for the destruction of these vermin: Feed them with flour and a few sweet almonds bruised, and mix with a small quantity of molasses to form a paste, together with a few drops of aniseed, for five or six nights, until they take it freely, never laying more of the mixture than they will eat up clean; then add a tea-spoonful of carbonate of barytes to about a pound of the paste. By using the above composition, the correspondent of the Mark Lane Express says that he kept his premises clear of rats, at a small expense a year.

2. Place fresh fish in the place of their resort for several nights in succession; and when you find they consume them freely, sprinkle arsenic over the fish. Rats are passionately fond of fresh fish, readily eat them, while the poison will speedily give them their quietus.

Coffee as a Deodoriser.—Now that the "sporting season" has again come in, we beg to remind sportsmen and others, that fresh ground coffee is a perfect and safe deodoriser; a sprinkling will keep game fresh and sweet for several days. Clean your game—that is wipe off the blood—cover the wounded parts with absorbent paper, wrap up the heads, and then sprinkle ground coffee over and amongst the feathers or fur, as the case may be; pack up carefully, and the game will be preserved fresh and sweet in the most unfavorable weather. Game sent open and loose cannot, of course, be treated in this manner; but all game packed in boxes or hampers may be deodorised as described. A tea-spoonful of coffee is enough for a brace of birds, and in this proportion for more or larger game. Fresh ground coffee may be used with advantage in a sick room; a few spoonsful spread and exposed on a plate, and burned by a red hot iron, is a safe fumigator. —[Builder.

Turtle Soup without a Turtle.

Dear Sir: I notice your appeal in the Soil of the South to house-keepers, to come to your aid in making a good Family Paper. As a housekeeper of some little experience, I am willing to give my mite. So I will just tell your readers how to make a first rate turtle soup without a turtle—we call it at home *piney woods turtle soup.*

Take the head of a kid, lamb or calf, that has been carefully cleaned. If they are young, the skin should not be taken off, but the hair removed by holding it in hot ley water. Put one of these into a pot of cold water early in the morning, and start it to boiling. Tie in a clean cloth a tea spoonful of allspice and ten cloves, and drop *into* the pot. Cut into small pieces one carrot and two medium sized turnips, and drop in.

Keep the pot boiling continually, and as the water evaporates, fill up with boiling water. When the head is done so well that the bones part easily from the flesh, take it out into a tray, pick the bones carefully out, and chop the meat fine. Strain the liquid through a collender, and turn the chopped meat back into the liquid; now salt and pepper to taste, and thicken with flour that has been parched to a deep coffee color; stir it frequently, that it does not burn, and just before it is taken off, add one gill of good tomato, or any other catsup, and a half pint of pure home made wine (such as every house-keeper should make). Now serve up on the table, and if any of your sea-shore readers can tell this from the finny turtle, I will give up that I have any knowledge of house-keeping.—[Boadecia, in Cotton Planter

To take Stains out of Linen.—Stains caused by acids can be removed by wetting the part and laying on it some salt of wormwood; then rub without diluting it with more water. Or, tie up in the stained part some pearlash, then scrape some soap into cold soft water to make a lather, and boil the linen till the stains disappear. Recent stains of fruit may be removed by holding linen tightly stretched over a tub and pouring hot water over the part. This may be done before any soap has been applied to it. A soon as the stain is made on table linen, &c., rub on it common table salt, before it has had time to dry. The salt will keep it damp till the cloth is washed, when the stain will disappear; or, wash the stain lightly when the cloth is removed.

Simple Cure for Croup.—We find in the Journal of Health the following simple remedy for this dangerous disease. Those who have passed nights of great agony, at the bedside of loved children, will treasure it up as an invaluable piece of information. If a child is taken with croup, instantly apply cold water, ice water if possible, suddenly and freely to the neck and chest with a sponge. The breathing will almost instantly be relieved. As soon as possible let the sufferer drink as much as it can; then wipe it dry, cover it up warm, and soon a quiet slumber will relieve the parents anxiety, and lead the heart in thankfulness to the Power which has given to the pure gushing fountain such medical qualities.

Creosote for Warts.—Dr. Rainey, of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, has written an article to the Lancet, detailing the effects of creosote applied to warts. He applied it freely to an obstinate warty excrescence on the finger, then covered it over with a piece of sticking plaster. This course he pursued every three days for three weeks, when the wart was found to have disappeared, leaving the part beneath it quite healthy. Tqis is certainly a remedy which can be easily applied by any person.

To Cure Felons.—Within the past year we have known the spinal marrow of an ox or cow applied by three different persons, with the most satisfactory results, in relieving the pain and securing speedy cures of their felons. This we are sure will be useful information to many. The spinal marrow should be applied fresh every four hours for two days.—[Ex.

SMILES AND KIND WORDS.

When the heart is dejected,
And pleasure is flown.
And passed the bright moments
So fondly our own—,
And stilled in the music
Of nature and birds,
How sweet to the bosom
Are smiles and kind words!

The fond heart is breaking
In burning despair—
While clothed in broad sackcloth
Are skies that were fair;
O, save, ere it perish
The sorrowful mind,
By smiles that are pleasant
And words that are kind.

I've been to the palace
Of the rich and the gay—
Where the sirens of pleasure
Chase sorrow away;
But never, O never,
Such joy have I seen,
As gush from the bosom
Where kind words have been.

[For the California Farmer.]

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Conventions and Institutes.

LETTER NO. IV.

"Men cannot propose a higher or holier object of study, than education and all that appertains to education."

EDITORS FARMER: A committee was appointed by the last State Teachers' Convention, for the performance of certain specified duties. One of the most important of those duties was to be the presentation to the Legislature of a petition from said convention, asking aid for a Teacher's Institute, which it was resolved should hold its first session during the coming summer.

Now, can you inform me what this committee has done? Has it said a word to the Legislature? Has it pointed out any of the imperfections and wants of the school system? which was also one of its duties. If so, will it communicate with the Institute committee, that they may know how to act? But, sirs, I surmise they have forgotten that there was ever such a body as the Benicia Convention; and that their evanescent zeal in the cause has dwindled away with their memory. Some of the members of that committee were very active in the convention, in informing us how imperfect the present system of education is, and how many amendments might be suggested to the school laws; yet, now that they have been intrusted with that very duty, they have not a word to say.

We have had two State Teachers' Conventions in this State, and all who have attended them will acknowledge that their results have not met their expectations. In both cases teachers have gone away feeling that they have wasted their own time, and the encouragement of the public. This will continue to be the case so long as conventions are called for so short a time as three days. There will be no regular order of procedure, because every one will feel that it is impossible to accomplish anything in so short a time; and the result will be, as it has been, the expression of a few ideas among a host of words, an opportunity to certain classes of persons who are ever ready to make speeches on all subjects; but who can add to none. Imagine that teachers' conventions were not instituted for the purpose of making teachers a listening audience to be admonished as to their duty by any lawyer, doctor or preacher, who may happen to be gifted by an active tongue and a large development of self-admiration; or to listen to the jangling of county superintendents in their discussions as to the best means of carrying out the intentions of the law. Why, sirs, I have been told within a few days, by one who should be the best authority in the State, that school conventions should consist of county superintendents and the State superintendent. I think the gentleman is right, if they are to be conducted as the passed two have been.

Elevate the teacher and he will elevate the schools, was the principle on which Mann, Barnard and Page founded their exertions for the establishment of teachers' conventions and normal schools; and those who are acquainted with the effects of these institutions will not question the soundness of the aphorism. The State superintendent and county superintendents, however great be their abilities, can accomplish nothing with poor teachers, while a corps of able teachers will leave them nothing to attend but their clerkships.

The objects to be obtained by teachers' conventions, are, firstly, improvement of the teacher; secondly, similarity in the methods of teaching; thirdly, the selection of the best text books. That these ends are desirable, and that they are best attained through associations I think is self-evident, and shall therefore say but a word on each point.

The improvement of the teacher should be three-fold: pure acquisitions, methods of imparting those acquisitions, and methods of government. The first of these three may be, to a certain extent, obtained at school, but there is a practical knowledge which can only be obtained by association; that knowledge which changes the book-worm into the accomplished man, the theoretician into the practician, which gives life, vigor and application to learning; but in methods of imparting and of discipline, which are the great points that distinguish the mere scholar from the teacher, I know of no means of improvement so good as that afforded by Institutes. Discussion is to the teacher what competition is to the tradesman or mechanic. It wakens him up, sharpens his wits, gives him an opportunity of comparing his thoughts with others; in fact, is the glass in which he can view himself, perfections and imperfections, and adjust his garments accordingly.

Saturday classes, for the benefit of teachers, have been established in most of the villages of the State of New York, with the most satisfactory results. The county Institutes in connection with the State Normal School, produced an entire revolution in the old system of instruction; but with improvement came increased wants, which led to the Saturday classes; and the teacher finds it there, at the present day, as necessary to exert himself to keep up with the age, as does the scholar to keep up with the school.

Saturday classes are only practicable in cities or villages, and in our State, county Institutes, in most cases, are equally impracticable. Hence the greater necessity for the establishment of a State Institute, where teachers may better prepare themselves for their duties; where they may learn to assimilate in their methods of teaching, and where they may agree upon a series of text books, and perhaps on a course of study. No State Board of Education or Superintendent of Public Instruction is likely to be so well able to recommend a good series of text books, or to fix upon a proper course of study, to be pursued in our Common Schools, as such a body.

I trust our Legislature will this winter appropriate the small sum petitioned for by the Benicia Convention. The sum, fifteen hundred dollars, is small, and will barely suffice to engage competent teachers and lecturers. To parents, I would say, that I believe you will be the gainers, in the increased zeal and ability of your teachers, by giving them the time to attend such an Institute, and allowing them their salaries during such time.

Respectfully, yours, OMEGA.

Adventure in the Arctic Regions.

THE readers of Kane's narrative of his recent Arctic expedition could hardly have failed to read the following passage with almost breathless interest, so completely were the lives of Kane and his men dependent upon the sequel. We copy it for the benefit of our readers who have not read the work, with the remark that it describes a scene which transpired after the explorers had abandoned their vessel, and were making a desperate, and, as it must have appeared to them at the time, almost hopeless attempt to reach a civilized spot, where they could obtain that aid in the shape of food, rest and sleep, which was so necessary to their existence. They were upon short allowance of food, and were almost famished, with still a long journey before them:

"Things grew worse and worse with us; the old difficulty of breathing came back again and our feet swelled to such an extent that we were obliged to cut open our canvas boots. But the symptom which gave the most uneasiness was our inability to sleep. A form of low fever which hung by us when at work had been kept down by the thoroughness of our daily rest; all my hopes of sleep were in the refreshing influence of the halt.

It must be remembered that we were now in the open bay, in the full line of the great ice-drift of the Atlantic, and in boats so frail and unseaworthy as to require constant bailing to keep them afloat.

It was at this crisis of our fortunes that we saw a large seal floating—as is the custom of those animals—on a small patch of ice, and seemingly asleep. It was an *asnuk* (seal), and so large large that I at first mistook it for a *walrus*. Signal was made for the Hope to fall astern, and, trembling with anxiety, we prepared to crawl down upon him.

Peterson with the large English rifle, was stationed in the bow, and stockings were drawn over the oars as mufflers. As we neared the animal, our excitement became so intense that our men could hardly keep stroke. I had a set of signals for such occasions, which spared us the noise of the voice; and when about three hundred yards off, the oars were taken in, and we moved on in deep silence with a single scull astern.

He was not asleep, for he reared his head when we were almost in rifle shot; and to this day I can remember the hard, care worn, almost despairing expression of the men's thin faces as they saw him move; their lives depended on his capture.

I depressed my hand nervously, as a signal for Peterson to fire. McGary hung upon his oar, and the boat, slowly but noiselessly sagging ahead, seemed to be within certain range. Looking at Peterson, I saw that the poor fellow was paralyzed by his anxiety, trying vainly to obtain a rest for his gun against the cutwater of the boat. The seal rose on his fore-flippers, gazed at us for a moment with frightened curiosity, and coiled himself for a plunge. At that instant, simultaneously with the crack of our rifle, he relaxed his long length on the ice, and at the very brink of the water his head fell helpless to one side.

I would have ordered another shot, but no discipline could have controlled the men. With a wild yell, each vociferating according to his own impulse, they urged the boat upon the floes. A crowd of hands seized the seal and bore him up to safer ice. The men seemed half crazy; I had not realized how much we were reduced by absolute famine. They ran over the floe, crying and laughing and brandishing their knives. It was not five minutes before every man was sucking his bloody fingers, or mouthing long strips of raw blubber.

Not an ounce of this seal was lost. The intestines found their way into the soup kettles without any observance of the preliminary home-process. The cartilaginous parts of the fore-flippers were cut off in the melee, and passed round to be chewed upon; and even the liver, warm and raw as it was, bid fair to be eaten before it had seen the pot. That night, on the large halting-floe, to which in contempt of the dangers of drifting, we happy men had hauled our boats, two entire planks of the Red Eric were devoted to a grand cooking-fire, and we enjoyed a raw and savage feast."

THE BOY FOR THE TIMES.—We like an active boy, says the Southern Organ, one who has the impulse of the age—the steam engine—in him. A lazy, plodding, snail-paced chap might have got along in the world fifty years ago, but he wont do for these times. We live in an age of quick ideas; men think quickly, speak quickly, eat, sleep, court, marry and die quickly, and slow coaches are not tolerated. "Go ahead, if you burst your boiler," is the motto of the age; and he succeeds the best in every line of business who has the most of do or die in him. Strive, boys, to catch the spirit of the times; be up and dressed always, not gaping and rubbing your eyes as if you were fast asleep, but wide awake, whatever may turn up, and you may be somebody before you die. Think, plan, reflect, as much as you please before you act, but think quickly and closely, and when you have fixed your eyes upon an object, spring to the mark at once. But above all things, be honest. If you intend to be an artist carve it in the wood, chisel it in the marble; if a merchant, write in your day book and spread it in capitals in your ledger. Let honesty of purpose be your guiding star.

Riches and Intellectuality.

THE acquisition of wealth and the pursuit of knowledge are incompatible with each other. We mean wealth in its modern, practical, worldly sense, and knowledge in the sense of general philosophy and universal truth. What is usually called a "knowledge of the world," is harmonious with, and is, indeed, an indispensable agency in the successful accumulation of property. But he who devotes his principal energies of mind and body to this calling, cannot give much attention to cultivating the fields of literature, or exploring the depths of science, thereby developing new and useful truths for the benefit of mankind. Nor can the man, whose best faculties of heart and soul are engrossed in deducing from the arcana of nature, the principles of philosophy, the proper rules of life, the laws of eternal right, and the elements of human progress, at the same time enter into the sordid strife of the merely worldly minded, for riches, houses, lands, estates, and hoarded gold, with any reasonable hope of success.

The intellectual man, who aims at a competency only, in this world's treasures, may succeed. He may obtain possession of all he can enjoy; in fact, the true philosopher of nature cannot enjoy property only as it is a means of future usefulness and deeper research. It is often regretted that intellectual men, men whose whole souls seem to be consecrated to the acquisition and promulgation of knowledge in the world, are not *easy*, as it is called, in their pecuniary circumstances. Little, perhaps, do those who so kindly wish them well, think how soon easy circumstances, wealth, luxury, with their sequences, indolence and sensuality, would clog the active machinery of their minds, and render them useless to themselves and to society.

The rich man, whose mind is an uncultivated waste, has his own peculiar pleasures; but they are mainly artificial, fictitious or sensual. He has no well-spring of happiness within, no source of constant and abiding joy which external circumstances, though they may add something to, or abstract a little from the sum total, can never "give or take away." What poor educated man, how poor soever, would exchange his treasures of mind for the wealth of the world, provided that wealth was encumbered with ignorance, of all science except the poor one of getting more? The man who has once drank deep of the fountain of learning, who has brought the propensities of his mind into subjection to the moral sentiments and the mental faculties, and these in communion with all the departments of Nature herself, would treat with ineffable disdain, all offers to purchase his wealth of mind, provided the thing was possible. He might love wealth, he might desire property, he might occasionally covet riches, but if they were placed in antagonism to his acquisitions of knowledge, he would spurn them as "nothing worth."

A PROPHECY OF 1819.

THE name of Commonwealth is past and gone,
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe;
Venice is crushed, and Holland deigns to own
A sceptre, and endures the purple robe.
If the free Switzer yet bestrides alone
His chainless mountains, 'tis but for a time,
For tyranny of late is cunning grown,
And in its own good season tramples down
The sparkles of our ashes.—[Byron's Ode to Venice.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artizans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4 tf

HORTICULTURAL.

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THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the FIRST PREMIUM OF THE STATE SOCIETY the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, *For the Trade of 1856 and 1857*, that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

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☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

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☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

v6-19 3m A. P. S.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. We ask the attention of our readers to the valuable communication of "Agricola," in our columns this week.

"Omega," upon Popular Education, should receive the particular attention of all who should be interested on Education.

Other subjects of interest in our present number, and especially numerous advertisements of importance, are worthy of notice by our readers.

Quartz Mining, deserves special notice. See notice in editorial matter.

We are very grateful to those friends that so kindly interest themselves in favor of our journal. We do truly appreciate it, and hope to make our journal deservedly popular for the family, as well as a scientific journal. We have considerable written material on agricultural matters, which shall have due notice.

"Alice" is most welcome again, and will appear next Number. Other valuable favors shall receive due care and attention.

Smith's Gardens, Sacramento.

BEAUTIFUL SHOW OF CAMELLIAS.

THE rapid increase in the growth of the city of Sacramento, and the very great improvement around the city, the large number of beautiful cottages, splendid mansions, flourishing gardens, with other substantial improvements, furnish the best evidence of the prosperity of the Levee City; and if the unfortunate difficulty now existing in relation to the land titles could be removed, the real estate of that city, in all the suburbs, would double in value, for no one that has seen these improvements can for a moment doubt of the future wealth, prosperity and greatness of the City of the Plains. Sacramento possesses one grand feature over all other cities, i. e., her central position in connection with the great mining regions, and the almost certainty that this valley will eventually be the great central depot of all railroad enterprises. We could add to this, that she possesses very great advantages in her climate and soil over many of our large cities. But we have departed from our floral theme—we were about to speak of one of the finest spots of this great valley—Smith's Pomological Gardens.

Our object in speaking of these splendid gardens, at this time, is not so much to notice the gardens as to present to our readers a beautiful spot, worthy their special notice, which should they fail to see, would indeed be a loss to them; and as it is but a little distance from the city, and affords so pleasant a ride, we feel called upon to direct public attention to this most interesting place.

Smith's Garden was commenced in 1851, as a market garden only, but as the proprietor became aware of the nature and qualities of the soil, and its capabilities, the grounds were steadily improved. The first fruit trees were planted in 1852, and some varieties of flowers planted around the house. Such was the rapid growth of the trees, and the developing beauty of the flowers, that the grounds soon assumed the name and appearance of a flower garden. From that time to the present the word has been, progress. No pains or expense has been spared to make it the very best garden in the Sacramento valley. What it now is we can premise to our readers, when we say that the sales from these grounds, the past year, would approximate to the pretty little sum of *Sixty thousand dollars.*

We shall now briefly tell our readers only a part of what we saw the last week, and reserve for another time a portion of the detail. The present grounds comprise fifty acres. The larger portion is laid out in the orchards, embracing all the very best varieties of fruits known, and we venture to say there is no equal in California to these grounds, and no orchard that can surpass it in variety, quality of fruit, beauty of form, or healthiness of the trees. By the present appearance of the trees, just breaking into bloom, the crop of the present year will be without a parallel. The peach, pear and apricot were bursting into bloom, the last week, and now the magnificence of this peach orchard, comprising thirty acres in full bloom, is worth a ride of an hundred miles to see.

The nursery trees of some ten or fifteen acres that were thickly planted have been readily sold at full prices; thus showing that good trees will always sell at the nursery. In addition to these departments, Mr. Smith has equal to *half a mile* of hot-beds, for raising early cucumbers, lettuce, and other sallads, which we saw in high perfection. Cucumbers, at this season, a foot long, and worth $3 to $6 per doz. From these we pass to the flower garden, laid out in beautiful taste, and surrounded with that splendid Escalonia Hedge, to which the first premium of the State Society was awarded. In the flower grounds are beautiful arbors, and fancy retreats, to add to its charms, and to these we add the fine ranges of greenhouses and forcing houses that add so much to the beauty of the grounds, two fine houses for plants, well stocked, and the present year a new and very tasteful Span-roof Conservatory has been erected, and of an ornamental character, which gives quite a picturesque appearance to these grounds.

Neither our time or space will allow us to enumerate all the fine plants that fill these handsome houses. Suffice it to say, that they number many thousands, and there are many gems of the first water. The collection of roses, geraniums, and other plants is abundant, and the Camellia House truly magnificent. Here are more than forty varieties of camellias in perfect bloom, presenting the most magnificent sight we have seen in California. It was a sight worthy the Goddess Flora herself, and as we advanced we could see the beautiful creature peering among the shining petals, with an approving smile upon our friend Smith, in token of her admiration of his efforts in her behalf.

In addition to all these improvements Mr. Smith has built a very chaste and comfortable cottage, in style an Italian Gothic, and standing as it does upon the very banks of the now full and rapid river (the American), and handsomely overlooking the entire grounds, it makes one of the most charming spots in this fair county; and although we had intended to make a hasty visit, yet we found so much to interest that we were detained until induced to accept the kindly hospitalities of our friend for the night, and thus also enjoyed the morning scene upon the banks of the American. We will not tell our readers all the luxuries we enjoyed—they must go and see—but this we can in truth say, we enjoyed our visit very highly, and would return thanks to our friend Smith, and his kind and accomplished sisters, for a social and intellectual treat; and also to our friend J. B. Saul, Esq., who presides over the floral department, for his kind attentions, according to him great praise for the masterly evidences of his knowledge and skill, in bringing out so much that is beautiful We were also indebted to Mr. O'Brien for an elegant bouquet of camellias, made in his usual excellent taste. To all these evidences of our friend Smith's usefulness to our State, due praise; but he has only performed *half* his duty, and although he may think he has done everything he ought, we leave him in all good feeling, and hope he will soon find that other and *better half* of duty.

Donahue's Iron Foundry.

How very few among the great masses in our community are aware of the stupendous enterprises that are being carried on in our midst, and how few are coversant with the immense amount of money that is daily and weekly paid to the mechanics of our city by some of the proprietors of our enterprising manufactories.

Recently, we were kindly invited to visit the new foundry of Peter Donahue, Esq., on First street, and we confess we were surprised to note the extent of the enterprises connected with this immense establishment. Mr. Donahue has recently erected a large and substanial fire-proof building, four stories high; the main buildings and the adjoining ones covering an entire block of ground. The first floor of the main building is occupied for the heavy work—here are castings of all kinds, some of them of the greatest magnitude. We saw a very powerful hydraulic press of 7,000 pounds weight, made for Theo. Welzel's candle factory, capable of working a pressure of 300 tons. We also saw a beautiful press, made for Col. Harasky, for his melting and refining establishment, which we learn is nearly completed. We examined a double engine, made to order, of great power, and perfect finish. This engine was making for Don Francisca Bustamente, of Mazatlan, to work rich, extensive mines which had been long idle. These mines had already been worked 1,000 feet. The engines were of powerful make, so as to secure their object, and would cost in the vicinity of $25,000.

To show the power of this foundry, we ascertained that castings could be had of fifteen or twenty ton pieces. A boiler for the steam tug Resolute was being made, and it is as fine a piece of work as was ever seen, costing some $7,000. We entered the "infernal oven," where the sand is dried for castings. It was a comfortable place *on a cold day.*

The work for quartz milling is done at Mr. Donahue's, to a large extent, and we learn that this kind of work is rapidly increasing from every part of the quartz mining districts.

The second story of the foundry is used as a carpenter's shop; and here are made innumerable patterns of the various castings of this foundry—from the most minute to the most gigantic.

The third and upper stories are used as the pattern rooms. They make a perfect museum; and here all that skill and ingenuity could devise, in form or size, can be found. Some estimate can be had of the extent of it, when we say that the collections of the patterns of this foundry are worth over $20,000.

Those powerful machines of Messrs. Stillman, Allen & Co., of New York, for riveting, punching, and heavy shears that will cut up iron plate as easy as a child will cut pasteboard, are used at these works. All the machinery of these extensive works is moved by a double engine of thirty horse power, which works to perfection.

A WORD FOR THE MINER.—We spent considerable time in examining the new amalgamator of Mr. Lightner, which has lately been patented by him. This is an improvement on the Chilian mill now used, the rollers being inclined to the bed plate, working the material more finely and perfectly, and less power is required. There is also a new motion given to this machine: it has a *trilterating power*, not possessed by any yet used. Mr. Lightner deserves success for his invention, and we hope he will make a fortune by it.

A WORD FOR FARMERS AND GRAIN GROWERS. Leroy's mower attracted our notice, and we took some time to examine this implement now passing to some still greater improvements. Mr. Donahue has purchased of the inventor the patent right for the U. S., and intends to make it one of the best implements that can be found. The great desideratum sought for, and which is to be perfected in this machine, is a new power of conveying a latteral motion to the knives. This is done by a serpentine groove in the cam-wheel, which oscillates rapidly and perfectly, or so well as to cut every blade of grass or grain heads—for the intention of Mr. Donahue is to make it a mower and reaper, and to make them durable. One great objection to many of the implements is, they are not strong enough for the heavy work required here. In these, particular attention will be given to the pivot joint and lower joint, where it connects with the knives, to make them so strong and firm as not to get out of order, and to work so perfectly as to save friction, and thus work smoothly and easy. These important features the present proprietor feels confident can be attained—and he will have the machines ready for sale the present season, for $600 to $750 each, of the largest and best size.

This is an important fact—for all the machinery that can be manufactured here saves so much to the wealth of our State, and gives employment to our own mechanics, which should be the aim of all who desire the prosperity of California. And Mr. Donahue is certainly doing a noble share—for we learn that about one hundred men are now employed in these works, requiring a very handsome sum of money weekly. The good of such enterprises is told in a few words—such men are true public benefactors. During the time given to this examination we were exceedingly and repeatedly gratified at the evidences we saw of the skill of our California mechanics—and, for the pleasure we enjoyed, we were indebted to Mr. Lightner, the able superintendant, who most courteously conducted us over the whole establishment, so explaining to us the several plans of labor as to make it doubly interesting, for which we return our kindest thanks.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, was holden at the Rooms, on Thursday evening. A large attendance of the members evinced their interest in the Society's welfare, and they came prepared to renew their efforts to build up this noble institution.

The time of the evening was devoted to the work in hand, the election of officers for the ensuing year.

The following was the result of the election:

JOHN SIME, President,
GARDNER ELLIOT, Vice President.
H. F. WILLIAMS, Corresponding Secretary.
P. B. DEXTER, Recording Secretary.
J. E. KINCAID, Treasurer.

Directors: D. VAN PELT, C. L. TAYLOR, W. MCKIBBEN, G. D. STREET, JAMES BANKS, ELI COOK, J. E. DAVIS.

An unanimity of feeling and action prevailed, all the members were united in a desire to awaken a due attention to this all-important interest, and we learn with pleasure that the Board will immediately set to work to prepare for the Great Industrial Fair which is to be holden in August, in San Francisco, under the auspices of the MECHANICS of CALIFORNIA.

It is to be hoped that a wide-spread interest will be felt for so praiseworthy an enterprise, and we are informed that we can soon present to the State the Programme of the coming Fair of the Institute, with the List of Premiums.

By request we republish the Circular of the Committee of the Institute, or their Report on State-Prison Labor, to which we call the attention of the Mechanics of the State. We believe every reflecting mind will be with the Institute in its views, that the present system of hiring out State-prison labor and making it a source of private speculation, and at the cost of the State, is most deleterious to the Industrial interests of the State. We believe also, that the labor of the convicts could be made a source of revenue to the State, and without injury too, to the honest laborer.

We trust the Mechanics of our State will respond to the call of the Institute, and bring the matter before the people and the legislature, so that the honest laborer shall be protected and the State be the gainer also.

Report of Committee on State Prison Labor.

HALL OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, San Francisco, February 25, 1857.

YOUR Committee, appointed to take into consideration the subject of State Prison labor as coming in competition with honest labor of this State, and, also, to examine and report upon a Circular on the same subject, entitled "The State Prison System of California," beg leave to submit the following report:

Your Committee, after availing themselves of all the information which they could obtain on the subject, are of the opinion that the present system of farming out the prison labor, and allowing the Lessee to pursue, by the use of that labor, all the different mechanical branches, in competition with honest labor, is fraught with evils of the most serious character, and, if continued, will seriously affect the prosperity of the State, by preventing the immigration of that most useful class of citizens, the mechanic and laborer, and be ruinous to all mechanical pursuits in the State.

Your Committee have examined the Circular above alluded to, and most heartily indorse the sentiments therein contained. The writer has not only shown the evil effects of the present system, but has given some excellent ideas and valuable suggestions, by which that labor may be employed to advantage by the State, without injury to private individuals. He has more forcibly shown the evil of the present system, by a comparison with twenty-two of the Atlantic States, which shows that, by judicious management, the prison labor may be made a source of revenue to the State, instead of paying the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars a year, to support a system by which the honest mechanic is deprived of the labor to which he is legitimately entitled.

Your Committee would recommend the following means, by which the evils of the present system may be remedied:

First, that the Mechanics' Institute send a Memorial to the Legislature, praying for a change of this system.

And secondly, that the Institute make a general call for a meeting, in this city, of all interested: and at such meeting make arrangements for issuing a Circular calculated to create a general interest throughout the State, which should be accompanied by petitions for signatures, praying that the present system be abolished, and that the State have control of the convicts who shall be managed by a Superintendent, who shall direct their labor to such branches of industry as will not interfere with any branch that can practically be prosecuted with honest labor.

Your Committee, believing this subject to be within the province of this Institute, would earnestly recommend that the most active measures be taken by which a reform may speedily be brought about; and show by our acts that we are truly the friends and defenders of the laboring class, and that the Mechanics' Institute is willing to lead the van in any reform—whose object is to defend and protect the Mechanic, and sustain the dignity of labor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. D. STREET,
D. VAN PELT,
JAS. A. BANKS.

Adopted by the Board of Directors, February 25, 1857, and ordered published, with a request that all the Papers throughout the State, favorable to the change recommended, copy the same, with a request that all the Mechanics in the State, interested in the subject matter, will take immediate action on the same.

Quartz Mining in California.

THIS great interest is rising in magnitude every day in our State; it is not only the value of the gold that is thus revealed and brought into use, great as that amount may be, but it is the immense wealth it will give to our State by calling into use the mechanical skill and labor of the State. We rejoice to note the improved feeling manifested in relation to the great interests of California, a willingness to now recognize that mechanical skill is essential to prosperous mining, and that agricultural interests are blended with both; our motto has always been that the success of the one is the success of the other in a great measure. The great *triune* of labor and wealth, is agriculture, mining, and mechanical skill, and each should so labor as to promote the welfare of each and all.

The union is powerless without the mechanic, and both must go to bed supperless without the farmer, and thus, like a great and united trio band, they should labor for each other's good.

Right glad are we to receive the article of our correspondent and friend from Mariposa county on Quartz Milling, and we say to him, and to all who labor for the development of California resources, that our journal is offered the miner freely for any and every discussion that tends to the good of the laboring classes, and we wish it clearly understood that the CALIFORNIA FARMER embraces under that proud name, *all useful sciences*, and we shall be glad to hear often from our friend from Mariposa, and all other friends in every other section of our highly favored country.

We rejoice to see the exertions made to advance this great interest by newly invented and valuable machinery, and we wish success to our friend in his inventions—and would also here call attention to our friend Lightner's valuable Amalgamator, spoken of at Donahue's foundry; this is worthy the notice of the miner; and we are sure the many friends of E. L. Beard, Esq., will rejoice to hear that he is completely successful in "striking a lead" that shall give him the wealth he so liberally has dispensed in the days of his prosperity, and that the lead he shall now strike will be like the "widow's cruse,"—always hold out.

With many thanks to our valued friend from Mariposa, for his communication, we call for more light on mining interests.

The Farmer in Napa City.

AT the request of friends at Napa, we have in times past sent a part of our subscribers' papers to the post-office, and part to the express office of J. M. Dudley, Esq. As Mr. Dudley's office is a central place and so convenient for all, and as Mr. Dudley has a fine collection of periodicals and papers, we supposed it would be more agreeable, and hereafter we shall send to all our subscribers there. Mr. Dudley has very kindly offered to forward our papers up the valley, also. If any of our subscribers do not receive their papers regularly we wish they would let us know, and we will attend promptly to any delay. Mr. Dudley is agent for the FARMER, to whom we invite our friends to subscribe for the present volume.

We also remind those who may be in arrears, and who have not found it convenient heretofore to remit us, that their bills have been left with our old friend and correspondent Jack W. Smith, with whom they will please settle, and thus save the trouble of sending by mail. Mr. Smith is also agent for the FARMER, and we hope our friends of this great and prosperous valley will give us a largely increased list, now that the farmers are so prosperous.

We don't want our farmer friends to get into law suits, by any means, but if they accidentally should, or should want deeds drawn, or legal papers made, we hope the card of our friend J. W. Smith, of Napa, will not be forgotten. He is one of the kindest hearted men in the world.

NEW BOOKS.—We have just received several invoices of valuable books from publishers East, which we shall notice in detail next week.

American Wines.

SHALL the United States depend upon foreign nations for their wines? or shall they be, as they truly assert, independent, and produce not only their own wines, but every other necessary and even luxury that the wealthy will always possess?

Ohio has taken the lead in manufacturing wines, to a large extent, from our native grapes; and other States are following her example. The youngest State in our glorious Union, California, can yet outstrip all others in this production, if she will but improve the opportunities nature has given her.

California possesses advantages over every other State in the Union for the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of the best of wines. As an evidence of this, see the reputation the wines of California have already won. Mr. Longworth has spoken of our success in the culture of the grape, and the facilities we possess in our climate and soil. He says, in his letter to us, published in the sixth number of this volume of the FARMER, speaking of California, "Your climate is suited to cultivate the best table grapes of Europe," and he might also have added, the best wine grapes. We hesitate not to say that we shall soon have the acknowledgment of Mr. Longworth, of the excellent quality of California wines, as samples have been sent to him from manufacturers here. We shall also have the opportunity of testing all the best varieties of Mr. Longworth's celebrated wines, as it will be seen that the house of S. H. Meeker & Co. have all the best wines he manufactures—Sparkling Catawba, and Isabella, and the Still wines also.

It is wholly unnecessary to speak of the character and value of these wines, as Longworth's wines bear a high reputation the world over. The far famed champagne wine of Max Sutaine & Co.—cabinet champagne—is now offered by Meeker & Co., they being the sole importers in California of that kind: this, too, being of the very highest quality of champagne. Thus, it will be seen, a just comparison can be made of the true character and value of the best American wines with the best of European, and all at one house. We trust that a fair and true trial may be had respecting the wines of the United States, and particularly those of California.

It is not necessary to speak in recommendation of the house of Meeker & Co. Their high standing, for eight years in California, will always secure to them, as it always has done, the most unbounded confidence in whatever they recommend, no house on this coast possessing a more honorable reputation as merchants, or a more unspotted integrity.

FAIR AT STOCKTON.—We are requested to inquire of those who have the management of the State Agricultural Fair, what progress is making in the organization of the Board of Management, the present year, and what is the prospect for a Grand Fair at Stockton? To every observing mind it must be very apparent that this is a question of some importance to the citizens of Stockton and vicinity, for it cannot be doubted that that section of country has many very influential farmers, who desire to arouse the proper attention to this great interest. Every merchant, millwright, miller, manufacturer and farmer are directly interested in this matter, and we hope to hear from the citizens of that quarter.

CALIFORNIA SKILL.—It will be recollected that much has often been said about the foundries of the Eastern and Middle States, those famous in New York, Boston, and other places. We also can boast. A recent effort, and a most successful one, was that of lengthening the shaft of the steamer Golden Age, which has just left for Panama. The shaft, before it was broken, weighed eighteen tons. An effort was made to weld it, but failed; another attempt, that of lengthening it by welding blooms to the shaft, was perfectly successful—and may be esteemed a triumph of skill, and one of magnitude for a young State. Mr. Brooks, of the Murray Iron Works of San Francisco, was the successful superintendent, and to whom great praise is due.

THE POULTRY YARDS OF OHIO.—A casual inquirer would hardly suppose the value of the Poultry Yards of any one State to amount to any considerable sum; yet they form a large item in the sum total of each State. We find by an estimate made in the Ohio Farmer, that the Poultry yards of Ohio count largely in dollars. That journal estimates the "Hen Crop" at the round sum of *two millions of dollars annually*, equal to one-third the value of the sheep, and one-half the value of the hog business. We think this is "cackling" and "crowing" to some purpose. The same journal says, if the Geese, Ducks and Turkeys were added, it would make the sum one of importance. It is that already, and if we could gather the statistics of the Poultry Yards of the United States, it would be an interesting table.

A NEW SCIENCE.—Another *type* of the science, if not a new science, has just been brought out in New York. We have the Daguerreotype, the Ambrotype, the Melanotype, and others, we know not how many; but we have just received a copy of Humphreys Journal, with a special card and notices attached, and by this we learn that the first public exhibition of the new art was to take place on the 16th of February, in the city of New York. This new and rare process is called "Hallo-type." It is said to supersede all other kinds of pictures. We shall speak of it again.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—We would call the special attention of our patrons to the advertisement of Messrs. Bradshaw & Co., who are to *move* to their new and spacious warehouse on the 15th of March, and who now offer their large stock at a very low rate till they move. It is well known that their's is the largest and best warehouse for family groceries in this State.

[For the California Farmer.]

Quartz Mining.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I wish to call your attention to the important subject of Gold Quartz Mining in this State, and will preface my remarks by saying, that the subject is of more importance to the prosperity and welfare of the State than most people are aware of. The importance of this branch of mining has increased so rapidly within the last two years, that the attention of our public journals should be called to the subject, in a manner that would assure the public that they are in earnest, when they prate so much about *California interests*.

Where, I ask, can the practical miner look for *reliable data* upon which to build his mills and machinery for crushing the glittering ore that teems in our hills? He has been the victim of *fraud and ignorance* long enough. Who of the public journals of the State will aid me in bringing this subject properly before the mining world, in an intelligent and practical manner? Will the FARMER devote one little corner in its ample folds, to the discussion of this important subject? If so, you will lay the mining public under many obligations for the privilege of a free discussion of the different modes of constructing quartz mills and amalgamating processes.

I have made this appeal to your generosity with the more confidence, since your journal is declared the organ of the mechanics of the State. Therefore, I think the mechanics should assert their rights, and proclaim their wants, their trials, and their triumphs, as well as the farmer; the more so as they are twin brothers and co-laborers for the world's good. The farmers and the mechanics are the great men of the land, in the *true* sense of the term, and they should be honored and protected by our government as the great foundation of our freedom and happiness as a people.

It is the farmer that makes his millions of bread, and materials for clothing the shivering nations of the earth; he gives food to the hungry and clothing to the naked. But his triumphs are not alone. It is the mechanic that soars far above the ordinary grasp of mortal mind, and God-like, creates great steamers that plow the boisterous seas with speed and safety; it is the mechanic that weaves the web, and fashions the clothing for man; it is the mechanic that creates the family board, around which clusters the fondest recollections of our childhood; it is the mechanic that has given us instruments by which we measure vast continents, and even globes, by the ingenious arrangements of the telescope, the level and the compass; it is the mechanic that furnishes our parlors, our kitchens, our wardrobes, our farms, and our homes. Then why are they neglected and looked upon by the world as a rough, uncouth set of men, that are unfit to come into the parlors of wealth and fashion?—a set of men that must take the back seats in the synagogue, the church, and the councils of the nation. They are a set of men who labor day and night for the advancement of commerce—the spread of civilization, the enlightenment of the world, and the emancipation of the *laboring poor of America*; and yet the mechanic is looked upon with supercilious contempt by the *go-betweens* of society (as some pretending merchants are), and is not considered worthy of the friendly aid of some of our public journals.

I have said more in behalf of our mechanics than I intended to in the outset, but the subject is a good one for abler pens than mine, and if I can be instrumental in placing even one of our hardy mechanics in his proper light, I shall feel that I have done a good work for society, and for the world; you will therefore pardon this digression from the subject with which I set out.

Quartz Mining is a science by itself, and has to be learned by experience and careful observation. No man can learn the business from books, he must "go through the mill"—(to use an old and favorite adage)—before he can know much of the practical operation of quartz mining. The first thing that I shall call attention to, is the mode of crushing or reducing the ores. The experience of all mining countries proves that the stamping mill stands pre-eminent, above all other modes, of reducing brittle ores, like quartz and other rocks, that contain gold. I shall therefore confine myself at present, to the consideration of my *Improved Georgia Mill*. I have been recently engaged in erecting a small mill of eight stamps upon my improved plan, for Mr. E. L. Beard (of San José) at Bear Valley, Mariposa county, and as I have already published a description of my stamping mill in the San Joaquin Republican, I will not go into details now, but will merely give a general outline of the machinery, so as to elicit inquiry, and if my plan is best, it ought to be generally known; and if it is imperfect in any important particular, there will be none more ready to give due credit to any mechanic who will remedy its objections or imperfections than myself, for I do not entertain one selfish or envious sentiment towards other mechanics, but would be among the first to acknowledge any improvement made by others. My greatest pride is to be known with generous and whole-souled mechanics, and will contribute as far as I am able to the general good of my own class, viz.: the "laboring poor of the land."

My mill consists of a gallows-frame and battery of four stamps in each division. The stamps are entirely of iron, and are worked on the revolving principle. The bed or foundation is separate and distinct from the gallows-frame, and thus the vibration from the blows of the stamps is not felt by the machinery; the mortar boxes are bolted down to the block, or foundation, and is separate and distinct from the framework, leaving a space of some two feet between the top of the box and the lower beam of the gallows-frame; thus preventing the fine sand from the batteries from working up the stems of the stamps, and wearing out the bearings of the machinery. There are more fine mills ruined from this one deficit, than from all other causes put together, and if my mill does not excel in any other particular I shall have gained an important point for the quartz miners of this State, by securing them against the necessity of rebuilding their mills every four months. I have also constructed a new mortar with dies, that looks well; and if it succeeds, as I expect it will, I shall have gained another important point in the business of quartz mining. The dies are constructed so that either side may be placed down, and when one side or face is worn down, it can be turned over, and will last as long as the first face.

The peculiarity of the mortar consists in there being a keyhole left underneath the dies, and passing through the side of the mortar, through which an iron key or wedge can be introduced, to force the die out of its recess or bed, and then the mortar can be readily cleaned out by washing the gold and sands that remain, through the keyhole into a pan or tub.

The mill is constructed throughout with the view of taking it to pieces, and repairing with facility. One set of stamps may be stopped, taken entirely out, and replaced, without stopping the balance of the mill, or interfering with any other part of the machinery. In fact, each battery of four stamps is a separate and distinct mill of itself. For durability, simplicity and efficiency, I think it stands unrivaled in the way of a stamping mill.

I will give you a more particular description of my "improved Georgia Mill," before long, and will also give you some few facts of general interest, in relation to the processes of amalgamation now in use and will suggest some improvements in that branch of quartz mining. In the meantime, I shall be happy to hear from the miners and mechanics of our State, in relation to every part of quartz mining and quartz mills. A free interchange of experience and ideas is the sure road to improvement.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't

J. E. CLAYTON, Mining Engineer.

BEAR VALLEY, Mariposa County, Feb. 12, 1857.

OBITUARY.

"O Death where is thy Sting! O Grave where is thy Victory."

DEATH! Like the sound of some great alarm bell, so this word strikes upon the ear, startling and stirring the very heart's blood, and oft curdling it around the very altar of the heart.

But Death is not the end of life—Death is not annihilation! What men term death is but the throwing off the mortall coil that envelopes the very living part of us. Death, but sets the prisoner free; and this *change* is not in reality death; it is only the beginning of a new, an untried, a better life, and where Death or the Grave has no power.

"Life is real, life is earnest, and the Grave is not its goal; Dust thou art, to dust returnest, was not spoken of the soul." And this beautiful and consoling thought should ever sustain those who are called upon to part with those who are near and dear to them in this trying world.

Among the passengers of the Golden Gate on her last trip down, was MRS. ELIZA C. POLHEMUS, wife of DR. J. L. POLHEMUS, druggist of Sacramento city. Mrs. Polhemus was taken ill the last year, and all that skill, care, kindness and affection could prompt, was brought to bear against the disease, which for a time seemed to yield. Mrs. P. was relieved in a measure at the Napa Springs; she was at the upper sulphur springs when that hotel was destroyed by fire, and the circumstance of alarm and consequent removal may have been unfavorable. Mrs. P. then came to Sacramento, and went to the country—all and every exertion that devotion could prompt was made till almost hope failed. Recently she expressed a wish to visit the East, and a hope that a sea air and the change might prove beneficial. Airy staterooms were provided, with careful nurses, and kind friends, and her last, her every wish answered, and she departed in the Golden Gate as named.

Those who witnessed the departure of this lady, and have witnessed that and similar scenes, know and hold sacred the tears that flow when parting from those we may hardly hope to meet again on earth. That was a sad scene; we have seen many such, and we know the heart-agony of it, for we have been called to suffer it.

The return of the last steamer brought the news of the death of Mrs. Polhemus, on her way down the coast. She had indeed gone "home"—gone where there is no more pain or sickness or suffering.

Mrs. Eliza C. Polhemus was 26 years of age. She was married to Dr. J. L. Polhemus, three years since, when the Doctor was at the East, and came to California, where she has since resided, fulfilling all the duties of a devoted and affectionate wife, kind and true neighbor and friend, living a most exemplary life, esteemed and loved by all. She has been called thus early in life, from a large circle of mourning kindred and friends; her loss will be deeply deplored; but she will be tenderly cherished in the memory of all, as one pure, beautiful and good. To the sorrow-stricken partner, there are no words that can still the void—words cannot stay the anguish; friends, however numerous, cannot fill the void; sympathy may assuage the grief, but time alone, added to the hope of a blissful meeting in a better world, can only answer the voice that ever speaks to a bereaved heart.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain cure for sick Headache and Disorders of the Stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with Liver and Bowel complaints, and indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

McCONBE & Co.'s AMERICAN EXPRESS.—Our friends at San Mateo, Redwood City, Woodside, Santa Clara and San Jose, or any other place on the route of this Express Company, can forward to us through them, as they are agents for us.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **California Steam Navigation Company.**—A meeting of the Stockholders of the California Steam Navigation Company will be held at their office on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of submitting the question of a change in the Constitution by reducing the number of Trustees; also, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board. WM. NORRIS,
v7-6 td Secretary.

☞ **Mechanics' Institute.**—The Annual Meeting of the Institute for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms, on WEDNESDAY Evening, March 4th, at Half-past Seven o'clock. The attendance of every member is requested. By order.

v7-6 td P. B. DEXTER, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A PERFUMED BREATH

WHAT lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.

For sale by all druggists.

☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

LETTERS FOR THE FARMER.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.,
121 Front st. cor. corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,
AND
LIQUORS,

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole importers of the celebrated
Max Sutaine & Co., Cabinet Champagne;
Also every kind of
Longworth's very superior Still and Sparkling Wines, received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.

** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.

v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

4,000 GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of every variety;
20,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines;
50 dozen Tulep Bulbs—Holland;
A general assortment of PLANTS.
Just received on consignment, and for sale by
W. HASELTINE,
Commission Agent, 131 Clay street.
N. B.—Consignments of Trees and Shrubbery are solicited and will receive strict attention. [v7-8 1m] W. H.

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY.
☞ Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs, Napa City, California. v7-8

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.

For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.

WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPH C. PALMER,
BANKER,
Corner of Washington and Kearny streets, fronting the Plaza,
San Francisco.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all the principal Eastern cities BULLION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, &c., bought at the highest market rates. Collections made and money transmitted.

Agent in New York City—JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway. v7-8

REMOVAL.

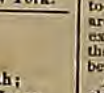
Look Out for Bargains!

ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of
Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,
In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
v7-8 Corner California and Battery streets.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

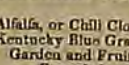
THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.



The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

J. D. Treat. (7-8 3m) Charles Brooks.

The Fruit Garden.
By P. BARRY,
Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.



A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth. Tenth Thousand

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, THE VILLA, THE MANSION AND COTTAGE. Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.

"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the urages of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The author's study has been to furnish models for convenient, tasteful and even elegant suburban and country dwellings, from the lowest to a high cost, and to afford all the necessary information for their construction. We should like to see such books wide spread, as our national architecture needs improvement."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

"There are abundance of books on architecture and on landscape gardening, but an actual absence of such another volume as the present. The designs are exceedingly tasteful, and imbued with the highest spirit of architectural beauty."—*N. Y. Express.*

Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
v7-8 3m 377 and 379 Broadway, New York.

Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;
Extra Steel Cultivator Teeth; Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Straw and Hay Cutters; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Power and Hand Corn Mills; Cut Nails;
Portable Flour Mills; Horse Shoe Nails;
Smith's Patent Smut Mill; Well Buckets and Wheels;
Garden Rakes and Hoes; Butter Pails and Saddles;
Thermometer Churns; Spades and Shovels.

Grass Seeds:
Alfalfa, or Chili Clover; Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass; Timothy, or Herd Grass,
Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.
For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington st.,
v7-8 1m below Battery, San Francisco.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

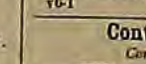
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets



ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.

v6-12 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.

THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.

Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morals* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom then will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,700 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

	Age	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Premium.	With Profits.	$2 09	2 11	2 13	2 15	2 17	2 19	2 21	2 23	2 25	2 28	2 30	2 33	2 36	2 39	2 42	2 45	2 49	2 53	2 57	3 01	3 05
	Without Profits.	1 82	1 84	1 86	1 88	1 90	1 92	1 94	1 96	1 98	2 00	2 02	2 04	2 06	2 08	2 10	2 12	2 14	2 16	2 18	2 20	2 22
	Age	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
Premium.	With Profits.	3 09	3 13	3 17	3 21	3 25	3 29	3 33	3 37	3 41	3 45	3 49	3 53	3 57	4 01	4 05	4 09	4 13	4 17	4 21	4 25	
	Without Profits.	2 24	2 26	2 28	2 30	2 32	2 34	2 36	2 38	2 40	2 42	2 44	2 46	2 48	2 50	2 52	2 54	2 56	2 58	3 00	3 02	
	Age	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70											

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

A Gardener at Shares.

AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain of paying very handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

A House and Garden Wanted.

A PRACTICAL working Gardener would like to take charge of some house and land, to keep it in order and improve it for one or two years, only requiring as payment the perquisites he could make by extra cultivation and sale of vegetables, &c., such as could be grown while keeping the place in order and safety.

Any person going East, or who wish a place kept in order for one or two years, without cost, can have satisfactory bonds that this will be done, if it is a good place, by addressing "T. Y. F." through the FARMER Office, with real name: then the advertiser will call on them.

☞ Please state where the place is. v7-5 tf

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

v6-23 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO.,
63 Battery street.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN
DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED FROM CLAY STREET, TO
NO. 113 Montgomery street,
v7-4 3m Next door south from Austen & Co.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

MUSINGS—NO. 1.

As dreamily watching the hearth-fire's last light,
I trace in each glimmer a fairy form bright,
So airy and changeful in each fitful glare,
The charm may be broke by the next breath of air.
See! upward they rise on fire-gilded wings,
While soft on the ear their low music rings;
But alas, they're enwrapped in a dark, gloomy shroud,
Their forms fade away in a thick, smoky cloud.
The vision departs with the last glimmering ray,
And in ashes lie smold'ring bright "Fairy" and "Fay."
So life's morning opens with pictures all bright
From sketches of fancy by hope's brilliant light.
But 'neath the rough touch of the world's real utile,
Effaced is each trace of the beautiful ideal,
Too much like the phantoms we watch in the fire,
They light us a moment, and then they expire.

CLARA WILDWOOD.

Letters from the Green Mountains.

WELCOME! most welcome art thou "Clara Wildwood," to the group of fair spirits that make up the FARMER's band of sweet warblers. It will be seen by the date of Clara's description of Maple Grove, that her happy missive was written long months since—it came to us with another from "Eva," from one who had recently visited the beautiful green mountains of Vermont, and who, meeting with our fair correspondents Clara and Eva, she accepted the missives of each to bring to us; they were mislaid until recently, when they were brought to light, and we now present them to our readers, confident they will be perused with pleasure and interest.

May we often hear from Clara Wildwood. Although thus long delayed, she is none the less welcome, but rather rises in value as we recall how much we might have enjoyed by having been often charmed by her thoughts, both in prose and verse. Clara's "Musings" convey very beautiful images, all true to nature—and we hope these images will come to us frequently:

MAPLE GROVE, June 10, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: Your paper (the FARMER) has reached me, even at my mountain home, and, need I add, has been perused with interest. For truly Bessie says, "the mystery of sympathy is a curious power," and it is this power perhaps, that, striking the electric chain "wherewith we're darkly bound," calls forth this response from a distant shore: for the connecting link which binds heart to heart and friend to friend, can be made to vibrate when touched by kindred spirits, even to earth's remotest shore. Then wonder not that my heart's sympathy is stirred when that land of golden dreams and sad realities contains those connected by ties of kindred and love.

But I like to have forgotten that I took up my pen to give you a picture of my "Mountain Home," though I do not seek to vie with one of your correspondents who with a practiced pen has so happily sketched hers, and to which I would fain believe she is now sighing to return, if, like mine, it is now dressed in emerald green, inwrought with beautiful flowers. Behold, on one side are traced in bold outlines the rugged Green Mountains of Vermont, which rise peak on peak, ever dressed in their perennial brightness; each one having its contrast in color and appearance. At their base placidly glides the transparent rivulet, its margin fringed with flowers, which at this season are ever bright, and grass that is ever green.

On another side, a softer view of woodland and meadows, interspersed with waving grain. Then again the Idorondac of a sister State rises in the misty distance; far, far beyond the bright waters of Lake Champlain. And yet another view of a descending plain presents itself, stretching to the south as far as the eye can reach, while the "old homestead" stands embowered in trees, and coyly peeps out from its clustering honeysuckles and roses, while interspersed along the road-side and meadow are the stately oak, the changing maple, the graceful elm, and the fragrant but useful birch, as many a truant urchin can testify.

And when I look upon this lovely land with its beautiful scenery, happy homes and pleasant memories, I ask what does California offer for the loss of all these? Can her golden treasures, hid deep in earth's bosom, repay for all the labors, privations and heart sighs, which it costs to secure them?

"Is life can love be bought with gold?
Are friendship's treasures to be sold?"

But, lest I weary you, I will cease my imaginings, and wait a reply from some of the bright galaxy of my sister correspondents, who I am sure will give us the "bright side of the picture" of their California homes, which they fain would make us believe were the "land of Araby the blest."

Yours,

CLARA WILDWOOD.

Eva to Mabel.

THE annexed charming letter from our new and highly valued correspondent "Eva" was accompanied by the message of "Clara Wildwood," each coming all the way from the Green Mountain State, to hold converse with those they love on these bright Pacific shores. There are thoughts awakened by the pen of "Eva," that will bid many a heart to go back to '49 and '50, and then feel how true are the images "Eva" draws of the life of a Californian. And yet, withal, California is the land of gold, and men will seek it at all hazards. But we will not detain our readers from the following gem of Eva's: we trust we may be often favored from the same source—that we shall have a large string of gems. These we will give to the kind and generous readers of the FARMER, who can truly appreciate them.

MY DEAR MABEL: I have been thinking much of you within the last few days, and cannot resist the impulse to write you some of these many thoughts.

I love thee for thy kindly sympathy, and the many sentiments of thine so exactly in unison with my own; yet *I* can never tell *my* thoughts like thee. They come—those glowing pictures in my mind—then vanish like a meteor from the sky, and leave no trace upon my heart and brain. To *thee* 'tis given to tell *my* thoughts, and this electric chain of sympathy binds my heart to thee—and oft at twilight's hour in saddened mood I stray, to ponder upon this "unwritten music" in my soul, and think of thee, and thy mission on this weary earth. 'Tis one of love. Persevere, my friend, and if only *one* mourner's heart is comforted, 'twill amply repay severer toil than thine.

O if there is one star above another in glory amid the spirits of the redeemed in heaven—one crown more radiant than another, amid those that circle round the throne of the Great Eternal—it is for those who speak in gentle tones to the sad and lonely wanderer on life's stormy sea, and lift the burden from the weary heart, whose urn with bitter drops is running over.

Dear Mabel, in this land of thy adoption—in this far-off sunny clime, are many to whom 'tis but a land of mournful associations, and painful, bitter memories. *Such* will love thee, and eagerly look for thy "wildwood" warblings. Let me give you a picture.

I know a maiden fair—not what the world calls beautiful, but to me she is passing fair. The clear light of intellect is stamped in unmistakable characters upon her open brow. There is a love-light in her mild blue eye, and her smile is like a sunbeam, gladdening all around with its joyous light. And she, the gentle and true-hearted, seems all unconscious of these high and glorious gifts.

Do you recognize the portrait, Mabel? If not, come with me some of these glorious evenings, and wander forth into the still beautiful moonlight, and I will tell you something more of her, and give you another picture still—of a husband and wife and little one—a merry trio, who landed on these far Pacific shores in search of golden treasures; and instead—the wife *buried her treasure* here in the cold damp earth. Since then many a weary day has dawned and closed in sorrow upon the stricken one. She has found many friends in this far-off land, who would gladly pour the balm of consolation into her sorrowing heart; but none like this maiden fair. Like rain upon the parched and thirsty earth—like a fountain in the desert to the worn and weary traveler—like *manna to the hungry soul*, was her heart sympathy. And now, Mabel, what boon shall we ask for her in this world? Were we in possession of the famous Aladdin's lamp, no earthly treasure could be too great to bestow; but as we have it not, we will ask for her what is of far more value than earthly treasures which fade and perish.

O my Father in heaven—Thou before whose throne earth's mightiest bow in humble adoration, vouchsafe to her thy care and protection—the laurel-wreath here, and a crown of glory hereafter—is the sincere prayer of her faithful friend

EVA.

Extravagance.

THE fact has become painfully apparent that marriages are diminishing to a great extent (particularly in the city of Boston) among the youth of America. Statistics show a falling off of twenty per cent. this present year from last. The cause of this is, to an extent, attributed to the greatly increased expense of dress, of supporting a family, and generally living in style. Were it not for the fact that the half of this evil had never been told or in fact realized, I should say nothing about it; or if it was confined to the cities I would keep silence. The disastrous results to which this increasing love of display will lead are not easy to be foreseen. Its first effect has been to greatly diminish the number of marriages, and will be to make those which do take place more dependent upon wealth than love. Its second effect will be to drive those young men who are not able to marry into other means of filling this vacuum in their existence. Other sources of enjoyment must be found; they are to be obtained in the club-rooms, in the theatre, and too frequently in the haunts of dissipation. The young man who is doing well in business, and who having arrived at sufficient mental and bodily maturity for taking this important step of getting married, is deterred from so doing solely on account of his inability to support his family in style, is in a most dangerous and deplorable condition, without the pleasure and comfort of a home; he either becomes a misanthrope, or else contracts a careless, dissipated habit of life, both of which are destructive to good society. And this is but the beginning of the evil results. It as certainly tends to degeneracy and final extinction of the race as the earth turns on its axis. We see it in the thousands of puny, affeminate, vicious young men, and in the vain, sickly sentimental young ladies, distracted with Fashion, wasting their precious lives and abilities over those miserable productions of depravity, entitled "fashionable novels," with which all our large cities are filled. If the present generation has arrived at such a pass—if the passion for display, for expenditure, has already assumed so formidable an appearance, what must we expect of future ages? Retrenchment societies have been formed in some of the European cities for the purpose of discountenancing extravagance, but they alone can do but little; it must be done by those who exert a powerful influence in society, and by the press.—[Euler Norcross, N E. Far.

A MARK OF PROGRESS.—Porter's Spirit of the Times, a journal devoted, as our readers are aware, "to Field Sports, the Turf and the Stage," has frequently congratulated the country on the happy fashion just now so prevalent, of ladies riding, at our County, and some even of our State Agricultural Shows. It, last week, furnishes a striking example of the progress thus effected toward achieving what it considers the aim and tendency of this Female Equestrianship, viz: to *"help make racing a national sport."* Agreeing entirely, as we do, in this view of the probable result of such exhibitions, we cannot neglect to chronicle all the steps taken toward its accomplishment. The one in question is as follows: A challenge for a match of horses recently appeared in the paper above quoted, from a lady, who has found several equally "spunky" dames and damsels to accept it—about one of the latter of whom we now receive the information below:

"Three times has she been a victor at the trotting courses of the Agricultural Fairs; on one of which occasions she (at Canandaigua) drove a black Morgan stallion, in harness, in the slashing time of 2.38. This lady desires us to say to Di Vernon, that she is indifferent whether the trial be in running, steeple-chasing, or in trotting; and if in running, is willing to go in either one or four mile heats."

According to present probabilities, the Union Course, which has already been the scene of so many similarly refined and ennobling contests, will shortly "behold two beautiful and high-spirted women, mounted on blooded running horses, flying through a four mile heat!" With Porter's Spirit, "we confess to no little interest in this business." *Are* our mothers, wives and sisters to be engaged in thus drawing the country "a few inches nearer the millennium" of the turf and its accompaniments?—[Country Gentleman.

HOTELS, &c.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles' Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. — O. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-23m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

T. Barnum. — J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S
ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-23m ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

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LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
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[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. R. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-23m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.
By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of those magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds.**
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night	50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night	75 cents.

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

Meals, each	50 cents.
Board, per day	$1 00
Board, per week	6 00

In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.
☞ FREE BATHS.
In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

PETER JOB'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,
211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.
BRICK BUILDING.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.
OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.
☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.
*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.
THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON," and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
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A FEW THOUSAND strong, healthy PLANTS, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.
Address to WM. PAUL,
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NEW STORE!
MANSFIELD & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S
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159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
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ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
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ALSO,
LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND Water-Proof Boots.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
Wm. Mansfield. [v7-23m] T. M. Wood.

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IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS
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Furnishing Goods,
As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,
AT LOWER PRICES
Than any other Establishment in the State.
Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1st f

IMPORTANT
TO THE LADIES!
THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
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The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
At very Reduced Prices.
Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.
U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
At very reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
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144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

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OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK
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Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.
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TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.
Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.
☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.
☞ **Second-Hand Presses** (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.
Particular attention paid to orders from California.
WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. } v7 2 3m

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10,000	gallons	Crude Whale Oil;
10,000	"	Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000	"	Sperm Oil;
5,000	"	China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000	"	China Nut Oil—in case
3,000	"	China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000	"	Tanners' Oil;
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Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.
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Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
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THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.
Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.
Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

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From the Army.

MONTEREY, CAL., January 18, 1850.

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With high regards, yours, &c.,
J. H. MILLER, Lieut. U. S. A.

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Special sizes for Greenhouses and Hot Beds.
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THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

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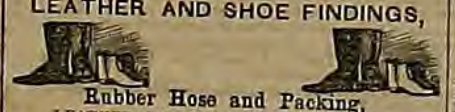

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Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

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Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,
To be found in all styles and qualities at
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ONE PRICE STORE,
168 Montgomery street,
One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,
and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
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Atkin's Self-Raker;
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Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
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Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

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TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
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"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
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Scotch or square do do
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☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville, where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

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[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes.
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.
Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
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THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.

R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
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For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.

THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
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Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Belting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
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A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.

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DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
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FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 PETER DONAHUE.

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ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

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And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.
☞ **Old Shutters on Hand.** v7-1 3m

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Manufacturer of
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☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly.
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

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THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.
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FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!

R. H. VANCE,

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Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
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What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

EDWARD FELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

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and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,
Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

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J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Russette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v6-14 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

J.L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

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No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
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FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

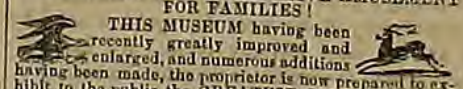
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!



THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wolf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).
. Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

RETAIL PRICES OF
Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.
F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

From the East.

The mail steamer Golden Gate, Capt. R. L. Whiting, arrived on Monday morning last, twelve and a half days from Panama, with dates one week later from the East, and from Liverpool, Jan. 21. The Golden Gate brings 647 passengers, all well, with but little sickness on board during the passage and no deaths.

The net amount in the Treasury of the United States, on the 26th January, subject to draft, was $21,496,881 93.

The United States storeship Supply, Commander Porter, arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi, below New Orleans, on the 5th February, from Smyrna, with forty-one camels on board, all of which were brought over without difficulty and in good health.

Lake Superior Silver.—It is stated that a mass of pure solid silver, weighing sixty-five pounds, had just been taken from the Minnesota mine. At the current market value, $1 per ounce, this mass is estimated to be worth $1,040.

A fraud has been perpetrated on the Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company, by their London agent, amounting to $600,000.

From a comparison and careful analysis of the City Inspector's Reports, and from other documentary evidence, it is now ascertained that there were about one thousand deaths from yellow fever in the city of New York during the summer of 1856.

The Navy Department has been officially advised, that, from experiments made on the steamer San Jacinto, the Japanese coal stands in the first class of steam-generating coals, and that, when properly mined from broad veins of sufficient size, it will be found equal to the best coals of America and Europe.

A plan for a bridge across the East River, to connect New York with Brooklyn, has been made by a Mr. Nowlan, an Irish American engineer.

The social festivities of Boston, it is said, were never more brilliant and attractive than they are this winter. There is nothing but a round of gayety in fashionable circles, with round bills of expenditure following to match.

From Europe.—The steamer Baltic, arrived at N. York, 5th ult., with European dates to 27th Jan.

The Neufchatel question will be settled without the intervention of war. France and England have conjointly laid foundation for a satisfactory solution of a difficulty which for a time promised serious impediments to the progress of peace movements in Europe.

The Persian Ambassador arrived in Paris on the 18th January.

M. Gobineau, the French Envoy to Persia, had been solemnly received there, at Teheran.

Verger, the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris, has been sentenced to death.

Lord Napier had arrived in London, from Scotland, and was to leave soon for Washington.

Queen Victoria's accouchement was expected to take place in March.

Redpath, the ex-secretary of the English Northern Railroad Company, who swindled his employers out of nearly a million of dollars, has been convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Returns show that one hundred and fifty vessels were driven ashore, and eighty totally wrecked, with many others damaged, during the late frightful gale on the coasts of the United Kingdom, involving a large loss of life.

Artists' Rooms.

We love to steal away from the hurry of business, and the severe duties of the editorial sanctum, and spend a brief hour in the sanctum of an artist. We spent a very pleasant hour, the past week, in the daguerrean rooms now occupied by Mr. S. P. Howes, late "Ford's," corner Clay and Kearny streets. Our particular attention was drawn to the collection of photographs that have been taken at this place, by those connected with this establishment. This collection is undoubtedly the finest in the country, as it embraces the public buildings, private residences, and familiar features of many of our most distinguished citizens, and all most perfectly taken. We have often suggested to our citizens the value of a beautiful picture of our homes, and these can now be so easily and perfectly, as well as cheaply taken, that we wonder that every one who is identified with a place of business or a home should not have one secured. This gallery can furnish Photographs in the same perfect style as Vance can furnish Ambrotypes.

We also found a beautiful amateur painting of fruit, at the rooms of Mr. Lang, on California street, just above Montgomery. So natural are these fruits that one feels like reaching out his hand to the picture, to take a bunch of the luscious grapes, or one of the rareripes that are so temptingly portrayed. Mr. Lang has the eye of a true artist for a fruitpiece, and we hope to see his work at the coming Fair.

Preparing to Settle in California.—Confident that all who come to California with industrious habits, and are willing to be true Californians, will settle down and establish a Home, it is necessary that when they have built their house that they should furnish it—we ask them to look to our advertising columns. We shall present them, from time to time, such a list of advertisers in every department as will be to them like a *Directory of the best furnishing houses* for families in every branch, and we shall advertise only the best house furniture, crockery, dry goods, groceries, clothing warehouses, each of the main dependencies for family comforts, etc.,—and to these columns we call the especial attention of our readers hereafter.

Messrs. Bryant & Co.—We feel it a pleasure as well as a duty to call the attention of farmers, miners, and all others to the the advertisements of Messrs. Bryant & Co. in our columns. This house is well known as one of the oldest established agricultural houses in San Francisco, and their known reputation makes it secure for any one to send them orders, which will be attended to as well as if they were present. These invoices of merchandise, and especially the seeds, arrived but recently, and are particularly worthy the attention of purchasers.

☞ Newspaper Route for Sale.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men

COMMISSION CARDS.

Nicl. Reynolds. L. V. H. Howell.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

☞ AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR. ☜

HIRSHFELD & JORDAN,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 66 Clay street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.
WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW,
Purchased at
3m Market Cash Prices. v6-15

W. B. Mead. Jno. H. Bennett.

MEAD & BENNETT,
Grain and Produce Merchants,
Corner of East and Merchant streets,
Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
v6 7 3m San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v6-10 3m

M. J. Power. C. S. Newcomb.

POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 93 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis), San Francisco.
v6-9 3m

E. C. McComb. I. A. Beatty. J. J. McComb.

McCOMB & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Broadway and Battery streets, San Francisco
Fire-Proof Warehouse, capacity of 3,000 tons—torage taken at customary rates.
☞ Liberal Cash advances made and Insurance effected when desired. v6-19 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-7 3m

W. J. Blake. L. Humphrey, Jr.

W. J. BLAKE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
STORE-SHIP SAN MARTIN,
Central Wharf, corner Commercial and East streets.
W. J. B. & Co. will receive Flour, Grain and other produce on consignment, and pledge themselves to do a *strictly commission business*. Vessels can haul alongside our store-ship and discharge, thereby saving the usual charge of drayage.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments, or on merchandise stored with us. v6-7 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.
Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,
Inventors and Manufacturers of
Patent and Portable Saw Mills.
Manufacturers of
Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist Mills,
and other machinery.
☞ Pamphlets with full descriptions will be forwa to all applicants.
SCHROEDER STREET,
Between Baltimore and Fayette streets,
v6-21 3m Baltimore, Md.

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
of every style,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco.
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

WORTHLEY & CO.,
Dealers in
California Produce.
Horse Radish
Raised and put up (whole or grated), in packages to order.
ALSO,
New England Hop Roots,
For sale at No. 29 Clay street, between Drumm and East,
v6-10 3m San Francisco.

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Mercha
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v6 14 3m *San Francisco.*

C. S. Hobbs. G. W. Gilmore. S. D. Gilmore.

PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., Proprietors,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-1

DENNIS WIRE WORKS.
Manufactory of
Wire Cloth, Wire Netting,
Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
No. 108 Clay street, between Battery and Sansome,
San Francisco, Cal.
Particular attention given to the manufacture of **Premium Wire Cloth,** for Flour and Fanning Mills and Threshing Machines.
☞ Workmen sent to any part of the State to set up and complete Wire Fence, in the most perfect order. v7-1 3m

"EXCELSIOR."
WALTER & TOMPKINS,
Manufacturers and
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street,
6-11 SAN FRANCISCO.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.
PURCHASED BY
Messrs. Wm. MEYER ELTON & CO.,
159 Jackson street (above Montgomery),
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG,
Near the Gas Works, (on the Levee)
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Jon Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. Colby. [v6-21] Wm. J. Bell

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

EDUCATION.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by Cornelius J. Flatt, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17th of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.
C. J. FLATT.
v6-24

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$ 8 00
" " Common " "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	23 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, D. D., Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Drs. Cole & Finney, E. B. Mastic, Esq., San Francisco. Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Benicia. R. L. Johnson, Esq., J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Sacramento. Rev. E. B. Walworth, John S. Tennent, Esq., Marysville. R. B. Parker, Esq., Stockton.
v6-20 tf

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—

Dwarf Pears	20 varieties.
Plum	12 "
Apricot Plum	6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit)	7 "

All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.
3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.
Strawberry Plants, &c.

Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.

For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to
v6-10 3m GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.

Shell Mound Nurseries
AND
FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention.

Please address
R. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-18 3m

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd
OF THE LATE
NOEL J. BECAR.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.

L. G. MORRIS.
Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. v7-1

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.

I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.

Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—Madison, Morris county, v6-21 3m New Jersey.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are Sole Agents in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

MERCHANDISE, &c.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats; Rio Coffee; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats; Pepper; Cinnamon; Cloves; Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass. Allspice; Ginger; California Mustard;
ALSO,
Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.
For sale by
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolex;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.
The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR.—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6 24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR.—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

THE
"HORTICULTURIST"
AND
Journal of Rural Art and Rural Taste.
Commenced by A. J. DOWNING,
Author of "Landscape Gardening," "Designs for Cottage Residences," "Fruit and Fruit Trees of America," "Country Houses," etc.

Edited by J. JAY SMITH, Editor of the North American Sylva.

THIS popular publication, which is gradually extending its influence throughout the country, and is becoming indispensable to the tasteful Gardener, the Fruit Culturist, and the Floriculturist, will be continued under the editorship of J. Jay Smith, whose ability and taste in matters of country life are highly appreciated through the country.

The cultivation of the beautiful, both in Nature and Art, is justly esteemed an important element in education, and recommends itself to the attention of all who wish to make their dwelling and grounds attractive, and to surround themselves with those luxuries and adornments that spring from the fruitful bosom of the earth when cultivated by the practical hand. The typographical execution of the Horticulturist is designed to be an index to its contents—neat, chaste and elegant. It embraces within its scope—

I. The Description and Cultivation of Fruit and Fruit Trees—a subject of vast importance, and in which we are already more interested than any other people.
II. The Description and Cultivation of Flowers and Flowering Plants and Shrubs, from the most delicate and tender to the most hardy and robust.
III. To the Description and Cultivation of all Edible Plants, which are, or should be, grown in our gardens.
IV. To Gardening as an Art of Taste—with Designs for Ornamental or Landscape Gardening.
V. To Rural Architecture—embracing Designs for Rural Cottages and Villas, Farm Houses, Lodges, Gates, Vineries, Ice Houses, etc., etc.
VI. To Arboriculture—or the Planting and Culture of Forest and Ornamental Trees.
VII. To Botany and Entomology—so far as these branches are connected with the general subjects to which the work is specially devoted.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1857. NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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Sheep in California.

The following letter was received from one of our citizens, who is largely interested in the prosperity of our State, and who as a merchant and manufacturer has done a material service to California; we feel proud to be thus appreciated and shall ever esteem it a high reward to receive the approbation of those whose interests are connected with the permanency and prosperity of California, for it is their interest we support, and their approbation we need and desire to stimulate us:

—

Col. Warren: Dear Sir: As your very excellent paper is the only medium through which the agricultural population of the State seek for statistics of *facts*, relative to their own interests, and knowing your indefatigable energy and perseverance in collecting and laying before them such—and which has been the means of developing the resources of California in an eminent degree—I would like to give you a few facts relative to Sheep and Wool Growing in this State, which at the present time is exciting much interest.

There is probably no portion of the world, superior to California, for stock and grazing properties. Her richness of soil, being well watered, her variety of herbage and salubrity of climate, will bear me out in the assertion.

I had the pleasure of attending the auction sale of Merino and Saxony Sheep lately imported from Australia. As I learn, they are from the Station of Messrs. Cox & Biddington, located on the Hunter River, near Newcastle, New South Wales. Although not so fine-wooled and large-bodied as those imported by Messrs. Whitney & Co. a year since, still it is a pleasure to chronicle the fact of their arrival and the eagerness to obtain them by the large and respectable number of persons in attendance. I noticed a number of the principal Farmers, and large stockowners, present. I was *agreeably* disappointed in the prices obtained, and think that if they had been put up in smaller lots a much larger sum would have been received.

Those Sheep imported by the Messrs. Whitney & Co. (who by the by are the pioneers in this line) were purchased from Mr. Edward Cox, whose Station is situated on the Mudger River, New South Wales, and who is said to be the best stock breeder in Australia. These sheep are at present located in the vicinity of Sacramento. They were imported by one of the firm for their own use. They landed only one hundred and thirty (130). During the past year they have increased one hundred per cent, and I must say, those of the increase are superior to the imported ones, being larger bodied, heavier fleeced, and finer looking in every respect. *Just what the climate of California has done for them.* I learn they are now prepared to sell a portion of them for breeding purposes.

I understand they design shearing them the latter part of April. In Australia sheep-shearing time is looked forward to as a gleeful one, and during the season, the different Stations are visited by many desirous of witnessing the operation.

But I will not trespass further on your valuable space, but will reserve for a future communication. Yours, C. C. C.

San Francisco, March 11, 1857.

—

The sale of the fine Merino sheep, to which our correspondent alludes, was a most interesting one for California, and attracted as we anticipated a large and anxious audience, who looked upon this sale as an index of the future, and a proof of the public feeling at the present, in the business of sheep raising and wool growing as a permanent source of wealth for California. We think this sale was all and more than could be expected by the importers themselves, for the sheep were not in good condition, and the fact that so many had died and that disease might still lurk among them, was against them, yet in spite of these evidences the prices they brought were most satisfactory—and, as our correspondent says, "had they have been offered in smaller lots," they would have brought much higher prices. We rejoice at the result of this sale.

We have now several fine lots of sheep as breeders, to begin with in California—those first imported by the Messrs. Whitney, about a year since; those by Messrs. Searle & Wynn, a few months since; and the present lot, by Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co.; and in each case a great advantage to our State. We examined the last lot, those just sold, and received samples of the wool; it is excellent, but not equal to the fleece of the Messrs. Whitney's, at Sacramento; but we have no question the future fleece will greatly improve by our climate. The wool of the sheep of Messrs. Searle & Wynn, was of the finest character.

Before we close this article, we desire to call the attention of our readers to the notice of the fact, that we are to have a *sheep shearing in California*, and we hope we shall have a merry time of it; we trust the Messrs. Whitney will appoint it for a "May-day festival." We should be glad to see the children there, as well as the grown people, and to have the "white lamb" decorated with flowers; it would be a most appropriate festival for such an occasion, and one that would be long remembered among what we esteem will be one of the greatest and most important interests of the State, that of wool growing. We refer our readers to other articles on sheep, in this issue.

A Prosperous Farmer.

Don Pedro's Bar, Tuolumne Co., March 7, 1857.

Editors Farmer: I notice in the last number of the Temperance Mirror an article copied from your valuable paper, on the "Prevention of Smut in Wheat," by one of your most able correspondents, I. D. Morley—with whom I am personally acquainted, and who is one of the most persevering and intelligent farmers we have in the State. As a man, he is a gentleman in every respect; and all who visit him, whether rich or poor, are treated with the utmost politeness and cordiality. With his experiments I am also well acquainted, and can testify to their correctness. My own plans when engaged in agricultural pursuits, are somewhat different from his: being, to every four bushels of wheat dissolve one pound of bluestone, or sulphate of copper, in sufficient water to cover, and well soak; after standing twenty-four hours, sow; but it should be recollected, it was nothing but an experiment.

Mr. Morley's Ranch is located in the county of Stanislaus, about six miles from French Bar, and not quite a mile back from the banks of the Tuolumne river. Since he has taken it up, he has expended over twenty thousand dollars in improvements, and has inclosed with a good and substantial fence nearly or quite sixteen hundred acres of tillage land, and will the present season have in from six hundred to one thousand acres of grain.

No one can visit his place without being forcibly struck by the great intelligence and perseverance of its owner; and to be the originator and owner of such a farm, is certainly a great honor, for even now, in its infancy, it vies to outdo anything of the kind in the older States. Yet, the greater glory of all, is, that when he arrived with his family about six years ago, he was almost destitute; thus showing a most beautiful example of what can be gained by continued perseverance and economy. Yours, &c., A. Olny.

—

We shall always be happy to receive the letters and communications of our friends who are engaged in the noble science of Agriculture, and if farmers desire to promote their own interest, in the most effectual way, they would give more time and attention to this subject. Every farmer might have a little to say relative to his own manner of cultivation, and the success or failure of his plans and efforts. If farmers do not succeed, in some of their modes of cultivation, by all means let us know it, particularly if it is practiced to any extent, and let it be a warning to others; and where a plan is successful, do not, like a miser, hoard this knowledge, but give it forth, freely. The success of our friend who is so justly complimented by this letter, is an evidence of this, for our readers will remember the letters which have from time to time appeared in the Farmer, from "Morley's Ranch," "I. D. M." etc.; and we can testify that these letters have done great good, and we have been most kindly benefited ourselves by the information conveyed to us; besides, Mr. M. has not only been a reader and contributor, but has sent us many names as subscribers to our journal—and we always note that those farmers who labor to extend knowledge to others, and to aid in the circulation of agricultural books and papers, and to encourage

THE ORANGE IMPROVED STUMP MACHINE. (Patented March 6th, 1855.)

promptly these duties, *always succeed.* "They that water, shall be watered."

We hope his praiseworthy example may be imitated in thousands of cases, and his prosperity enjoyed by all those who alike deserve it.

Stump Machine.

We present a cut of the New Improved Stump Machine, which is attracting great attention in all places where new settlements are being made, and the cut will illustrate its action clearly. Its value will be seen at once. Below is the circular of the proprietor, and a few of the notices which have appeared in testimony of its value. We have many such notices, which can be seen by those who may wish to purchase *Rights*, which are now offered for California, Oregon, and all the Pacific Coast. (See advertisement.)

The annexed circular and description will explain the invention fully:

Dear Sir: The above Cut gives an imperfect side-view of my Improved Stump Extractor. I am free to say that I wish this Machine brought into general use, because I need some compensation for the pains I have taken to bring it to its present state of perfection, and because it is desperately needed—for much beautiful land in many States of the Union, is defaced by odious stumps. This Machine has no rival; its power is very great; its action very rapid, and hence, it may be made to hurl an acre of stumps from their dominion in a very short time.

Have you a forest you wish felled, that you may bring the soil into grass lands and orchards? Place this machine beside it, and you can remove roots, trunks and all if you choose.

Have you lands near villages defaced by these eye-sores, which you wish to turn into house-lots and gardens? Get this Machine, and you need not wait half a century for the elements to do your work.

Do you build roads and encounter stumps on routes? Get this Machine. It will often do in ten minutes what ten men will hardly do in ten hours. Its utility is not confined to moving stumps, simply; it may be applied to massive rocks and buildings to great advantage, and is among the best inventions for such purposes. The Machine secured to one anchor stump, in a central point, may turn upon it without change, till a whole acre is cleared. Its average weight is about one thousand pounds. One horse can draw it and work it. One man can load or unload it; and one man, if need be, unaided by others, can do with it a fair and satisfactory business; but three are better than one.

I manufacture these Machines at Orange, Mass., where I hold myself ready to furnish them, when ordered from any part of the country. The prices will conform to the size, extent of chain, and and weight iron. Rock Machine, $125; Stump Machine, from $150 to $200. I should add, however, that the Machine is simple in structure, and, with the model I furnish, may be manufactured by any good and intelligent blacksmith.

My title to this Improved Patent (good for fourteen years), covers the nation, and I am ready to sell Rights to Towns, Counties, and States, at rates altogether reasonable. Please apply at once; my prices shall be low, my terms of payment easy, and if it is wished, I will take real estate or other property in exchange.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREGOING CUT.

A, the lever by which the power is obtained, supported at the ends on wheels, B, B. On the back of the lever in a mortice, which extends through it, plays the anchor-loop, through which passes the anchor-chain, G, F, by which the Machine is made fast to the stump, or any other permanent object. The anchor-loop forms the turning point, or fulcrum of the lever.

On the front of the lever are eight iron links, or purchases, four on each side of the anchor-loop, by which the power obtained by the lever is applied to the chains and rods, K, I, which connect it with the object to be removed. There are two arm-chains, one marked K, and the other held in the workman's hand. These chains, one end of them being hitched into the links on its front side, are by each turn of the lever, hitched further and further upon the main, or take-up chain, by which the object to be removed is forced from its former position.

H, P, represent the side-view of the crotch, or shears, constructed of two light timbers, of equal length, useful in moving large stumps, &c., as it adds not only vastly to the power applied by the lever, but changes its position from a sliding to a lifting motion, whereby the stump, instead of being dragged out of its bed, is lifted up, and its hold on the earth broken instantly. To raise the shears with ease, two pike-poles are used.

M, L, N, represent the fixtures, or the portion of the chain which connect the top of the shears with the stump. This may be a single chain for all ordinary purposes, because the *pulley and tackle principle* are unnecessary, unless the work be very heavy, demanding prodigious power.

Q, of course, represents the stump about to be tumbled from its bed.

Where shears are not used, the chain should in all cases, be hitched on the opposite side from where the lever is placed and carried over the top of the stump, for in this case, there is a rolling motion, and the power is more effective.

W. W. Willis.

[From the Northern Sentinel.]

A word about Stumps.—I am glad to see evidence, that here and there a farmer is *"stirring his stumps."* I have just seen the exploits of Mr. Willis' Stump Extractor, at Orange, Mass., where he has began to manufacture the article on a large scale. Well worked, I am told, it will turn out a lusty stump each ten minutes, hour by hour. This machine is much needed, even in New England, and still more in the Middle, Western and Southern States. It has made many fields lawn-like and beautiful, in and around Orange, and if brought into requisition, it can do the same from Maine to Georgia. The cost is something, but not frightful. A good machine, with the exclusive right to use it in any one town in the Union, costs $150 or $200, no more. This is less than the price of a piano, less than the price of the gold watch, with "fixins," which dangle from the pocket of many a fop!

I think Mr. Willis, the patentee, a benefactor; his patent will make rough places smooth, make two, yes, ten thousand spears of grass grow where but one grew before, and prove an element in the great process of civilization. Progress.

[Statement in the Farmer, at Amherst, Mass., for August, 1855, by its Editor, Prof. J. A. Nash.]

Patent Stump Puller.—Since reading the statement of Lieut.-Gov. Brown, we have visited Orange, examined the machine, and seen its powers fully tested. It is all that Mr. Brown has represented; and in two or three particulars, we think, it is somwhat more: 1st, it is equally as well adapted to drawing out stones, removing buildings, or almost any other business requiring a high power, as to the pulling of stumps; 2d, it will operate with great rapidity without unreasonably severe effort on the part of the men or team; 3d, it has come to its present improved state, slowly and by successive trial; did not come from the brain of a theorist, as Venus is said to have leaped from the brain of Jupiter, all beautiful and mature, armed cap-a-pie, ready to love or to fight, but resulted from the experience of a practical man, one thoroughly schooled in the rough and tumble business of drawing rocks and stumps.

But in commending it, while we are pledged to commend nothing which we do not believe to be worth buying, we are guided principally by what we have seen of its working. Mr. Willis took us into a field, which must have yielded a very large crop of pine boards. His force consisted of two men, neither of whom had ever worked at that business before, and a small pair of oxen. He said, "which stump will you see taken out." We selected the largest, the *ugliest*, and the worst situated stump in the field. He hitched to it as described by Gov. Brown, and lifted the great circle of roots and adhering earth, raising the side furtherest from the machine in advance of the other side, till it stood at an angle of forty-five degrees. At this point the men knocked off the earth, letting it fall back into the hole, the yellow subsoil at the bottom and the darker top soil above it. He then worked the machine again, and drew the stump along till the last root was detached. The time of the whole operation did not seem to be more than eight or ten minutes, but it was not measured.

Beet Root Sugar.

We copy, this week, a most interesting account of the manufacture of the Beet Sugar in France, and in various portions of England. This statistical account we copy from the Mark Lane Express, of London. As the article from which we quote is very long, we publish but part this week, and shall in future numbers continue the subject. A very spirited meeting has been held in San José, a company organized, and the work will commence the present season, as we are informed. Eugene Delessert, Esq., is very active in his most laudable exertions to stimulate these enterprises in California, and we are indebted to him for a copy of the Mark Lane Express, and for many facts in relation to present action.

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Very numerous now are the signs and tokens around us, indicating that a great revolution in public opinion, with reference to agriculture, is about to take place. Not far distant surely is the time when this science—if, indeed, some will admit that it is worthy of the title, whose existence is scarcely recognized by our legislature, whose efforts are sneered at by the great bulk of the people, and which, by a large and influential "school," has been persistently put in the background, as altogether behind the improving capabilities of the age—will assert, by the energy, the scientific knowledge, and the business tact of its followers, its right to be considered as the most important of all the sciences, the "mother of all the arts."

Every day witnesses the introduction of a new power or process, still further to reduce the cost of working, or to increase the products of the farm; and no sooner is one "innovation" brought forward than another still more opposed to preconceived notions starts up, demanding the attention of the farmer, and offering him its aid. Now called upon to substitute for the "tired reaper's sounding strokes" the regular beat and untiring energy of the "machine reaper;" anon he is summoned to be told that the days of the "plow"—the time-honored instrument, the very synonym of his calling—are numbered, and that soon the "plow-boy's whistle" will be drowned in the puff and snort of the steam-engine; and now, while the agriculturist of the old school is wondering what all these "innovations" mean, and shakes his head doubtfully and ruefully at the evils he fancies they portend, and is apt to smile at the notion that *physiology, geology, chemistry,* or *mechanics* can be of any use to him, or enable him to rear one ear of wheat the more, he shakes his jolly sides with laughter when asked—O, shades of his broad-bottomed ancestors!—to become a *distiller*, and this in order that he may become a better *farmer.* Not very clear, doubtless, at the first blush of the matter, is the connection between the duties of these two diverse, or apparently diverse callings; but should the reader give us his attention for a short time, we hope to be able to prove to him that there is a close connection between them, and that the question of "farm-yard distillation," bids fair to become one of the most important of the day, involving as it does the very essence or spirit of agriculture—increased production of manure, and increased production of human food. We are not ignorant of the objections which have been and are now made to the "cultivation of beet;" but not now to enter into the discussion of this point, we simply state that the opinions *contra* have been given without due consideration of all the details of the question; and that the objections have been presented to the public with greater persistency than the points in favor of the cultivation. But of this, more hereafter—we hasten now to describe the important process which forms the subject of our paper. And this we propose to do under the heads "historical," "mechanical," "operative," "commercial," and "cultural."

1. Historical: The cultivation of beet, with a view to use it as a medium from which to obtain sugar and alcohol, is by no means a recent matter. So far back as 1747, Marghoff, a celebrated German chemist, published a report of his investigations as to the amount of sugar contained in the beet; and in 1796 Orchard commenced at Comorn, in Silesia, the practical manufacture of beet-root sugar. Again, with reference to the production of alcohol from this root, the Count Chaptal, in 1812, directed attention to the advantages of the distillation; and in 1825, M. Dubrunfaut seriously engaged a number of enterprising farmers and distillers to attempt the distillation of beet. "As the births," says Bacon, "of living creatures at first are ill-shapen, so are all innovations which are the births of time," this holding true of the above processes, for it was long ere improvements were made which rendered them commercially valuable. From a period shortly following the inauguration of Napoleon's celebrated "continental system," by means of which he hoped to shut out from France all the commerce of this country, up till now, a variety of improvements have been from time to time introduced in beet-sugar manufacture, which have resulted in bringing it to a pitch of comparative perfection, and in reducing the cost from the almost fabulous price of £1,600 for a single loaf—which sum the first loaf manufactured for Napoleon is said to have cost—down to a price which places it in favorable competition with the best of colonial produce.

The same improvement has characterized the distillation of beet. It was only in 1852 that the manufacture was established on a great scale, and yet so rapid has been its progress, that with a value in the above year of only £20,000, it reached the last year to the large amount of £2,000,000.

For an account of the most celebrated systems of distillation, we refer the reader to the interesting pamphlet as under*, proceeding to describe the "mechanical" arrangements of that system invented by M. Leplay, which is now being introduced under the spirited auspices of Messrs. Dray & Co., Swan Lane, London, and of which a very complete example in full working order is thrown open for the inspection of the public at Mr. Dray's farm at Farningham, near Dartford, Kent.

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*"The Agricultural Distillers' Hand-book: the Method of Distilling from Beet-root." A short notice on the production of neutral spirit from beet, mangold wurzel, carrots, Jerusalem artichokes, etc., as successfully practiced on the Continent, and now permitted in England, by Act of Parliament. By a Practical Farmer and Distiller. G. T. Thomason, Thames street. 1s.

[To be continued.]

How Much Should a Cow Eat?—Cows, to give milk, require more food than most farmers imagine. J. W. Johnson, writing from Munich to the Country Gentlemen, gives an interesting report of some experiments which have been made in Bavaria, from which the following is an extract: "Our trials have confirmed the view that cows, to give the greatest possible quantity of milk, must daily receive and consume one-thirtieth of their live weight in hay, or an equivalent therefor. If more food be given it goes to the formation of flesh and fat without occasioning a corresponding increase in the yield of milk; but if, on the contrary, less food be furnished, the amount and value of the milk will be greatly diminished."

Ten Mile Match.—The great ten mile match for $5000, between the horses Gen. Taylor and Henry Clay, is to come off the 15th inst.

Trees and Plants suitable for California.

We find in the Patent Office Report descriptions of many trees and plants which will be acquisitions to California, and which, it is to be hoped, will be introduced and cultivated by those who have the opportunity to do so. We intend to publish these descriptions, and for the present give that of

THE TEA PLANT.

The Tea Plant (Thea viridis), which has so long afforded a most grateful beverage to millions of people in every civilized country of the globe, there is much reason to believe, may be successfully cultivated in favorable situations and under proper management, for local consumption, at least, in most, if not all of our Southern States. This was partially realized from an experiment made at Greenville, in the mountainous parts of South Carolina, by the late Junius Smith, in 1848 to 1852. He imported several cases of black and green tea plants, of Chinese stock, of from five to seven years' growth, and planted them in the village above named, where they remained about two years. On their removal to a plantation in that vicinity, in March, 1851, Dr. Smith stated that, "they grew remarkably last summer, and are now fully rooted, with fine large main and collateral roots, with an abundance of fibrous radicles. They all stood the snow, eight or nine inches deep upon the level, on the 3d of January, and the severe frosts of winter, without the slightest covering or protection, and without the loss of a single plant. They are now all forming part of the plantation, composed of those received from China last June, and a few planted the first week in June, which germinated the 17th of September. All these young plants were thinly covered with straw. Some of them have lost their foliage—others have not. The stems do not appear to have sustained any injury. The fresh buds are beginning to shoot. I cannot help thinking that we have now demonstrated the adaptation of the tea plant to the soil and climate of this country, and succeeded in its permanent establishment within our borders."

Considering the practical bearing this subject has on the economy and agricultural interests of our Southern States, it is surprising that a simple herb, which has proved of such universal acceptance, should retain this position in the world for centuries, and yet still continue to be restricted in its production almost entirely to the country of its origin, although corresponding regions, with respect to latitude, elevation above the sea, and other circumstances, which modify the climate, are open to its introduction and culture, and the most intelligent, as well as the most enterprising merchants and others have ever sought to learn every fact connected with its growth and subsequent preparation. Though regarded, in general, as a luxury, and by some even as food, yet it is not an article from which the people of any country should be debarred. On the contrary, it is the policy in this case, as well as in most others, of every government, to gratify the wishes of its people, and to facilitate the acquisition of this luxury by its economical importation, or, what would be far more desirable, to extend the production to its own soil. Respecting the expediency of such a measure in this country as that last named, little more need be stated than that most of our citizens will have it, and millions of dollars will annually be paid for its importation. To the argument which has often been advanced, that the very low rate of wages in China is the reason why the production of tea has not been encouraged in this country, it may be stated that, with improved machinery and other appliances, facility of transportation, robust and well-fed laborers, and probably with the aid of the Chinamen, now in California, there can be little doubt that we can successfully compete, at least for local consumption, with the primitive utensils, tedious manipulations, and absence of railroads, canals, steam navigation, and even of common roads, of the enfeebled and poorly-fed Asiatics. The cost of the transportation of tea in China, say at a distance, upon an average, from the plantations to Canton, the port of shipment, of 800 to 1,000 miles, at a waste of from six weeks' to two months' time, whole cargoes being constantly carried upon the backs of porters, is about four cents a pound, or about one-third of its value at the place of its growth. It is supposable that in no part of the United States, at a corresponding distance from the seaboard, would the cost of carriage be equal to one-fourth of that sum, or occupy one-tenth of the time. Dr. Jameson, superintendent of the tea plantations of the East India Company, on the Himalayan mountains, in his report of 1847, remarks that the task-work of one laborer is to dress, weed, and keep in order three acres of tea-land. In our Middle and Southern States, one hand cultivates, annually, and keeps in order, six acres of cotton, or of Indian corn. Therefore, assuming the amount of time for cultivating the respective crops to be equal, the American laborer would perform more than double the amount of work done by the Hindoo, which, undoubtedly, is about the difference in their physical force. Again, low-priced labor compels cheap living, which, with the Hindoo, consists principally of a little boiled rice, without animal food. This meagre diet just keeps his attenuated frame in existence, and renders him incapable of severe toil. On the contrary, the hardy laborer of the South is well and amply fed, three times a day, upon the healthiest food consumed by man—bacon, hominy, and corn-bread. But the chief part of the expense incurred in bringing tea to the consumer in this country consists in freight, insurance, storage, and the profits and commissions of the importers, factors, retailers, &c., most of which would be saved were this article produced near the place of its consumption. Without further elucidation of the subject, let us be content to rest the claims of the American cultivator for success upon the merits of the arguments herein set forth.

The tea-plant is not only found in China and Japan, chiefly in a cultivated state, but is indigenous in the mountains which separate China from the Burmese territories, especially in Upper Assam, bordering on the province of Yun-nan. It is also cultivated in Nepal, at an elevation of 4,784 feet above Bengal, in latitude 27° 42′ N.

Before proceeding in the inquiry, it would be desirable to ascertain whether one or several species of the genus *Thea* yield the several varieties of tea; as this might explain some of the discrepancies in the accounts respecting the soil and climate required for its cultivation. Some authors, among whom are Mr. Fortune and Dr. Lettsom, who traveled extensively in China, and had ample opportunities for investigating this subject, consider that all the varieties of tea may be obtained from the same plant, and that the differences are therefore due to the soil or climate, or to the age of the leaf and the mode of preparation. Others, on the contrary, are of the opinion that they are produced from at least two distinct species, *Thea viridis* and *Thea bohea*. There is no doubt, however, that the plants usually known as "Green" and "Black," when cultivated under similar circumstances, retain permanently their characteristics, and that their leaves, respectively, generally resemble those obtained after infusing good specimens of green and black tea. The green tea plant, moreover, is much more hardy than the black; one of the former having lived twenty years in the open air, near London, and being only killed in the very severe winter of 1837–38, when the thermometer fell to 4½° F. Yet, from the great extent of territory over which the tea-plant is found, and from the variety of situations in which it is produced, there can be but little doubt that it is grown in very different soils, though there are, doubtless, certain physical conditions that are best suited to the production of the finest flavored teas.

The tea-plant loves to grow in valleys, at the foot of mountains, and upon the banks of streams, where it enjoys a southern exposure to the sun, though it endures considerable variations of dryness and moisture, and of heat and cold; for it flourishes in the climate of Pekin, in latitude 40°, as well as about Canton, in 23° 8′ N.; and it is observed that the degree of cold at the former place is nearly as severe in winter as it is in some of our Middle States. The best tea, however, grows in a mild, temperate climate, the country about Nankin producing a better article than either Pekin or Canton. Mr. Bruce, who traveled in Upper Assam, in 1836, describes the tea districts as consisting of little mounds or hillocks of earth, on which large trees had grown, their roots alone appearing to save them from being washed away. One thing he observes as worthy of notice, that all the Assam tea grows near water, of which it appears to be very fond, for wherever there is a small stream, tea is sure to be found. He subsequently discovered, however, that tea plantations in that country were very extensive, both on the hills and in the plains. But excessive moisture, either in the soil or in the air, is not congenial to the growth of the tea-plant, as it is evident from its preference for sandy or porous soils, or the moulds, in the moist climate of Assam, but which probably would not be requisite where the climate is dry.

Mr. Fortune, who had frequent opportunities to inspect some of the most extensive tea districts of Canton, Fokein, and Chekiang, states that the soil of those of the northern provinces is much richer than it is in Quantung. "Tea shrubs," he says, "will not succeed well unless they have a rich sandy loam to grow in. The continual gathering of their leaves is very detrimental to their health, and, in fact, ultimately kills them. Hence, a principal object with the grower is, to keep his bushes in as robust health as possible; and this cannot be done if the soil be poor. The tea plantations in the north of China are always situated on the lower and most fertile sides of the hills, and never on the low lands. The shrubs are planted in rows, about four feet apart, and about the same distance between each row, and look at a distance like little shrubberies of evergreens. The farms are small, each consisting of from one to four or five acres; indeed, every farmer has his own little tea garden, the produce of which supplies the wants of his family, and the surplus brings him in a few dollars that are spent on the other necessaries of life." In Japan, tea is planted around the borders of fields, without regard to situation or soil.

The tea-plants are raised from nuts, or seeds, usually sown where they are to remain. Three or more are dropped into a hole, and covered with earth four or five inches deep; these come up without any further trouble, and require little culture, except that of removing weeds. The leaves are not collected from the cultivated plants until they are three years old; and, after growing nine or ten years, they are cut down, in order that the young shoots, which will then rise, may afford a greater supply of leaves. The best time to gather the tea is while the leaves are small, young, and juicy. The first gathering usually commences at about the end of February, when the leaves are young and unexpanded; the second, about the beginning of April; and the third, in June. The first collection, which only consists of fine tender leaves, is most esteemed, and is called by us "Imperial" tea. The second is denominated "Tootsjaa," or Chinese tea, because it is infused and imbibed after the Chinese manner. The last gatherings, which are the coarsest and cheapest of all, are drunk by the people of the lowest class. Besides the three kinds of tea named above, it may be observed, that, by sorting these, the varieties become still further multiplied. The Chinese, however, know nothing of "Imperial" tea, "Flower" tea, and many other names, which, in Europe and America, serve to distinguish the quality and the price of the article; but, besides the common tea, they distinguish two other kinds, namely, the "Voui" and "Soomlo," which are reserved for people of the first order of society, and for those who are sick. The principal varieties used in Europe, and in this country, are the "Green" tea, which is the "Bing," or common tea of the Chinese, and is gathered in April; the "Voui," or "Vou-tche," a delicate kind of "Young Hyson," which differs only from the other in being gathered a few weeks earlier, and consists of the young leaf-buds just as they begin to unfold; and the various descriptions of "Black" tea, which diminish in quality and value as they are collected later in the season, until they reach the lowest kind, called by us "Bohea," and by the Chinese "Tacha," or large tea, on account of the maturity and size of the leaves. The early leaf-buds, in spring, being covered with a white, silky down, are gathered to make "Pekoe," a corruption of the Canton word *Pa-ko*, white down. A few days' later growth produces what is sometimes styled "Black-leaved Pekoe." The more fleshy and matured leaves constitute 'Souchong;" as they grow still larger and coarser, they form "Congou;" and the last and latest picking of all is the "Bohea." The variety named above, called "Voui," is a scarce and expensive article, and the picking of the leaves in so young a state does considerable injury to the plantations. The summer rains, however, which fall copiously about this season, moisten the earth and air, and, if the plants are young and vigorous, they soon push out fresh leaves.

The process of gathering tea is one of great nicety and importance. Each leaf is plucked separately from the twig; the hands of the gatherer are kept clean; and, in collecting some of the finer sorts, it has been stated, upon credible authority, that he is obliged for some weeks previous to abstain from all gross food, lest his breath or perspiration might injure the flavor; to wear fine gloves while at work, and to bathe two or three times a day during this period. In the general harvest seasons, the natives are seen in little family groups on the side of every hill, when the weather is dry, engaged in gathering the tea-leaves, which are stripped off rapidly and promiscuously into round baskets, made for the purpose, of split bamboo or ratan. When a sufficient quantity is gathered, it is carried home to the cottage or barn, where the operation of drying is performed. The Chinese dislike gathering the leaves on a rainy day, for any description of tea; and never will do so, unless necessity requires it. Some even pretend to distinguish the teas made on a rainy day from those made on a sunny day. The process of rolling and drying the leaves, it is stated, can only be learned by actual experience; yet the system adopted to attain this end is as simple as it is efficacious. Let it be borne in mind, however, that the grand object is to expel the moisture, and at the same time to retain as much as possible of the aromatic and other desirable secretions.

As to the differences of flavor and color peculiar to the green and black teas, it is well known that, in many instances, they are produced by art. In describing the green teas grown in the districts of Chekiang, Mr. Fortune remarks that "it must not be supposed that they are the green teas which are exported. The leaf has a much more natural color, and has little or none of what we call the beautiful bloom upon it, which is so much admired in Europe and America. There is now no doubt that all these blooming green teas, which are manufactured at Canton, are dyed with Prussian blue and gypsum, to suit the tastes of the 'foreign barbarians!' Indeed, the process may be seen any day during the season by those who will give themselves the trouble to seek after it. It is very likely that the same ingredients are also used in dyeing the northern green teas for the foreign market." The Chinese, it is asserted, never use these dyed teas themselves; and certainly their taste, in this respect, is more correct than ours. It is not to be supposed that the dye employed can produce any very bad effects upon the consumer, for, had this been the case, it would have long since been discovered. As to the opinion that green tea owes its verdure to an inflorescence acquired from plates of copper, on which it is supposed to be curled or dried, there is no foundation for the suspicion, as the infusions undergo no change on the addition of volatile alkali, which would detect the minutest portion of copper by turning the liquors blue. And, besides, the drying pans and furnaces used throughout China, for this purpose, are said to be invariably made of sheet-iron.

Agriculture in District Schools.

We call the attention of all who are interested in the welfare of the rising generation to the importance of a correct education of those whose province it will be to become tillers of the soil. When we reflect that more than two-thirds of the population of the United States are directly interested in the cultivation of the earth, and that it is as absolutely necessary to be educated for it as for any other profession, we wonder at the neglect that has so long rested upon this important subject; but a brighter day is dawning. Several States have already begun the goodly work of introducing text books into the public schools, and we trust it will not be long before we shall be able to announce that California is not blind to the blessings a kind Providence has granted her in her climate, soil and other natural advantages.

We remember that a special committee was appointed last year at the meeting of the school teachers of the State, to take this subject into consideration and to act. We are pleased to say that a committee was requested to meet on Wednesday, March 11th, at the rooms of the State Agricultural Society at Sacramento, at 10 A. M. It is to be hoped every member of the committee was there, and that great good resulted from their action.

We are still further pleased to say that so great an interest is felt in this matter, that booksellers East have donated many copies of valuable works to be laid before the committees. (See special notices:)

There are not far from one hundred district schools in this country; all but eight or ten of which are, perhaps, filled with farmers' children; while an equally large proportion of the number of these children will probably follow farming for a business through life. And still, there is not a district school in the county—perhaps not in the State—in which the *science of agriculture* is taught—nor even those other sciences which most intimately apply to and promote agriculture; such as botany, geology, chemistry and natural history.

Is it any wonder that so many of our legislative bodies and other responsible offices are filled by men from other professions? Is it strange that the superior minds—or those supposed to be so—among farmers' sons, seek, or are sent to fill, other professions, where more mind and intelligence are *commonly considered* requisite to secure fame and success? Not at all. It will always be so until the profession of the farmer is elevated so as to demand and interest a higher and wider degree of intellectual effort, and will afford the rewards and honors of higher mental exhibitions. And certainly, no profession among men furnishes a wider or more diversified scope, for all the capacities of the mind than does that of agriculture, and when it is viewed in all of its requirements and relations—in short, when reduced to that proper and beautiful science which it is capable of presenting, and which it does present in the minds of those who look at it in all its bearings. The office of the teacher, preacher, the doctor and the lawyer, are noble callings, and demand justly a high order of mind to secure their highest usefulness; but still, the whole business of the complete farmer embraces a wider field for the exercise of thought and learning—all of the natural sciences are readily conducive to his interests—in fact, the other sciences are but branches of the grand agricultural science, when it is fully systematized and developed. Meteorology, climatology, and the others above named, all readily and naturally pay tribute to the pleasure and profit of farming, if the farmer does but intelligently demand of their treasures, with the same mental energy that men grasp the sciences of law, commerce, or navigation. A knowledge of the laws, habits, etc., of animal and vegetable life, together with the hidden earth-workings, are all calculated to enhance the delights and benefits of the farmer's vocation, if he but earnestly seek such knowledge with the devoted labors both of *mind and hand*, with the studious application of the lawyer or doctor.

These are but the general propositions which might be enlarged upon by giving the details, such as the best modes of farming, testing and preparing desired soils—of adapting crops to soils, and soils to crops—the principles of fertilizers—the rearing and feeding of stock—application and improvement of implements, and the like; either of which subjects would afford ample field for a lengthy essay—as well as horticulture and pomology.

Thus it may readily be seen that the science of agriculture embraces a wider, more varied, and beautiful field for mental labor than any other; and just in proportion as the full powers of the *mind* are earnestly brought into this service will the labors of the *hands* be rendered more pleasing and lighter. It is the grand foundation of all human *material* wealth and existence—it is the source from which all others derive their support; without the products of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and literature would perish and become extinct.

Is it not strange, unaccountable, then, that mind should so long and so much have neglected the profession of agriculture, while the others of less importance to our race have been, are still, over-stocked with half-idle, half-fed members? Why is it that the high dignity of farming has been so lamentably forgotten or overlooked? Simply, because it has not been properly understood and appreciated—the mental sky has hung with dark clouds, and the hands have been overtasked and irksome.

To correct this great mistake we must go to the foundation of things—to remove this prevailing error, we must go to work at the fountains of mental action and forces—we must go to the children, the cions of the rising generation—to THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

The study of agricultural science, in clear form, and the kindred sciences should be made common and necessary branches in our common schools, as much as grammar, astronomy or algebra—let it be expected and required that this shall be a matter of instruction in all our schools, the same as other common studies, and we shall soon see an interest and earnestness awakened for study among our farmers' children before unknown—we should soon see an intelligence and pleasure in the pursuit of farming with this true union of *science and practice*, which that profession has not before presented, while at the same time the benefits and profits would be measurably increased with the enlarged pleasure, including reduced drudgery. And better still, we should seldom see the humiliating sight, now too common, of too many of our best minds, leaving the profession of their fathers to seek a surer field of fame and fortune in the more popular pursuits.

Another advantage will be, that farmers will be better qualified, and have more confidence in their own abilities to become legislators to make laws for their own government as well as to fill other offices generally; and consequently will have less need for lawyers to explain everything to them, and to prepare all of their papers of trade and business. They will not seem to feel or expect it to be almost necessary that they should select persons from among the "learned professions" to deliver their lectures and addresses, and teach their schools, etc.

Perhaps, we have not as yet all the necessary text books, on this subject, to take familiarly into our schools—not the most suitable that could be, probably—but let their once be a general demand for them, and it will not be long before they will be provided—competent minds will quickly see our wants and supply them, so that there will be no more lack of text books than is found in other departments of study; the very spirit of discernment which perceives the wants and stimulates to improvement will speedily be awakened to furnish all the requisite facilities, as soon as the needy community shall generally and in earnest make the demands.

It is certainly as necessary that the children of the country should be taught in agricultural chemistry as in geography—in fact they may to a considerable extent be included in the same book for young beginners; for instance as the location and particular business of a place or country is described, it would be well and profitable also to have its soil carefully described—how it is constructed geologically—how it is, or should be, cultivated—what the system of fertilizing and the results—the most successful management of stock raising and dairy business; and so on. If geography makers would insert some general and reliable knowledge of this kind, and other kindred facts, their books would be both more interesting and useful, besides far more popular.

Certainly, it must be full as useful to scholars in general to be informed of the systems and results of agricultural operations in different localities, States, or nations as to know their common geographical details and political character.

Then again, the common text books on geology, chemistry, botany, natural history, may also be so improved by combining practical facts and statements of the same kind, as to render those works more pleasing and useful; by showing their application, in different ways, to the various arts of agriculture—as they all may greatly contribute to lighten the burdens, and increase the profits and pleasure of the farmer.

In this way book-makers, in those departments, may at one and the same time advance their own fame and usefulness, and benefit that branch of human labor which is the chief basis or dependence for prosperity to all branches of proper industry and enterprise—whether in making or carrying the necessaries of life. Thus, Mr. Editor, I have made some crude and brief suggestions on different points, in a direction, which, by following up, men of talent and learning may render great benefits to the country, and secure to themselves a high and proud name of usefulness. Shall the science and art of agriculture become a regular branch of study in our common schools? —[D. S. C., in Wisconsin Farmer.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE—Is destined to be the great sensation among farmers and planters next season, and of course many persons will have seed to sell. A word of caution is necessary to save imposition and disappointment. We think this plant promises well, both for sirup and forage, and that it can be cultivated in all parts of Ohio and States not higher than the same latitude. At the late meeting of delegates with the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, R. G. Corwin of Warren county, made some interesting statements of his feeding the sugar cane to his herd of Short-horns, which satisfied him of its great value as a forage plant. That first-rate sirup can be made from it at a cheap rate, has been pretty well established. We shall keep our readers informed of what we learn to the advantage or disadvantage of this new production. Farmers or speculators must not think that because seed sells high now, it will be equally a matter of profit to raise it for the seed hereafter, as it produces abundantly, and after next season seed will be plenty. We advise moderate experiments, and for home use, rather than speculation. There are three principal varieties now in the country: 1st, the Egyptian corn, which is not sweet; 2d, the sugar millet, which is somewhat sweet; and 3d, the Chinese sugar cane, which is very full of saccharine juice. We shall speak of cultivation and manufacture hereafter.—[Ohio Cultivator.

A SIMILE.—Winchell, the humorist, tells a story of a dog, which undertook to jump across a well in two jumps. There are a great many people just like that dog—folks who think they can jump across a well in two jumps. They that undertake it usually "bring up" down in the water.

The Early Agriculture of California.

JOHN A. SUTTER, THE PIONEER.

THE following deeply interesting letters of the brave old Pioneer, in relation to the early Agriculture of California, his opinions of the fitness of our climate for the vine, and for grain growers, will show his true interest for Agriculture; but we feel a still greater pleasure in presenting the noble and patriotic opinions expressed in behalf of the mechanic and other settlers, his generous offers to aid and assist them. These with his own views and wishes for the future prospects and glory of California, should give him the rank which his statesman-like views demand, and we trust these letters of this early and always true friend of California may be instrumental in placing him right with those who have not yet known him, as he truly is, a patriotic Pioneer: —

Information about California.

The following continuation of the translation of Capt. J. A. Sutter's letter, will be found interesting, as it developes some of the resources of the country:

NEW HELVETIA,
Upper California, May 18th, 1848.

Our harvest ripens in about three weeks, and I hope to secure at least 12,000 bushels of wheat, with barley, peas, beans, etc., in proportion. The next year, however, I hope to obtain a double quantity, and so on, each succeeding year. A fanega (two bushels) of wheat is usually worth here about two dollars, but at present, before the harvest, it is sold for four dollars. Through our excellent water communications the sale of our products has facilities unsurpassed in the world. For example, I have now large contracts for wheat and other staples with the Russians of the northwest coast. Were I able to freight the amount of four hundred tons more, they would readily receive it. The Russian colonies of the north are increasing every year. When I visited Sitka, six years ago, their consumption was already great, and is now four-fold. Sitka is the Governor's residence, and the See of the Bishop, with a seminary, good schools, a theater, etc., and lies in 57° north latitude. I am negotiating for the opening of a second good outlet for export with the French government, which needs wheat and other products for its Marquesas and Otaheite Islands. A French ship of 600 tuns, the Lion, visits the bay yearly to purchase cattle for those islands. We have much intercourse, too, with the Sandwich Islands, which has been greatly increased within a few years. Our visits grow more frequent every year, from the South Sea navigators and whale fishermen; of the latter of which from twenty-five to thirty already touch at the harbor of St. Francisco, yearly. Ships of war occasionally make their appearance, too, and their captains have often assured me that this harbor is the finest in the whole Pacific Ocean.

Next to agriculture, the raising of cattle is our most important pursuit, rendered easier by the fact that we have hardly any winter, and no snow. So soon as it begins to rain in the autumn, everything becomes green again, and stock is fat the whole winter through. My collection of stock consists of about 4,000 head of oxen, 1,500 mares, 200 tame horses, mules, etc., 3,000 sheep, and many hogs. They all pasture themselves, without difficulty, in the rich prairies and bottoms of the Sacramento valley, and require no trouble but a little watching, generally attended to by the native Indians. It is particularly a great assistance to us—one, indeed, which we could hardly dispense with—that we can hire the Indians as laborers very cheaply. They make slavery wholly unnecessary here, and may be employed for all field and house work. In harvest I have frequently employed at least 400 Indians.

The Culture of the Vine.—No country in the world is better adapted for vine raising than California. An excellent wine is made in some parts of California, and a considerable quantity of brandy. Any one who plants a good vineyard here, and understands its management, can in a few years, varying with the yields, acquire great profits. We have several instances of French and Americans, whose fine young plantations I have myself visited. The vineyards are full of fig, olive, and orange trees, the last bearing at once flowers and ripe and green fruit. A proof of the fitness for the culture of the grape, of the valleys of the Sacramento, the St. Joaquin and other streams, is the abundance of wild vines upon their banks. These bear very good grapes, of which we often make wine, vinegar and brandy.

Fisheries.—The rivers are full of fish, especially the salmon, which surpass those of the Columbia river. The heaviest weigh from forty-five to fifty pounds.

The Chase.—Game is found in profusion, as for example, thousands of elk, which gather in herds, and in summer are very fat. Equally numerous are vast herds of wild horses, deer, antelopes, etc. Of bears, there are great numbers. And, in the rainy season especially, one can kill immense flocks, I might say millions, of ducks, geese, cranes, pelicans, etc. Beaver, too, and land otters may still be found in some abundance, chiefly in the mountains.

Upper California.

Extraordinary Increase of Immigration—Demand for Mechanics and Laborers—Physic and Physicians—Political Future of the Country, etc.

The following is the conclusion of Captain Sutter's very interesting letter, which will be considered quite as important as previous portions of it—indeed, the spirit and interest of the letter is maintained to the close:

NEW HELVETIA, May 4th, 1848.

I have already alluded to the extraordinary increase of immigration within late years. I consider it my duty, under these circumstances, to give those Germans who have the design of coming hither, a hint to prepare as speedily as possible, in order to avail themselves of the favorable inclinations of the present Government to obtain their land gratis. Through my office and influence with the Government I can efficiently aid immigrants, and will gladly do all in my power for them. At the present time a resident of the country has projected a plan for direct immigration from Germany, and is about departing for Europe to organize an association for that object.

A wide field is open here for all who will be industrious, whatever their occupation may be; especially mechanics can find abundant employment here. Some of them would receive high wages—as smiths, carpenters, joiners, tanners, shoemakers. Tailors are wanting, too, and a good German tailor would make his fortune here in three years. For day laborers from $2

to $75 a month will be paid, according to the employment and the workman. I would add, that practical and skillful physicians would succeed very well here. In our late campaign, while we were in the "City of the Angels," near San Pedro and San Diego, the physician of my division, Dr. Townsend, received an offer of $1,200, by subscription of the wealthy inhabitants, on condition of his settling there only. His services as physician were not to be considered engaged by any one for this sum, but the fixing of his fees was left to himself. He preferred to undertake the charge of the hospital at Monterey, which the American Consul there built at his own cost. I have it in contemplation to build a hospital myself, and place over it a skillful physician, as cases needing his assistance daily occur. Five or six could find good situations in the neighborhood—they would find it prudent to provide themselves with such medicines as are most essential, since they are difficult to obtain, and high in price here.

As to the political future of the country, great uncertainty of course still prevails. Its great distance precludes the idea of a duration of Mexican sway, however desirable that might be if intrusted to so excellent a chief as Michelorena, with his enlarged views upon the protection of foreigners and the fostering of immigration. The United States as well as England have fixed their gaze upon this country, so fertile and favorable for trade, while France, on the contrary, would willingly see it an independent dominion. In Union with Oregon, a great and powerful "Pacific Republic" might be created, with the most magnificent prospects. Whatever may be the final destiny of the country, so much appears certain, as the natural result of immigration, that it will, within a few years, gain strength for a complete declaration of its independence. That for such times and events men of talent and character, able jurists and statesmen are greatly to be desired among us, is indisputable.

* * * * *

With great regard, &c.,
J. A. SUTTER.

AGRICULTURE THE MOST HONORABLE PURSUIT.—It is too generally the case that Agriculture is looked upon as a low pursuit. It is the highest, the noblest, the most honorable pursuit in which man can engage. It is the pursuit which the first man followed when he was placed in the garden of Eden and commanded to "dress it and to keep it." It is the pursuit which the best men of all ages have followed—which has numbered Socrates and Cincinnatus, and Burns and Lafayette and Jefferson and Washington.

What pursuit can be more honorable than that of cultivating the soil, and drawing from nature's vast resources those productions which support and sustain life? What vocation in life can compare with it? Who need be ashamed or disgraced in pursuing Agriculture? unless he does it so imperfectly and improperly as to bring disgrace upon himself, not upon his pursuit.

One cause undoubtedly which has a tendency to place a low estimate upon the profession of Agriculture, is the low standard of intelligence which too frequently is the case, is considered necessary to pursue it successfully. But every year this standard is being elevated, and it will not be long before a thorough education will be considered as indispensable to the farmer as it is to any of the learned professions. When this is the case, when the pursuit of Agriculture is properly appreciated, when intelligence is considered an indispensable requisite to the pursuit we shall not have that vast train of young men annually leaving farm life and embarking in the learned professions, or in commercial pursuits, there to lead lives harassed by the most perplexing cares where failure is too often the result.—[Valley Farmer.

FISTULA—POLL EVIL.—Your subscriber calls for the cause and cure of fistula on horses. Fistula and poll evil are both usually caused by a bruise, the former frequently by the improper tightness of the top of the hame or collar; the latter by receiving a blow on the top of the head or neck. The result is, that pipes are formed which discharge a glutinous matter, very offensive, and keeping the animal in a low and almost worthless condition. The cure which I have practiced in my own and several other cases, and which, if thoroughly done, I will warrant not to fail, is as follows:

Cleanse the sore with soap-suds thoroughly, take a goose-quil or smoothly peeled apple-tree sprout and sound the pipe or pipes, finding their direction and depth; take some stiff paper, roll it up in horn shape about the size of a goose-quill; fill it with arsenic, double over the ends, insert the pipe and push or drive it to the bottom; serve all the pipes in the same manner, and you will see no further issue of matter until the diseased portion breaks loose and comes out. Now adjust your harness so as not to rub the part affected, and set your beast at work if you wish, but do not over-heat him, and no harm will result. After it breaks loose, which will be in from three to six weeks, cleanse it one day with soapsuds, and the next with a wash composed of one teaspoonful of white vitriol, one of burnt copperas, one of burnt alum, and one of gunpowder, in one pint of rainwater. Oil the sore well after washing. This will prevent the formation of any new pipes, and cause the sore to heal rapidly. The above is communicated to the Rural Yorker, by L. L. Wilkinson, of Fleming, N. Y.

A NEW DIAMOND.—Two French chemists, it is stated, have succeeded in crystallizing the well known substance boron, which has hitherto been known only as a greenish brown powder, or in combination with an acid, and they submitted specimens of the crystals to the Academy of Sciences lately. These crystals possess a brilliance and refractive power which nothing equals but the diamond, and they rival even that in hardness, being capable of scratching corundum, which, next to diamond, is the hardest substance known. The specimens yet obtained are very small, and have a shade of red or yellow, but the color is believed to be accidental, and they hope that further experiments will enable them to procure it colorless. Boron agrees with silicon in many of its properties, and is considered as intermediate between it and carbon. This discovery may soon put us in possession of a fictitious diamond which the most experienced eye will be unable to distinguish from the genuine.

A GALLANT PAINTER.—Gilbert Stewart, the celebrated portrait painter, once met a lady in the streets of Boston, who said to him: "Ah, Mr. Stewart! I have just seen your likeness, and kissed it, because it was so much like you." "And did it kiss you in return?" "Why no." "Then," said Stewart, "it was not like me."

A LEGAL LEGACY.

BY JUSTICE STORY.

Whene'r you speak, remember every cause
Stands not on eloquence, but stands on laws—
Pregnant in matter, in expression brief,
Let every sentence stand in bold relief;
On trifling points, nor time nor talents waste,
A sad offence to learning and to taste;
Nor deal with pompous phrase; nor e'er suppose,
Poetic flights belong to reasoning prose.
Loose declamation may deceive the crowd
And seem more striking, as it grows more loud;
But sober sense rejects it with disdain,
As nought but empty noise, and weak, as vain.
The froth of words, the schoolboy's vain parade
Of books and cases—all his stock in trade—
The pert conceits, the cunning tricks and play
Of low attorneys, strung in long array,
The unseemly jest, the petulant reply,
That chatters on, and cares not how, or why,
Studious avoid—unworthy themes to scan,
They sink the speaker and disgrace the man,
Like the false lights, by flying shadows cast,
Scarce seen, when present, and forgot when past.
Begin with dignity; expound with grace
Each ground of reason in its time and place:
Let order reign throughout—each topic touch,
Nor urge its power too little, or too much.
Give each strong thought its most attractive view,
In diction clear, and yet severely true.
And, as the arguments in splendor grow,
Let each reflect its light on all below.
When to the close arrived make no delays
By petty flourishes, or verbal plays.
But sum the whole in one deep, solemn strain,
Like a strong current hastening to the main.

New Postage Act.

An Act providing for the Compulsory Prepayment of Postage on all transient Printed Matter—Approved January 2d, 1857.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provision in the Act approved August thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An Act to amend the Act entitled 'An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postage in the United States and for other purposes,'" passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, permitting transient printed matter to be sent through the mail of the United States without prepayment of postage, be and the same is hereby repealed. And the postage on all such transient matter shall be prepaid by stamp or otherwise, as the Postmaster General may direct.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS.

Transient Printed Matter, &c.

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce, any distance in the United States, under three thousand miles; and at two cents an ounce, over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Small newspapers and periodicals, published monthly or oftener, and pamphlets containing not more than sixteen octavo pages each, when put up in single packages weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by postage stamps, may be sent to any part of the United States at one-half cent an ounce or fraction of an ounce.

3. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter (except books and packages of small publications as above), not weighing over three ounces, sent in the mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with once cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. When more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers, and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelop of a circular, subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, inclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any other person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage from being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps can not be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter, but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

4. It is no part of the duty of a postmaster to receive and deliver to subscribers any other newspapers than those which come in the mail, or to put the address on newspapers sent to clubs, or to deliver them from a furnished list; nor should he do either, even through courtesy, unless it may be done without interfering with the legitimate business of his office.

Registration of Letters.

5. The regulations and instructions to postmasters, for carrying into effect the third section of the Act of March third, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, providing for the registration of valuable letters, are modified as follows, viz:

First. So much of sections four, five and six of these regulations as requires that packages of registered letters shall be *sealed*, is hereby revoked.

Second. All registered letters are, before mailing, to be *numbered* on the upper left hand corner, their numbers to correspond with those on the letter bills in which they are entered.

Third. Each registered letter or package of registered letters, will be inclosed in a wrapper in the usual manner, and if there be a package of unregistered letters to be sent by the same mail, the package of registered letters will be placed in such package, without being tied, and the whole will then be carefully tied up into one package, addressed to the office of its destination, and placed in its appropriate bag at the moment when that bag is to be finally locked and sent from the office. If no unregistered letters are to be sent by that mail, the package of registered letters is to be tied and forwarded in the same manner without being sealed.

Fourth. The registered letter bill will be inclosed in a separate envelop, addressed to the postmaster as now required, and will be forwarded by the usual route as an unregistered letter.

Fifth. The numbers given to registered letters, at the office of mailing, are not to be changed in the accounts or letter bills of distributing offices through which they may pass.

Sixth. Postmasters are required to see that the *postmark* of every letter (whether written or stamped), is clear and distinct, so that the place and date of mailing can be readily determined.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.
Post-Office Department, Jan. 3, 1857.

LORENZO DOW.—Verily, he was a curious citizen, that same Lorenzo. We have heard him hold forth from hill and from tree top; a curious presence, something between one of the personations of Hervio Nanc, and an actual person; but, in the ensemble, "most like to carcass parched on gallow-tree." What Coleridge says, in one of his pictures of the superannuated chamois of Switzerland, would have specially applied to Dow. When fairly engaged in "exhortation," he would foam at the mouth like a wild bull of Bashan, insomuch that sometimes it would float in flakes.

——"adown his beard, that downward went,
His garment skirts unto."

Among the ready retorts for which he was famous, is one which some of our readers may have heard before and forgotten, while many, doubtless, have never heard it at all. Happening in his travels—for he was evermore on the move—to be at Delhi, New York, he stopped for the night at the hotel of a Mr. Bush, the chief Boniface of the village, a round and oily man, with ruby nose, and atheistical principles. In the course of the evening, the celebrated General Root, now of the New York Legislature, dropped in, and being of the same mind with Bush, they began to quiz Dow with might and main. Finally, General Root determining to give him a puzzler, said:

"You talk a good deal about Heaven: pray give Mr. Bush and myself a description of it. A man who sees it in dreams and trances as often as you profess to do, ought to describe it perfectly."

"Well, gentlemen," said Dow, "I can describe it, but I must do it briefly. Heaven embraces a vast extent of territory; the air is clear and wholesome; the country smooth and level; there isn't a *Root* or a *Bush* in it, and there never will be!"—[Phil. Gazette.

ETIQUETTE AT THE TUILLERIES.—At the recent Tuilleries ball, the Emperor caused it to be notified to her Majesty's ambassador that it would be agreeable to him if Lord Cowley would waive his right of precedence in favor of Prince Frederick William of Prussia. His lordship replied that, however desirous to please the Emperor, and show every respect to Prince Frederick William, it was not in his power to accede, as he was bound not only to his sovereign, whom he represented, but to the position he held, not to waive a rule of fixed etiquette, and thereby establish a new precedent, which might serve as such whenever a foreign prince, not sovereign or even direct heir to sovereignty, might arrive at Paris. This being done, Lord Cowley retired before supper, and left M. de Kisseleff and Baron Hubner free to waive their privilege as they might think fit. The diplomatic corps all agree that Lord Cowley acted in strict conformity with the laws regulating such matters.

A WITTY PLAYER.—A celebrated comedian arranged with his greengrocer, one Berry, to pay him quarterly; but the greengrocer sent in his account long before the quarter was due. The comedian, in great wrath called upon the greengrocer, and, laboring under the impression that his credit was doubted, said: "I say, here's a pretty *mul*, Berry; you have sent in your *bill*, Berry, before it is *due*, Berry. Your father, the *elder* Berry, would not have been such a *goose*, Berry; but you need not look *black*, Berry, for I don't care a *straw*, Berry, and I shan't pay it till *Christmas*, Berry."

A LUCID EXPLANATION.—A Frenchman being troubled with the gout, was asked what difference there was between that and the rheumatics. "One very great difference," replied Monsieur: "suppose you take one vice, put your finger in, you turn the screw till you can bear him no longer—dat is de rheumatism; den 'spose you give him one turn more—dat is de gout."

VERY CHARITABLE.—"Well, neighbor, what's the most Christian news, this morning?" said a gentleman to his friend.

"I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Just like you! Who is it that you have made happy by your charity this time?"

"My wife!"

THE State of Pennsylvania claims the honor of originating the first Agricultural Society in the United States after the Revolution. It was founded in the year 1785.

PROSPERITY.—Prosperity shines on different persons much in the same way that the sun shines on different objects. Some it hardens like mud, while others it softens like wax.

IN the neighborhood of Albany, N. Y., the potatoes are so large, that, the Knickerbocker says, the dealers paint them green and sell them for watermelons.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

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A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

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Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

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Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
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Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
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MANILA ROPE, OF ALL SIZES;
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AT LOWER PRICES
Than any other Establishment in the State.
Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1stf

IMPORTANT
TO THE LADIES!
THE undersigned has just received a splendid assortment of all kinds of
SILK AND MERINO VESTS;
SILK AND MERINO DRAWERS;
MISS' MERINO VESTS;
BOYS' MERINO VESTS;
LADIES' AND CHILDRENS' HOSIERY, &C., &C.;
The best assortment in San Francisco.
LADIES' LINEN made to our own order, much superior to anything ever before offered.
BOY'S and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING;
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, &c.,
At very Reduced Prices.
Every Lady is invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MILITARY GOODS.
U. S. REGULATION SWORDS;
U. S. REGULATION BELTS;
U. S. REGULATION SASHES;
EPAULETTES, EMBROIDERIES, ETC.
All of which will be sold at reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE AND CHAPTER
APRONS, SASHES AND JEWELS,
At very reduced prices.
D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

Odd Fellows' Lodges and Encampments
Furnished with FULL SETS, at lower prices than ever before offered.
v7-1 D. NORCROSS,
144 Sacramento street, above Montgomery.

TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,
38 Gold street, New York City.
THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing
TYPE
of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.
OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK
(Just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.
We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.
Machine and Hand
HOES', ADAMS', } PRESSES. { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES',
CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS
(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.
Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.
ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
in all their branches.
TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.
Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.
Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.
Second-Hand Presses (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.
Particular attention paid to orders from California.
WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. }
v7 2 3m

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.
THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—
10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
2,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.
To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
v6-20 3m WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors. San Francisco

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.
THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.
Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.
Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

"Always in Advance."

Those who are desirous of having our journal will please remember the terms are—always in advance. We often have letters directing us to send the Farmer and a bill; in looking over the letter we do not find that "Five-spot," and knowing the parties to be good and honorable men, we send the paper. It then *sometimes* occurs that forgetfulness, or convenience, or a removal, or perhaps a visit to the States, causes our claim to be overlooked, and the small sum of five dollars, is lost to us. Now we wish to be as kind and obliging as we possibly can; our labors and duties are many and arduous, and we do hope our friends will think of this five dollars—it is but a small sum itself, but the aggregate of many fives creates means that would materially advance the cause of all interested.

When a subscriber's term is out, we do not wish to stop the paper abruptly, and we therefore inclose a bill with the next number, and wait sufficient time for him to signify his wish. If we are not requested to stop the paper, and he continues to receive it, we consider it equal to renewal and look for a remittance, and we ask our friends to inform us promptly in this matter. Either return the paper as a notice of non-renewal, or kindly remit us, and thus aid us in a work we believe worthy support.

☞ **READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing.** That all may have an opportunity of sending the Farmer to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have

Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.

It will hereafter be found at the following places:

J. W. Sullivan, Ullman & Co., } Post Office Arcade.
Noisy Carrier's, Long Wharf
Hutchings & Rosenfield, Montgomery street.
Book Store, corner of Clay street and the Plaza.

At these places can also be found copies of the State Society's Reports. Price 50 cents.

The Farmer will also be had ready for mailing at all times at the office, at $1 50 per dozen; also single copies.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

☞ Newspaper Route for Sale.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men

California and Oregon Produce.

It must be very gratifying to every true Californian to note the certain evidences we are daily receiving of the progress we are making for true independence. We take pleasure in visiting, as we do constantly, the stores and warehouses of our merchants and traders, to ascertain the real condition of trade and those commodities that are most reliable, and while we note large stocks of foreign goods piled up that are only eating up interest and costs, we also note large piles of home-made goods that are daily going in and out of stores that the *people are eating up*—and these make trade lively, and put profits in the pockets or safes of those merchants who are interested in such articles.

A few days since we saw it stated in one of the daily papers, that a merchant had received a *Ham* that weighed thirty-eight pounds; this attracted our attention and we went to see this *famous ham*, and found not only a noble ham, but sides of bacon too, of equal magnitude,—and what is better, the worth of these delicious meats corresponds in every other particular. E. S. Gross, Esq., in whose large warehouse (near the Railroad House) on Commercial street, we found these articles, very politely exhibited to us the various samples of Oregon hams, bacon sides, butter, lard, and other products which he is constantly receiving from Oregon; and also the butter, cheese, lard and hams of our own State. It is these evidences of wealth that we see springing up around us; the home products, that speak to us in a voice we cannot misunderstand, and which are of more value to California than all her gold mines, inexhustible as they are.

There is an important duty and a heavy responsibility resting upon the whole community in relation to these home products, that we fear is not properly understood. Every merchant, particularly, who intends making California his home, is dependent upon these great interests for his permanent prosperity, upon the success which shall attend these enterprises that build up a country, her agriculture, manufacturing and mechanical interests; on these depends the success of the merchant, and at the present moment, when all kinds of trade appear embarrassed, if merchants would look into the stores and warehouses and see the vast amount of products of foreign origin, they would not wonder that the wheels of trade are clogged.

The industry of California must have a preference among all classes, and if a proper encouragement was given by the Legislature and our merchants to an increase of home products, if the butter, cheese, lard, hams, bacon, pork, beef and all other products, had the preference, and it was known they would have, they would be made better; more care and attention would be put to them—and we feel confident that California can produce all these articles, equal, if not superior, to any that can be imported.

The stock of these products is now on the increase, and it behooves those who are producers to select those merchants for the sale of their products, who have capital and influence to make these products known widely, and such persons as can afford them facilities to increase their business and make it permanent.

Producers should have large warehouses or headquarters, where they can show their products, and bring them in fair and just competition with those of foreign make. We are happy to point to a House whose card appears in our columns, where cash will always be advanced to facilitate every enterprise of the kind, and where the public can be supplied in any quantities; we refer, with pleasure, to the advertisement of E. S. Goss, on Commercial street, San Francisco. And we invite producers to make the acquaintance of this House, and shall always be happy to make known every means that will advance their interest.

The Great Sale of Merino Sheep.

We have taken pains to prepare a schedule of prices received at the sale of fine Merino Sheep, on Monday last, by Messrs. Poulterer, De Ro & Eldridge. The sheep, 347 in number (322 ewes and 25 rams), left Sydney in the British bark Jane Catherine, and were consigned to Messrs. Daniel Gibb & Co. Out of the 347 sheep only 100 arrived alive—ninety-six ewes and four rams. They were sold at public auction, in six lots, as follows:

NO. I.		
16 ewes, 1 ram,	brought $50 each, by J. Dunn, San José	$850 00
NO. II.		
16 ewes, 1 ram,	brought $41 50 each, by J. F. Osgood, San Francisco	705 50
NO. III.		
16 ewes, 1 ram,	brought $54 each, by Capt. Hood, Napa	918 00
NO. IV.		
16 ewes, 1 ram,	brought $50 each, by J. Dunn, San José	850 00
NO. V.		
16 ewes,	brought $28 50 each, by J. F. Osgood	456 00
NO. VI.		
16 ewes,	brought $28 each, by J. Dunn	448 00
Averaging $42 27½ each,		$4227 50

It will also be perceived that by estimating the difference in price of the several first four lots and the last two, we arrive at the value of the rams, and the price paid for them, which was as follows: No. 1, $394; No. 2, $249; No. 3, $462; No. 4, $402. This value or cost of the rams is ascertained by comparing the different amounts paid for lot No. 1, with a ram, and No. 5, without one. This sale was a most important one, for many reasons. It shows the certainty that wool growing will soon become one of the great interests of California, and it shows that importations of the best stock are sure to pay; although we hope everybody will not rush into it, to overdo it.

We should notice one feature in relation to these sheep—they are better than they look to be, having been out ninety days, whereas, in a good clipper, forty or fifty days would have been sufficient. It is a great misfortune to the State to have lost so many—two hundred and forty-seven.

There is quite a contrast in the success which attended the importation of the flock of the Messrs. Whitneys. They shipped 317 sheep—252 ewes and 65 rams—and 130 arrived safely (108 ewes and 22 rams). They started with thirty sheep less, and arrived with thirty more. These sheep have increased more than one hundred per cent., the past year; are now large, healthy and most valuable, as will be seen by the article which we publish in another column, to which we call attention. We should be glad to hear of the success of each purchaser at the late sale.

Harvesting Implements.

The great importance of good "Harvesting Implements," is beginning to be appreciated; in years past poor and indifferent machines were used, and many farmers imported their own machines, expecting to save fifty or a hundred dollars by the operation; but delays and extra costs in shipping, receiving, draying and re-shipping here have learned them that it is much cheaper to go to a regular importer here, at the season they want them and purchase the very best.

Farmers, too, have learned that the strongest and best machines only are the cheapest—and importers are now having machines made to order of extra quality and strength, especially for California. This is as it should be, and we have this week received the particulars of some most valuable machines now on the way to the house of Treadwell & Co., of San Francisco and of Marysville, whose well known reputation as one of the old and long established houses will serve as a guarantee that all who trade with them will receive good implements.

We also would notice that S. L. Palmer, Esq., formerly the house of Palmer & Co., Davis street, is now at the house of Treadwell & Co., and will give his time and his particular attention to the department of "Harvesting Implements;" his experience in putting implements together, and his general information will be of great service to purchasers.

Messrs. Treadwell & Co., will be fully prepared to furnish all the extras needed for machinery connected with agriculture, at wholesale and retail. Their large stock will give purchasers an advantage in purchasing of them. We refer our readers to their advertisements in our columns.

Engraved Plate of California Fruits. We have received a very beautiful colored engraving of the Fruit Piece, which was designed by Dr. Logan of Sacramento, of the splendid fruits exhibited by A. P. Smith, Esq., of the Pomological Gardens at Sacramento, at the State Fair holden there in 1855. The original design by Dr. Logan, was taken East, and a number of copies engraved in colors and finely executed. Sidney Smith, the brother of A. P. Smith, returned with them, and we are not only happy to receive this plate of California Fruits, but glad to welcome our friend again to the golden shores of the Pacific. We received also a fine engraving of the Dioscora Battata, showing this singular and prolific tuber in its growing state. For these favors we are very grateful.

California Raisins—Another New Product.—Smith's Pomological Gardens, at Sacramento, is entitled to the honor of producing the *first raisins* in California. Mr. Smith very kindly sent us in a small glass box of very handsome raisins, last week, and they are now exhibited at the Rooms of the Society, on Fourth street, Sacramento. Mr. Smith prepared two boxes, and we think he should be entitled to a special premium for this new product of California.

Report of the Wagon Road Committee.

We copy from the Globe, of this city, "the very interesting and able report of Dr. Hitchcock, of the Committee appointed by our citizens to transmit to Washington the mammoth petition, asking the passage of a bill by Congress for the construction of a wagon road. The report is a matter of much interest at the present time. The Committee have zealously labored in the work intrusted to them, and deserve the fervent and hearty thanks of this people. The report speaks of the strenuous efforts made by Messrs. Weller and Denver to give this road to California. These efforts have, no doubt, ere this been crowned with success, and the next steamer it is confidently expected will bring us the happy result. We give the report of the Committee, as follows:"

The committe appointed by a meeting of citizens of San Francisco, in the spring of 1856, to bear to the national capital a petition to Congress for the construction of a wagon road from some proper point in the Mississippi valley to California, having performed that duty, the undersigned, a member of that committee, deems it proper to report to the people of the State, in whose service he has been, the result, thus far, of the petition, and of his personal efforts in behalf of the contemplated enterprise.

On the arrival of the Committee in Washington, in May, the Pacific delegation in Congress were advised of our mission, and the memorial tendered to them.

Washington City, D. C., May 21, 1856.

To the Hon. California Delegation in Congress:

Gentlemen: Having been appointed a committee to present to you a memorial from the citizens of California, asking Congress to construct a wagon road from Missouri to our State, we beg leave to inform you that we are now at the National Hotel, and are prepared to commit to your care said memorial at as early a date as may be convenient. Will you be pleased to inform us at what time and place it will be convenient for you to receive it.

With great regard,
Respectfully, your ob't serv'ts,
J. H. Hill,
C. M. Hitchcock.

Mr. Weller replied:

Senate Chamber, 21st May, 1856.

Gentlemen: Your letter of this date, addressed to the California delegation in Congress, informing us that you have in your charge a memorial signed by some 70,000 residents of that State, and asking us when and where we will receive it, has been received. I am requested by my colleagues in the House, Messrs. Denver and Herbert, to say that we will, this afternoon, at three o'clock, P. M., attend at the room occupied by the committee on military affairs, of the Senate, for the purpose of receiving said memorial. Let me assure you that each one of us will exert our utmost energies to carry out the wishes of the memorialists in having provision made for the construction of a wagon road from the frontier of Missouri to the State of California.

I am, gentlemen, with high regard,
Your obedient servant,
John B. Weller.

To Drs. J. H. Hill and C. M. Hitchcock, committee.

The magnitude of the interests involved in the subject of the memorial, and the remarkable character of the memorial itself, being signed by more than seventy thousand citizens of California, awakened an unusual degree of interest and comment on the part of the press, the public, and all departments of government, and there appeared to be good reasons for anticipating early and favorable action on the subject by Congress. Mr. Weller, with commendable promptness and zeal, laid the memorial before the Senate, and advocated, with great ability, the appropriations and opening of the road. On the 26th of May he introduced the following bills, which were properly referred, and reported back without amendment, on the 27th:

A Bill for constructing a military road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river, and for establishing military posts there.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a military road from El Paso, on the Rio Grande, to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause to be established and maintained, at convenient distances on said road, where it may pass through the country occupied by Indians, such military posts as may be necessary for the general protection of said road.

An Act for the construction of a Military Road from some point in the State of Missouri, via Great Salt Lake, to "Carson Valley Settlement," on the eastern portion of the State of California, and for the establishment of military posts and the sinking of wells thereupon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a military road from some point in the State of Missouri, to be determined by the President of the United States, via Great Salt Lake Valley, to "Carson Valley Settlement," on the eastern frontier of the State of California, and for the sinking of wells on said route, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause to be established and maintained, at convenient distances on the said road, where it may pass through the countries occupied by Indians, such military posts as may be necessary for the general protection of said road.

The measure could have been passed through the Senate at once, but our friends deemed it judicious not to press it until after the adjournment of the political conventions then soon to assemble, which necessarily would break in upon the regular course of legislation. On the 26th of June, Mr. Weller's bills were taken up and passed. They went to the House, and were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The friends of California were sanguine of getting the appropriations made before the close of the session; but their efforts to that end were greatly embarrassed by the schemes of the speculators who are ever hovering about the capitol, ready to turn to their own advantage any and every measure of a public character requiring the expenditure of money. The machinations of these people naturally created a suspicion in the minds of many friends of the enterprise that, should the appropriation be made, it would be absorbed without opening the road or in any way benefiting California. The spirit of sectional jealousy and party fanaticism was also unfortunately brought to bear upon the subject, and it was only by constant effort and the most consummate parliamentary management that the Senate Bill was reported back from the Military Committee of the House on the 16th of August, and only then with an amendment in the form of a substitute, as follows:

SUBSTITUTE.

A Bill for the construction of a Military Road from the western boundary of the State of Missouri, via Great Salt Lake Valley, to "Carson Valley" or "Honey Lake Settlement," on the frontier of the State of California, and for the establishment of military posts, and the sinking of wells thereupon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the construction of a military road from some point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, to be determined by the President of the United States, via Great Salt Valley, to "Carson Valley" or "Honey Lake Settlement;" on the eastern frontier of the State of California, and for the sinking of wells on said route, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, pursuant to contracts to be made by him.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause to be established and maintained, at convenient distances on the said road where it may pass through the countries occupied by Indians, such military posts as may be necessary for the general protection of said roads.

The object of the substitute was to obviate the sensitiveness of those who would not vote for the appropriation, if the road were to start from any point *in* the State of Missouri. The amended bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and it was impossible to get it up again previous to the adjournment, which took place a few days subsequently.

In this state of things, there was nothing to be done but to wait until the commencement of the winter session, and then return to the contest, when, it was reasonable to suppose, the fate of the measure would no longer hinge upon party prejudices. Immediately after the Christmas holidays (previous to which there is never anything done), I returned to Washington, resolved to use every possible means to get the appropriation made for one road at least. Being assured that it would be impossible to get the bill out of Committee of the Whole during the session, I gave up and proceeded to New York to take the steamer of the 20th of January for home. But, at the urgent solicitation of many Californians resident in New York, I concluded to return again to the Capital and urge the Pacific delegation to make one more effort for the road, that the emigration of the present year might enjoy at least a portion of the benefits contemplated by the bill. I had the honor of bearing and presenting the following memorial from our fellow citizens resident in New York:

To the friends in Congress of the Military Road to California and Oregon:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, citizens of California and Oregon, doing business in New York city, respectfully desire to join their petition to the wish so generally expressed, for the earliest practicable construction of a Military Road to the borders of California or Oregon. They consider such a road indispensable in the preservation of the integrity of this Union; demanded no less by every interest dear to the States they represent, than by the nation as an arm of defence—important for the protection of its citizens in time of peace, of absolute necessity in time of war.

Disappointed by the delay and uncertainty of the Pacific Railroad measure, and apprehensive for the fate of the Military Road Bill, they avail themselves of the kindness of their fellow citizen, Dr. Charles M. Hitchcock, to communicate to you their fears, and express the hope that you will do all in your power to procure its passage this session.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your ob't servants,

J. Howard & Son,	Wm. T. Coleman & Co.,
Row, Falconer & Co.,	Bond & Hale,
Gutton & Co.,	John M. Coughlin,
Bingham & Reynolds,	Adrian & Story,
Hiram Grimes,	John Mattoon,
Wells & Emanuel,	De Witt Kittle & Co.,
W. C. Annan & Co.,	John J. Earle & Co.,
S. Barstow,	Jewell Harrison & Co.,
J. B. Weir,	Wells, Fargo & Co.,
Freeman & Co.,	C. T. Huntington,
Eugene Kelly & Co.	S. B. Babcock & Co.,
Berford & Co.,	Johnson & Sargant,
F. & D. Fowler,	Conny & O'Connor,
G. W. Schenkberg,	Edward C. Kemble,
J. C. Treadwell,	James E. Birch.

I reached Washington on the 24th of January, and though discouraged by the gloomy prospect, a vigorous and united effort was at once made to get the bill taken out of the Committee of the Whole, which we considered equivalent to its passage. When satisfied that they had a majority, our friends moved a suspension of the rules to take up the bill. The reading of the bill was demanded, when the clerk through mistake read the original, starting the road from a point *in* Missouri, instead of the substitute starting it from a point on the *western boundary* of Missouri. This immediately aroused the old sectional feelings that helped to defeat us at the last session, and many of those whose support we had with so much difficulty secured, abandoned us, and, before the blunder of the clerk could be remedied the House refused to suspend the rules, and the bill was lost. Knowing, however, that we had strength enough to pass the appropriation in some form, we fell back upon another line of tactics, and after consultation, determined to secure, if possible, an amendment to a bill soon to be reported by the Committee on Territories, which would give us the same appropriations and substantially the same road, with the advantage of two branches starting respectively from Council Bluffs and Fort Ridgely, and uniting at the South Pass. Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, acquiesced in the proposed amendment to his bill, and it was conceded by all parties that there would be no organized opposition to the passage of our measure in that form

In view of the embarrassments and difficulties by which the measure was met at every stage of its progress, it was deemed advisable by the friends of California to waive the appropriation for the road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, until the other should be opened. But there is no reasonable doubt of the ultimate opening of both routes.

Without intending to draw any invidious distinction between individual members of Congress, who labored long and faithfully to secure this important work to California, I must remark that the State is particularly indebted to Mr. Weller of the Senate, and Mr. Denver of the House, for their untiring labors in the face of difficulties that cannot be appreciated at this distance from the capital.

In this connection, I may remark that I was charged by the Emigration Society in New York, with the duty of applying to the Secretary of War for military escort and protection to the emigration coming to California this spring under the auspices of the society. That duty I performed, and may express the well grounded conviction that the military assistance asked for will be granted—that the government will make provision for the protection of the entire emigration, whether the Road Bill is passed or not. It may not be inappropriate for me to direct the particular attention of the people of the State to the Society just referred to. Though yet in its infancy, it promises to become a mighty agent in the growth and prosperity of California and the Territories of the Pacific. It is eminently worthy of the support and co-operation of our people.

In closing this cursory history of the progress of a measure involving the most important interests of our country, it affords me great pleasure to be able to express the confident opinion that the Military Road Bill has become a law, and that the wisdom and importance of the measure will, in less than a year, be vindicated by the addition of at least 50,000 souls to our permanent population, by the overland route, and directly induced by the efforts that have been made to secure governmental aid and protection to emigrants.

(Signed) C. M. Hitchcock,
of the Committee.

The Fine Arts.

We republish at this time a notice of an artist's studio, and a work of art, worthy the attention of every lover of the beautiful and true. The artist himself has won unfading honors in this and other of his works.

It is one thing to paint a portrait that is a true likeness, and another thing to paint a portrait that shall be a likeness of the person or persons, and shall also present to the mind, in a clear and thrilling manner, the circumstances by which those persons were surrounded. The noble picture to which the article annexed alludes presents all these high artistic attainments, and we are pleased to present the views of a writer of years past, when the picture first appeared. We recollect our own feelings as we stood before it in 1853, at the second Agricultural Exhibition in this State, which we had the honor of making in the upper Musical Hall. This picture was kindly loaned to us from the Pioneers' Hall, and we felt it an honor to have it in our Hall of Exhibition. It was before we had the pleasure of acquaintance with Mr. Grayson and family—and before Mr. Grayson had commenced his labors in ornithology. We remember well how many thousands stood before the picture, to admire and to speak of the wondrous life of a California pioneer in his travels over the plains, and his sufferings in crossing the mountains; but if this picture has been admired in years past, and justly so too, it will be looked upon, in coming years, as a *chef d'œuvre* of art, and be the admiration of thousands more. If Mr. Grayson and family have been honored as early pioneers, and more so for those high excellences of character which elevate human nature, so will Mr. Grayson be esteemed, admired and honored for what he has accomplished and will yet accomplish, if life is spared, as an artist of high honor, linking his name and fame with the early history of California, with its hills and its mountains, its valleys and plains, for wherever the cry of the eagle shall herald the morning, or the lark shall sing the evening vespers, there shall the name of Grayson be remembered and cherished, linked with that of the noble Audubon, as a lover and worshiper of the beautiful in nature.

The following was published in one of the San Francisco journals, several years since:

We regard the study and proper appreciation of the Fine Arts, as an element of refinement, and the cultivation of high moral sentiment; and we are gratified to observe a growing taste for them in our community. Perhaps there is no other country in the world, possessing within itself so many diversities of scenery and character, as California; and certainly none in point of beauty, grandeur and sublimity. The artist and the student of nature, find here an ample field in which to exercise their imagination, and to call forth the most sublime conceptions of the human mind. It is the true student alone, who can properly appreciate what he has here presented to him; and none but the skillful artist, who can truthfully delineate it. We have several among us, equal to any task required from their profession; but our old friend, Wm. S. Jewett, of the National Academy of Design, in New York, has been the most successful of any that we have seen, in delineating the peculiarities of California scenery and atmosphere. He has just finished a large painting for A. J. Grayson, Esq.,—a name well known to Californians—commemorative of the emigration of that gentleman and his family, to this country, from over the plains.

The point chosen by the artist is a very happy one, and it materially assists in giving strength and effectiveness to the picture. After having passed through hardships innumerable, the pilgrims are presented on one of the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, in the outlet of a wild looking ravine that commands a view of the Sacramento valley. Here, the hero husband, parent and hunter, clad in buckskin, and with rifle in hand, first beholds the land of his future home. The rifle slightly supports the wearied frame of the pilgrim, and, with brow uncovered, he seems to thank his Maker, for having watched over and protected him in all his perils; while the eye dilates with pleasure and pride at the magnificent

scene which is thus suddenly disclosed to his view. The time chosen is the afternoon of an autumnal day. His wife, with the kindliest emotions stamped upon her classic face, sits upon a sterile rock, with her fond boy half leaning upon her shoulder; while the faithful horse, the partner of all their perils and hardships, is quietly nibbling the grass, away in the distance. The composition of the picture is complete, and combines within itself a whole history for future times. The foot mountains, in all their romantic and fantastic groupings, stretch away into the distance, to the plains, till the coast range completes the whole. The atmosphere is wonderfully represented, and the very peculiar, dry, hazy mists of early autumn, that hang over objects when viewed from long distances, is strikingly truthful. The likenesses are considered good. We, however, dislike the drapery of the female figure, though perhaps the artist has chosen the best for effect.

We understand that the picture can be seen for a few days, at Mr. J.'s rooms, in the old Alcalde's building, in the Plaza. We feel proud of it, as the work of a Californian, and hope the artist will continue to meet with that success to which his superior merits so justly entitle him.

New Music—From Horace Waters' celebrated establishment, New York:

Fanny in Her Grave—Song. Words by Wm. M Byars, M. D. Music by F. W. Smith.

Spare the Old Home of My Childhood—Song and chorus; by S. M. Grannis, of the Amphions—author of "Do they Miss me at Home."

May I not call you Mother now?—Music by H. G. Mason. Words by T. F. Clancy. A most touching and beautiful song.

We may be Happy yet—Ballad in the opera, "The Daughter of St. Mark." Composed by M. W. Balfe.

My Grandma's Advice—Song. Sung with great applause by the Tremaine Family. Words and music by Edward Kansi.

New Music—From Wm. Hall & Son, New York:

Just Out—Polka. Composed by Francis H. Brown. A most beautiful and unique colored illustration accompanies the sheet.

Some one to Love—Ballad. Sung by Mr. Percival, at Buckley's Opera House. Words by James Simmonds. Music by J. R. Thomas.

I have Waited for thy Coming—Ballad. Composed by Wm. Vincent Wallace.

Minnehaha—Or Laughing Water Polka. Comby Francis H. Brown.

Neighborly Call.—We were gladdened this morning by a kind call from our friend H L. Weston, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Petaluma Journal. It is always pleasant to greet our brother laborers, and to know they are succeeding in their enterprises. The Petaluma Journal is now well and firmly established in the confidence and good will of the people of that luxuriant section of country, and is worthy their generous support. Heartily do we wish success to it, and we hope our cotemporary will stir up the farmers in Sonoma county to an active County Association for agricultural enterprises.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, v7-9 N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.
N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 300 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the Farmer, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

Just received, at the office of the Farmer, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

A PERFUMED BREATH

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A Beautiful Complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balsam of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin Square, New York.
For sale by all druggists.
☞ PARK & WHITE, Washington street, opposite the Post-Office, Agents for California. v6-19 3m

A CARD.

☞ The Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the California Farmer, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the California Farmer, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co.'s, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

Letters for the Farmer.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco.

B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS,
SASH AND BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.
E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

FRUIT TREES! FRUIT TREES!!

Oak Grove Nursery, Alameda.

THE subscriber, whose stock consists of the finest varieties of FRUIT TREES, imported from the Nurseries of HOVEY & CO., Boston, and now from one to four years old, many in bearing the present year, consisting of—
Dwarf Pears.....20 varieties.
Plum.....12 "
Apricot Plum.....6 "
Foreign Figs (now in fruit).....7 "
All the best varieties of Apple, Peach, Nectarine, &c.
3,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines, now in fruit, three years old.
Strawberry Plants, &c.
Persons wishing to furnish their grounds will do well to visit the above Nursery and select for themselves, bearing in mind that to insure the healthy growth of a tree, it should be transplanted in the fall.
For particulars inquire of S. L. PALMER & CO., agents, corner of Washington and Davis streets, San Francisco, or to
v6-10 3m GEO. B. COOK, Proprietor.

JOHN L. OTTIGNON.
PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,
159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.
CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.
Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Varnish, Japan, Enameled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.
Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.
N. B.—Prices to suit the times v7-1 3m

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong, healthy PLANTS, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.
Address to WM. PAUL,
v7-7 5t Mayfield Post-Office, Santa Clara County.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On FRIDAY, - - - - - - - - MARCH 20th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,
Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.
THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.
☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Thursday, March 20th.
No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., 19th March, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Sooley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets
ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A.M.	At 8 A.M.	At 7½ A.M.
12 A.M.	10½ A.M.	10 A.M.
6 P.M.	4½ P.M.	3 P.M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.
FARE ONE DOLLAR.
THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.
Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House." v7-3

EMPIRE
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street, San Francisco
(Opposite the Market.)
RE-OPENED.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with, and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his
Large and well selected Stock of Furniture
will suit the tastes of all desirous of purchasing
For HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FAMILIES, &c., he guarantees satisfaction, as regards quantity, quality and price.
In store, and now opening, per recent arrivals, leading articles, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
Mattresses,	Tête-a-Têtes,
Feathers,	Cribs,
Moss,	Comforters,
Pads,	Sheets,
Curled Hair,	Pillow Cases, &c.

Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.
Orders from the country promptly attended to All goods packed and delivered in the city and on board steamers and vessels, FREE OF CHARGE.
EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.
☞ Sign of the Golden Chair v7-7

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd
OF THE LATE
NOEL J. BECAR.
To the Editors of the California Farmer:
DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.
Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.
L. G. MORRIS.
Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. } v7-4

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.
I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250.
For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.
Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—Madison, Morris county, v6-21 3m New Jersey.

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.
ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.
A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

For Sale.
INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is ns' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promot s habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a trades man, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve! whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 630; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.
Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Premium.	Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
With Profits.		$2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
Without Profits.		1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7

Premium.	Age	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65
With Profits.		$2	2	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8
Without Profits.		1	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	7

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

A Gardener at Shares.

AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain to of paying very handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

A House and Garden Wanted.

A PRACTICAL working Gardener would like to take charge of some house and land, to keep it in order and improve it for one or two years, only requiring as payment the perquisites he could make by extra cultivation and sale of vegetables, &c., such as could be grown while keeping the place in order and safety.

Any person going East, or who wish a place kept in order for one or two years, without cost, can have satisfactory bonds that this will be done, if it is a good place, by addressing "T. Y. F." through the FARMER Office, with real name; then the advertiser will call on them.
☞ Please state where the place is. v7-5 tf

[Premium Manufactory.]
Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs, 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,
22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

HOTELS, &c.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, Corner Walker street,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles, Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, Proprietor.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. O. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio.
v7-23m PRATT & METCALFF, Proprietors.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-23m ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, Proprietor.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. R. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.
By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,** AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.
Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cents
If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.
Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.
☞ FREE BATHS. ☜
In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

PETER JOB'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,
211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.
BRICK BUILDING.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜
THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.
OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.
☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.
*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.
THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.
THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!
LOW, HASKELL & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS
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"INVENTOR."
304 Broadway, New York,
PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.
Subscriptions to the "Inventor," an Illustrated Monthly publication, for the Mechanic and Artisan, the Engineer, Manufacturer, Agriculturist, Inventor and Patentee, v8-12 tf ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

MUSINGS—NO. 2.

I saw on my window by morning's first light,
The fairy-gem'd frost work of a cold winter's night—
No palace Alladin could conjure of old,
Can vie with my castle, so pure, yet so bold.
The turrets lie white 'gainst the snow covered hill,
While encircling its base is the bright frozen rill:
The trees o'er the lawn their bare branchlets rear,
And sporting beneath them's the light bounding deer.

But the sun has arisen in splendor and might,
The frost work must vanish like visions of light:
So the castles of spring time are scattered and fled,
And the bright forms that peopled them, faded and dead.
In nought that is earth-born they bid us to trust,
For beauty and strength lie low in the dust:
One after another have faded away,
Like frost work they've perished in life's heated day.

CLARA WILDWOOD.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Devil in the Pickle Jar.

I had wheeled the center table in front of the tall bay window; taken a long goose quill from my portfolio, and whittled it with my pen-knife into the right shape for a "stylas," tried its tender point upon a sheet of foolscap that lay spread out before me; then commencing, as most ladies do when writing a newspaper article, with—"Dear Editor: The weather is delightful out here in the country! The birds are very musical, making every inmate at 'Sunny Dell" feel as exquisitely happy, as if he really enjoyed the luxuries of a Seventh Heaven (or *terra firma*); all hoping another winter would not come very soon again to *friz* the songs in the little warblers' throats!" Then as usual the strain of hyfalutin run in its usual channel of—"Oh! dear me! if you were only here this precious moment, to see the stars twinkle way up in the blue dome of Heaven? and what they are whispering about, who could ever conjecture! Pale Cyntha wading over her shoes through the little twinklers stuck here and there in the blue ether, smiling a look of approbation, just as though the queen Luna was a going to weep and sanction the vows of moonstruck lovers, with the Recording Angel at her elbow, writing down the truth of their plighted affection in that enormous gilt-bound ledger lying upon the Lord's writing table." Then came the rigmarole of how "delightfully our spring frogs are 'peeping' in the pond over yonder; it would do your heart good (no doubt) to hear those amateur vocalists sing their chorus of 'chugee, cho-chung-chee, bow-wow, pee-wet-pee, wet;' then tired out in imitating the Celestials(?), they plunge among the water-lilies, yellow cowslips and tall rushes, to recover breath, and hide their *blushing* faces." I had written thus far, when my mind became suddenly foggy, and as sad as the bottom crust of a cherry pie. Drawing the arm-chair closer to me, seating myself to renew my wasted faculties after so much sentimentality, I endeavor to manufacture words enough to finish this article before me. * * * * * *

When Morpheus gently whispered in my willing ear, softly saying, Let's take a promenade in Uncle Nod's garden. Just then I head the clock give thirteen hysterical strokes on the old cracked bell, which forcibly reminded me the medicine was at that time to be given to a sick friend on the couch in the far corner of the room. What, said I, can that ever faithful old timepiece mean by cutting up such a curious prank? A freak of fancy! said a voice in another end of the room. Taking the candle in one hand, and the medicine in the other, I noiselessly moved in the direction of the bed; carefully parting the curtains, as I had not heard her breathe for some time, I therefore conjectured she might have fallen into a sweet rosy slumber, from which she would soon awaken refreshed from its invigorating influence. *Shades of the departed!* how horrified was my soul, when by holding the light a little nearer, I saw she had expired! alone, as I then thought through my own negligence. I placed my hand upon her wide forehead, which made me start! for it was cold and clammy, and the dew of death had fallen upon those pure, chiseled, upturned features, looking beautiful even in the icy clutch of the grim monster, who was then tightening his iron grasp round the tender heart-strings. My first impulse was to scream for assistance to my parents sleeping in the adjoining bed-room—thinking Isabella might be brought to life again by some restorative. Walking tiptoe light to Emma B.'s room, I told her, after shaking her fifteen minutes or more, that Isabelle Stanford had just died or else was laboring in a trance. She got up in what I called an ill humor, and sullenly followed me to the room, where the outstretched, rigid, cold, straightened corpse lay in the embrace of death. She gazed with an unearthly look upon the sad spectacle before her—the gaze had all the fire of a chained demon; her black eyes kindled until they sparkled deep in the sockets. I was startled to hear her give such a fiendish, idiotic laugh, accompanied with the strange mystefying words: She isn't dead, Carrie; but the Devil is in the house, and has cast his frightful spell upon her, which bears the semblance of death. She then took from her pocket a small blue bottle of strong wine and held high above Isabelle's lowly head, and let drop a portion of it upon the wan, emaciated countenance, which to my infinite surprise hissed and burned upon her face, similar to the dropping of cold water upon a red-hot stove. You see, observed Emma, if I was a necromancer, and had a magician's wand, I could charm away this evil spirit that has cast his resistless influence upon every object in this house. Only look, said Emma pointing with her finger; how those curtains rise and fall at his bidding. The bed-clothes would lower themselves to the floor, then as if by some unseen hand would be drawn again to their proper place. I then knew why the clock was affected; it was the hour of midnight, just the time when ghosts and hobgoblings commune together and make an exit for the cold dreary churchyard.

The air grew densely dark and murky in the room, like that of the vaults in the cemetery, and the candle burned a bluish light, emitting a stifling sulphurous odor, which pervaded the whole apartment. Turning my head in the direction of the table, I saw six candles instead of the one that I had lighted in the earlier part of the evening; they reached three feet above the bright candlesticks, and four of the number were dancing "French-four," while one of the revelers was fiddling, and the other calling off the sets, at the top of his creaking voice. Allah, Mahommed, preserve me, said I, and as sure as I write it, felt myself bewitched. After a deal of necessary reasoning, that dreadful conviction flashed upon my bewildering fancy, with all the fury of a wild tornado. I tried to walk to the chair, when my feet felt like two large cannon balls, as I dragged one after the other, which for the first time had refused the command of go-aheaditiveness. I reached the chair, sat down, and passed my hand before my eyes, to shut out the hideous soul-revolting spectacle round me. I felt anxious to find out the great mystery of this singular commotion, and with a woman's inquisitiveness took a peep with my right eye through the half shut fingers, and what do you think I saw, dear reader? Why nothing more nor less than the candles nodding "address to their partners." There too stood "Boast," the old watchdog, keeping up a lively flirtation with Pussy, who had been partly transformed into a mermaid, with the fishy part of her dragging upon the floor, and her paw tremblingly placed within Boast's hand, with his own encircling her waist, they spun round the room, dancing the polko at a deal of a rate; stopping near my chair to catch breath, I heard Boast purr and saw him stroke his *goatee* upon his chin, with all the grace of a conceited dandy. Upon this the cat whined, and laughed a sickly laugh, so much like the Evil One, that her gaze penetrated the innermost recesses of my soul and indelibly fastened itself upon my overheated imagination, making me still more frenzied. Then the truth came to me that I was in the region of Death, for every object wore the vestment of despair and darkness.

The door gently opened, and in strode a man, who took a chair *vis-a-vis* to me, and commenced, without the least obeisance, a friendly *tete a tete*. I recognized him as belonging to the editorial fraternity, from the amount of books and papers he carried in a large leather pouch flung round his neck, crowded to its utmost capacity. This high-minded dignitary sat the bag upon the carpet with an air of importance, in the mean time telling me, with a grand flourish of his hand, that he had been a homepathic doctor, a country-school teacher, a clairvoyant, and as most people thought in those days, quite a gentleman. But since his sojourn in the Golden Regions, he had been a lobby member at the capitol, though he now labored in the capacity of an editor, and traveling agent to all the bookstores in the country. He then handed me a package of papers, which proved from examination to be Gen. Estell's speech; the honorable gentlemen from Marin saying it was thought to be very popular, which good qualities the Law-and-Order community said would no doubt secure him a four years' seat in the Presidential chair at no remote period. He partly smiled when I told him we had no use for the document to frighten away or kill the rats with, as a better poison could be bought at half the price at the drugstore, which the little epicures would eat if they had not become dainty of late. He gave a knowing wink out of his two gray eyes, and remarked that he was a Vigilance-Committee man at heart, but expected to settle in California, and preferred to remain *neutral*. With an air of gravity he said he was a third or fourth cousin to Fremont, and would some fine morning awaken to find himself in possession of a few hundred acres, as he had a *lean* upon the Mariposa estate when John C. and Jessie were numbered with those that are no more! as the latter could not survive much longer, from the effects of a severe cold contracted while accompanying her liege lord in his last political campaign. He must have thought me a great book-worm, for he tossed into my lap "Dred," exclaiming loudly that it too was also a very popular work, and the literati lauded it to the skies; furthermore that just across the *pond*, John Bull was taking on at a dreadful rate about it, and more than likely Harriet Beecher would be a spoiled child, being of late somewhat petted by the *royal family*. The rest of his bundle consisted of Longfellow's Hiawatha, and Old Block's Sketch Book; the latter I willingly bought, and he rose to depart. When he said: Madam, the the Devil's in the chicken-house. I listened, and heard a great fluttering in that quarter, the hens a crowing and the rooster's a cackling. I began by this time to be seriously alarmed for my personal safety, when the pickle jar moved into the room, the lid vibrating in the air a moment, then quietly settling itself over the side, the green pickles floundering and squirming snake like over the neck of the jar, then down on to the floor. He whispered in a snakish style that the Devil was in that jar, which had caused the disquietude of my peaceful home. I laughed at the idea of a Devil in a pickle jar; so I up with my foot and kicked it over. I felt something just then pinch my right side, which caused me to turn my head in the direction of the stranger, when—Gracious me! there stood an entirely different being than the one that had just addressed me. His long hoofs he stamped leisurely upon the floor with an air of nonchalence, and the sober twist of his necktie told me he was the Demon's imp. His head was bald except a substance like a rooster's comb, which extended from between the eyebrows to the back of his neck, and was completely perforated by large quills, where several were in their place for use, as he said it was less trouble than placing them behind the ear! Strange to say, I saw among the number of pens some that were made from the quills taken from the left wing of Cupid. His ears reached mule-like far above his head, which were pinned together at the top of his cranium with a large shot, and lapped over each other. His nose hung far down over a chin covered with a luxuriant growth of whiskers; his face round the mouth resembled an ox; his vest was mode of a spotted fawn skin, bound round with green morrocco, and extended down over his hip; one arm looked like a bear's claw, which he reached across his breast and catched his long crooked finger-nail in the buttonhole to fasten his coat.

My attention was then directed to the angry waves dashing against the house, that stood near the beach. A lurid light shot up in the heavens, and Neptune was abroad in all his fury; the monsters of the deep were roused, sleeping far down in the bottomless sea, which caused the waves to moan and chafe among the rocks. I tried to recollect where I was, but my ideas were quite confused and scattered. I reached down to pick up my handkerchief, when my hand came in contact with a large reptile that was gliding about the room, when it adhered to my wrist like your fingers to a frost bitten latch, which I flung heavily upon the floor. When, O horror!—how can I write it—there instantly sprung a quantity of large snake's heads upon the back of my hand, which felt so horrible and thrilling as I passed my warm palms over their scaly heads, I rushed to the door, but found it locked—I should die if I remained in that room another minute—I screamed, which awoke me, to find a cold perspiration standing upon my forehead in large drops; but I could not dispel the gloom that had enveloped my mind while in the "dream land," for all the agony of an eternity had been crowded into the space of an hour or two. It had been raining a slight shower, which caused me to dream of the tide beating against the house; but instead of my friends being in my California home, they were well, for aught I know, far away beyond the two dark oceans; and in place of the gloomy night of mental anguish, it was a gorgeous sunset hour, and Phœbus was giving her last kiss to the tall pines and distant craggy peaks of the Sierra Nevada, and fell with mellowing light upon the greensward and the peaceful world below.

The birds' song or the holy hour could not shake off the conviction that I had been dreaming, until I walked into the pantry and saw the pith of the joke in an instant; for the pickle jar stood in its own quiet corner, with a clean, white cloth spread over, and containing anything but the Devil within its strong walls.

ORDELLE *alias* "ALICE."

Farmers' Daughters.

Girls, don't look towards the city with longing eyes; if you would preserve the roses fresh in your cheeks stay in the country air and sunlight.

Don't persuade your fathers to sell their farms and go into town to deal in "dry goods;" if you do, they will probably lose farms, goods and all.

Don't ape city customs by wearing cloth gaiters when you walk; they are not suited to rough country roads; or by inviting an evening party of your neighborhood friends to meet at nine o'clock; for that is their usual bed-time.

When you would adopt a custom, ask if it is suited to country life, not if it is fashionable in the city.

Don't paint your faces; exercise and the fresh air will do that.

Don't stand in awe of a young lady "just from the city." I should rather look for a wife where there is less paste and paste-board, among farmers' daughters who have the glow of health on the cheek and the sparkle of intelligence in the eye.

Don't look upon city beaux as a superior order of beings; you know nothing about them.

Rest satisfied to be farmers' daughters; you know not what you would sacrifice were you to change places with the envied city girls. Go to work and make yourselves and your homes as attractive and lovely as you can.

Read and study and use all the means within your reach to cultivate your minds. Select from your associates of both sexes those who are equally aspiring with yourselves, and meet in social gatherings to improve your conversational talents, and perfect easy, unembarrassed manners.

Persuade your fathers to furnish means for supplying you with books and papers, and keep yourselves informed on the literature and history of the times.

Seek the acquaintance of those who are older than yourselves and have superior intelligence, that they may advice you in selecting your reading and other pursuits.

Cultivate the graces that shine brightest in the domestic circle, and make the farm-house warm with a genial hospitality that is unknown in fashionable city blocks, and make the farmers' daughters rich in qualities that are not found in the hollow heads and hollow hearts of fashionable city society.

Encourage your parents with loving attentions and willing hands, and they will in nine cases out of ten gladly assist you in your laudable efforts for self-improvement.

Make your homes tasteful with those little inexpensive arrangements which women can manage so well. Be not ashamed of being familiar with all the business of the farm-house; study and practice until all its duties can be performed in the most acceptable manner.

Associate your brothers in your pursuits and in your efforts to make your homes centers of intelligence and taste, and you will be proud that you are farmers' daughters. You will have done for the world a great and good work.—[June Isle, in Plow, Loom and Anvil.

Medical Wit.—"Doctor, do you think tight lacing is bad for the consumption?" "Not at all—it is what it lives on." The doctor's reply was wise as well as witty.

A Juvenile Query.—"Who took care of the babies?" artlessly inquired a little girl, on hearing her mother say that all people were once children.

BOOKS, &c.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR THE UNION.

National Series of Standard School Books,

PUBLISHED BY

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

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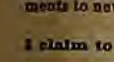

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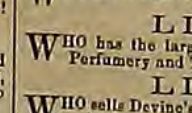
DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.
☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.
Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.
The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,



To be found in all styles and qualities at
C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
168 Montgomery street,
One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,
and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento.

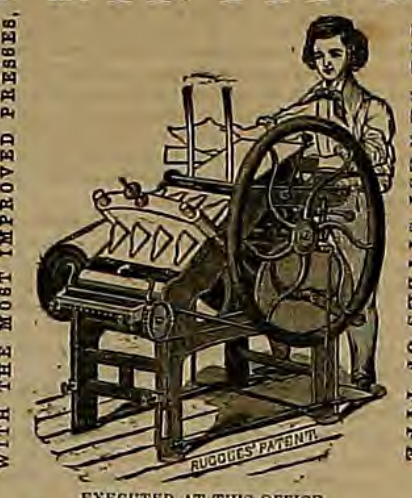
MEDICINES, &c.

GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,
PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
v7-13m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE



EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE
In the Best Style of the Art!
AT SHORT NOTICE,
AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.
A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.
FOR SALE.—300 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v7-7 San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

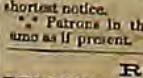
Foreign and Domestic

STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,
Importer of and Dealer in
New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,
147 SACRAMENTO STREET,
between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.
☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 170 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,



Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.
ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny).
Nearly opposite the International Hotel
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.
For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

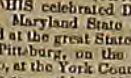
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—
Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.
Garden and Field Seeds.
All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.
Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.
R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:
Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Sheller, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.
☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville, where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

EXCELSIOR AGRICULTURAL WORKS
ALBANY, N.Y.
RICH'D H. PEASE,
PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"
RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,
CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,
Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,
DOG POWERS,
HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.
Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.
369 and 371 Broadway
ALBANY.



☞ Portable Cider Mills. ☜ v6-9 3meop

The Farmer's Drill.
[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.
Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.
This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.
For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. PINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;
Extra Steel Cultivator Teeth; Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Straw and Hay Cutters; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Power and Hand Corn Mills; Cut Nails;
Portable Flour Mills; Horse Shoe Nails;
Smith's Patent Sweat Mill; Well Buckets and Wheels;
Garden Rakes and Hoes; Butter Pails and Scoops;
Thermometer Churns; Spades and Shovels.
Grass Seeds:
Alfalfa, or Chili Clover; Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass; Timothy, or Herd Grass,
Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.
For sale by H. McNALLY
v7-8 1m State Agricultural Warehouse, 53 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco

Family Groceries and Family Comforts.

A good Family Grocery, where all the necessaries and luxuries which are needed, and daily used in a family can be found, is, we might say, a public benefaction, and so it is; and when an establishment of this kind is built up by the sale of home products; when it becomes an engine of encouragement to those who are engaged in growing and producing from the soil, or in any domestic products by which the industry and wealth of the whole community is advanced, then it is doubly a public benefit.

During the past week we took occasion to visit a family grocery, of which we had heard much—many facts about the fine butter, lard, hams, &c., with which it had supplied the customers of the establishment; but we were hardly prepared to expect the amount of business done in these articles, by any one of our grocers, that we found at the store of Messrs. Reynolds & Law, corner of Kearny and Jackson streets, San Francisco. Upon making inquiries relative to the amount of the products sold, and their quality and value, particularly home products, we were kindly introduced to their business and freely informed relative to all that we desired; we were also shown their wholesale rooms on Jackson street, where all these great staples are stored, and where butter and lard is neatly repacked for family use.

This firm is composed of three partners, two at San Francisco, and one at Portland, Oregon; the latter is constantly engaged in preparing the supplies for their house, and we learn that they had caused to be packed in an especial manner 50,000 pounds of hams for family use, for San Francisco. We learn further that for the last eight or ten weeks, they have received from Oregon 110,000 pounds of hams, with butter, cheese, lard, bacon sides, etc., in proportionate quantities. Thus we see how much good is being accomplished for our State, for although a large portion is from Oregon, this house also have large quantities of California products; and it is upon such grocers that families should bestow their patronage. Messrs. Reynolds & Law's card will be found in our pages.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC.—This wonderful ship is now in our harbor, and looks a giant among giants. She is a monument of shipbuilding, and reflects great credit on all who have been interested in carrying on the enterprise. She brings to our port nearly 4000 tons of freight, and has made a fine trip (91 days from New York). Her freight list will amount to $35,000 or $40,000, and she has a contract from Callao home for near $80,000, to take guano. It is worthy of remark, that while the freight list for *merchandise* to this port was $40,000, the freight home will be double that amount, and this too for a *material for the farmer*—guano. The Great Republic will be visited by all who desire it, to-morrow (Saturday), by direction of her gallant commander.

A RESERVOIR BROKEN AWAY.—The large reservoir to the Middle Yuba Canal, near Sweatlands, Nevada county, broke away on Monday, doing considerable damage to property in the vicinity. The reservoir was known to be full, and the event was not altogether unexpected. The inhabitants of Sweatland's were apprised of the danger, and were awaiting it at the time of its occurrence. At half-past ten, writes a correspondent of the Marysville Express, the reservoir broke away, and the cry arose: "She's coming! she's coming!" and I hastened to place myself in a position to witness the rush and effects of the flood. First was heard a noise resembling distant thunder, then the crashing and falling of timber, then came the boiling torrent, carrying everything before it. The scene now presented was terrific. Nothing but the foundation rock itself could for one single moment impede the progress of the flood. Trees, logs, sluice-boxes, timber, &c., were dashed furiously along, and against such buildings, fences and bridges as were in their way, and on they went, in one conglomerated, rushing mass. The loss of property is considerable. I have heard no estimate; in fact it is impossible to make anything like a correct estimate at this time; suffice it to say, that everything at and below the reservoir is swept out clean down to the Main Yuba, and from below that I have not heard.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates have been received to February 14th. Trade continues dull at the Islands. In the absence of shipping, the demand for goods is light, and confined principally to domestic wants.

The past winter in Hawaii, as in California, seems to have been one of uncommon severity—the most, says the "oldest inhabitant," of any since 1827. Rain in very large quantities has fallen, accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning.

The Hawaiian Flour Company have paid a dividend of 25 per cent on their capital of $16,000.

A sale of fruit trees and vines, imported from California by the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, had been made at a rate covering the freight and charges; and the Advertiser urges the importance of continuing the importation regularly, varying the kinds of fruits until the Islands be fully supplied. The Peach trees from this State, sold at 75c. a $1 12½; Grape Cuttings, 37 a 43c.

COPY DEFERRED.—We have been obliged to defer many articles which were intended for this issue—on Bonded Warehouses, Foreign Merchandise, State Agricultural Society Meeting, &c., which will have due attention in next number, together with letters from the East.

SPECIAL NOTICES.—We hope our readers will find subjects for every taste in this issue. We have been pressed for room, and obliged to defer many special notices we had prepared for this number, but the reader will please make due note of all.

MUSIC TEACHING.—We desire to call attention to the special advertisement of "Melodia." Rarely does such an opportunity occur to secure the services of a teacher so happily qualified to perfect pupils.

COPY RECEIVED.—We have received communications from our former correspondents, Helen and Adda, which are most acceptable, and will be published soon.

THE BROKEN HARP-STRING.

"O sing for me that song once more."

The song it had ceased, but its echoes vibrated
O'er the heart of *one* listener, that, touched by its spell,
Had wandered afar, where fond memory created
A vision *that song* had recalled, but too well.

That song! every word touched a chord in the soul:
It awoke to new life scenes treasured, but past;
And it marked on the heart, like the blue waves that roll,
As *they mark* on the shore, where each wave touched it last.

When the last words were spoken—when that song passed away,
There came to my spirit a "musical token,"
And it spoke of "Sweet Dreams," that forever shall stay
Round the heart, and the harp, till their *last* strings are broken.

JULIES.

Refreshment Rooms.

We often notice as we pass through fashionable streets and great thoroughfares of cities, those places where eatables and drinkables are to be obtained are placarded as "Refreshment Rooms." In nine cases out of ten, they are directly the reverse; there is nothing refreshing about them: true, you may find "beef and potatoes," and other food that will do to masticate; and some other articles bearing fancy names; but a Refreshment Room, in reality, is a most desirable place in large cities, both for strangers and for citizens, and having often been REALLY refreshed, we shall speak of those that we find and describe what we mean by such a place.

Restaurant or Refreshment Rooms, both mean alike—they mean to restore! to REFRESH! To be restored or refreshed, when weary, or an hungered, requires not food only; there are other associations that being blended, accomplish even more than food. We mean the appearance of the place we may be in, the manner in which the food is served, and the neatness and attention of those who serve—these, to food, are the best "condiments"

A neat and convenient room, clean table-cloths and napkins, cleanly dressed attendants, who serve, not only promptly, but cheerfully—these are the pre-requisites of a "Good Restaurant," or "Refreshment Saloon," and those proprietors that regard these essentials, generally provide that other important thing "A Good Cook;" and when there is so much eating and drinking as there is in California, in our cities, we feel that there is much dependent upon these matters, more than meets the eye of a casual observer. How few even reflect upon the effects resulting from a meal, well or ill enjoyed. The former sends a person out into the world better prepared for duty, and more certain of success; every part of the man has been refreshed—mind, body and estate; he is richer, stronger, better-natured, happier; while the latter, is dissatisfied with all about him, cross, dispeptic, unfit for business or pleasure, and consequently unhappy. But we only intended to touch lightly upon these things, and call attention to those places where we have noticed these valuable requirements—and as such we shall always notice them, and try to secure their aid to our columns as worthy of being advertised, and we shall endeavor to show our patrons where they may be found.

We have now to notice with pleasure such a place as "Dan's Oyster Saloon," on Montgomery San Francisco. Although bearing the title of only one eatable, everything that the most fastedious or delicate appetite could ask, or any dish that good livers or the epicure crave, will be found at this excellent place; and then there is that neatness, cleanliness and comfort that makes one really enjoy his meals We are pleased to notice also that a fine saloon has been fitted up stairs for ladies, where the Oy's and all other dainties are supplied to ladies and families, and we are pleased to say it is worthy a generous support.

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal

The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4 tf

Audubon's Birds.

A COPY of this most magnificent work, and we believe the only one in California, is offered for sale, richly bound in Red Morrocco and Gilt.

Inquire at the Office of the FARMER, at Society's Rooms, on Fourth street. v5-2

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

BOOKS, &c.

The Fruit Garden.

By P. BARRY,

Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, THE VILLA, THE MANSION AND COTTAGE. Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.

"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the usages of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The author's study has been to furnish models for convenient, tasteful and even elegant suburban and country dwellings, from the lowest to a high cost, and to afford all the necessary information for their construction. We should like to see such books wide spread, as our national architecture needs improvement."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

"There are abundance of books on architecture and on landscape gardening, but an actual absence of such another volume as the present. The designs are exceedingly tasteful, and imbued with the highest spirit of architectural beauty."—*N. Y. Express.*

Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
377 and 379 Broadway, New York.

v7-8 3m

Valuable Works

PUBLISHED BY

BLACKIE & SON,
No. 117 Fulton street, New York.

A HISTORY OF THE EARTH AND ANIMATED NATURE. By Oliver Goldsmith. With numerous notes from the works of the most distinguished naturalists. Illustrated by nearly 2,400 figures, of which 230 are beautifully colored. Two vols. large 8vo.

RHIND'S HISTORY OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. Embracing the Physiology, Classification, and the Culture of Plants; with their various uses to Man and the Lower Animals, and their application in the Arts, Manufactures and Domestic Economy. Illustrated by 700 figures engraved on Wood and Steel, of which 100 are elaborately colored. One vol. large 8vo.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A Treatise on the Diseases of Horses and Black Cattle, with Instructions for the Management of Breeding Mares and Cows. By James Webb, Veterinary Surgeon.

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THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the

FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
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the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 *and* 1857,

that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

Our Stock consists of

One Hundred Thousand Trees,

FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
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Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

SMITH & WINCHELL.

v7-1 3m

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

Catalogues furnished to applicants.

☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

v6-19 3m A. P. S.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer

Grapes, 32 varieties:
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

20,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.

San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

The French Garden,

Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.

A. DELMAS,.....PROPRIETOR.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!

THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.

The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—

Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frontignac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;

Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.

The subscriber would also offer—

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.

—Also,—

RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES, In good assortment.

Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.

All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.

A. DELMAS,
v6-13 4m French Gardens, San Jose.

Peach Trees! Peach Trees!!

20,000 fine Peach Trees of one year's growth;
50,000 Dormant Buds, consisting of *thirty varieties*;
PEAR, APPLE, PLUM and CHERRY TREES, of very best quality;
GRAPE VINES, extra quality;

Nurserymen and Tree Dealers supplied at liberal discount from regular prices.

Purchasers are invited to call at the Nursery of the subscriber before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HAILE, Alameda,
Alameda county.

v6-11 1m

MERCHANDISE, &c.

REMOVAL.

Look Out for Bargains!

ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,

In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets.

v7-8

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Pepper; Allspice;
Cinnamon; Ginger;
Cloves; California Mustard;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.

For sale by
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,

Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—

3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolas;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.

The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

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WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR.—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; Just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.

BRADSHAW & CO.
v6-24

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121 Font st. eet, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,
AND
LIQUORS,

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole importers of the celebrated

MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;

Also every kind of

LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,

received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.

☞ All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.

v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants.

4,000 GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of every variety;
20,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines;
50 dozen Talep Bulbs—Holland;
A general assortment of PLANTS.

Just received on consignment, and for sale by

W. HASELTINE,
Commission Agent, 131 Clay street.

N. B.—Consignments of Trees and Shrubbery are solicited and will receive strict attention. [v7-8 1m] W. H.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes.
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who want finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.

R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
v7-5 3m 35 Pine street, San Francisco.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.

BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-5 2m

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1857. NUMBER 10.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—on *Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.* —*No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco.*

Terms.—*Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.*

☞ Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequaled.

☞ **Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.**

Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 6.

Practical Agriculture.

"The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S. of Edinburgh; with an Appendix by J. P. Norton, Professor of Scientific Agriculture, in Yale College, New Haven." (Leonard Scott & Co., New York).

"Account of his own experience in Agriculture, by Alderman Mechi, London."

We have two classes of patriots in the United States—one who wish to raise this great country to a still higher elevation, by a system of exclusiveness, by encouraging, as they suggest, home manufactures, home industry, and talent of every kind which originates with ourselves, and has its birth in our own land—another, with more liberal ideas, and extending their sympathies and affections to the whole human family, who seem to adopt as their motto the noble sentiment of Horace, "*Homo sum, et nihil humanum a me alienum puto;*" of whom it may be said, in the words of the new poet Smith,

"As the air
Doth sphere the world, so doth their heart of love—
Loving mankind, not peoples."

It may be considered politic to belong to the former; but in the great "Republic of Learning, which makes a man," in the words of Sir John Herschel, "a citizen of every country, and a denizen of every age," even the stars, stripes, and eagles, those paraphernalia of the Great Republic of America, which we hear so much about in Fourth of July orations, also proud England's "flaunting flag," which, they say,

"Has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze,"

and the oriflamme and lilies of France, are mere toys for grown children, who have, it may be, been trained to love their respective countries, for reasons for which, as men, they ought to blush. The world of Learning is more catholic in its feelings, and more rational in its objects. It is not bounded by geographic limits, nor does it depend on cherished forms of government. It is cemented by a union of soul and sentiment, and admits no preference but what is due to mental superiority.

Where is there an American, worthy of the name, who does not glory in Dickens, and Scott, and Bulwer, in Goethe and Schiller, in Sue and Dumas, and an host of writers of the Old World, and blush for shame at some of the miserable stuff which he sees daily announced as $500 prize novels, by Miss A. B. C? or as he attempts to read the wonderful adventures (of similar origin) of some hapless lovers in Spain or Italy, who are imprisoned in dungeons for no earthly purpose, and whom some Blue-beard of a Marquis apparently means some morning to make a breakfast of? We may be great as fighting men, we may be great as inventors, we may be great shipbuilders, we may excel in the useful arts—but, for Heaven's sake, do not let us set up pretences of being learnedly great. It is true we have a few great writers who rank high the world over. We have Channing, Irving, and Noah Webster, whose claims none will dare to dispute; and we have Cooper and Mrs. Beecher Stowe, who find many admirers; but for the supply of reading matter for our intelligent citizens, generally speaking, we are dependent on foreign countries.

Among the many works on Practical Agriculture, published in Great Britain, none ranks more deservedly high than "Stephens' Book of the Farm," of which the former treatise on my list is a reprint under a different name. Mr. Stephens is both an elegant writer and a practical farmer, and in both respects challenges our admiration and respect. Never since the days of Virgil has any one attempted with more success to throw a charm over the irksomeness of field labor, or done half so much to teach Agriculture in the most pleasing manner. But Mr. Stephens is evidently a man who has been trained in the way in which all gentlemen-farmers in Scotland, who deserve the name of farmers, have been trained, by first learning to be a plowman, by doing the work with his own hands, and becoming a farmer on his own account, afterwards. This is as it ought to be. It is not by sitting down and reading agricultural, or other works, that a man can thoroughly know, so as to make it profitable, the art of farming, or any other art. And does the broadcloth of the captain of the stately clipper,

"That walks the waters like a thing of life,"

become him less that he has served a regular apprenticeship before the mast? Was Peter the Great of Russia less likely to be a good governor of his people, because he worked as a common carpenter in the Dockyards of Holland, and of England? When I was living in London, I was applied to by a wealthy English farmer, to select among my acquaintances in Scotland a suitable family where his brother, a young man, with a fortune left him by his father, of over $60,000, might go to learn Agriculture, practically, on the most correct principles. And the very first letter from his new abode told his friends that in the matter of raising Turnips, alone, the Scots were so superior to the English, that he doubted whether a good turnip crop had ever been raised in his own country.

For which reasons, I would caution all amateur farmers, even with Stephens' Book of the Farm in their hands, to reflect whether they can dispense with that great pre-requisite to good farming, *a competent knowledge of the business by personal practice.* Yet Mr. Stephens does as much as man can do. He does not proceed with methodical dullness to give a dry detail of the different kinds of work that has to be performed on the farm, nor does he make a treatise in dictionary form, which the reader, who is at a loss on any particular subject, may consult for better information. He divides the labor of the husbandman, as Nature divided it for him—by the Seasons; and takes out the reader, as his pupil, to show him how the workmen on the farm are severally employed. He shows how the horses are harnessed, and how they are yoked to the plow; how the first furrow in each new land should be drawn, and how the last concluding mold-furrows are laid one on each side, and the advantage of doing so. He shows the proper proportion of the furrow-slices, and how the plow is managed to make the furrows turn over with precision and neatness. He also takes you to where the men are at work manuring the land; shows you how many to put to filling the carts, and how many to spreading manure. And so on with every department of Agriculture, so correctly and truly, that the practical Scottish farmer feels, while he reads his book, like the Macedonian conqueror in his cups, who

"growing vain
Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed all his foes,
And thrice he slew the slain!"

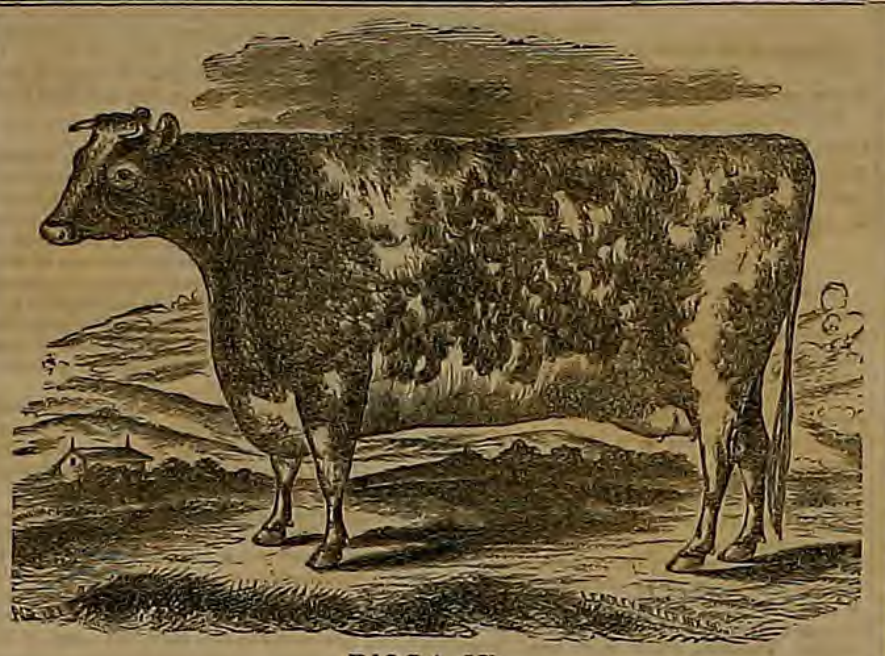
So bewitching is his style, and so fascinating to a really practical man the interesting subject on which he treats, that it is barely possible for him to lay aside the work without a second or third perusal.

I do not say that the young farmers of California should go to Scotland, or to New England, for the purpose of learning Agriculture practically, according to the newest and most approved methods; but at the present time, when the propriety of a better education for our young agriculturistsis generally believed in, I would seriously recommend ☞ to those who have the interest of our young State at heart, the establishment of a Model Farm, such as Monsieur Fellenberg established at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, as an excellent and beneficent institution. It is not, as I have remarked, by putting in the hands of would-be farmers treatises on Agriculture, however good, that practical Agriculture can possibly be taught or acquired. No better proof of this could be adduced than is shown in the experience of Mr. Mechi, as he tells it himself, and as it is known to his neighbors.

When I was in London, I picked up a partial acquaintance with the worthy "knife-grinder," who is an excellent, an enterprising, and very wealthy man; and learned from his own lips, as well as from his pamphlet, a great deal about his agriculture that was truly extraordinary. On a certain occasion, having mentioned that I had some acquaintance with him, to two Scotch friends; one of whom was an extensive Miller and Flour-factor of London, and also proprietor of a small estate in Scotland, worth some ten thousand dollars a year; and the other an extensive agriculturist in one of the best agricultural districts of Scotland; they evinced a strong desire to be introduced to Mr. Mechi, and also to pay a visit to his farm at Tiptree Heath, in Essex, which is distant some forty or fifty miles from London, and not far from one of the Stations on the Great Eastern Railway. Accordingly I called on Mr. Mechi, and told him briefly the object of my visit. He was very courteous, and seemed not a little flattered by the interest which my friends took in his Model Farm. He also told me, that if we would defer our visit a few days he would be at the farm himself; but, meantime, to prevent disappointment, as I could not assure him on that particular, he gave me a note to his bailiff, with instructions to show me and my friends over the farm.

We concluded to wait a few days, and were repaid by finding, on our arrival at the farm, that Mr. Mechi was there before us.

Mr. Mechi was very kind, and had the politeness to say, that he would avail himself of the



HILPA IV.

Roan; calved April 9th, 1851. Bred by George Vail, Troy, N. Y. The property of S. P. Chapman, Mount Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison county, N. Y.

Got by Duke of Wellington (3654); (bred by the late Thomas Bates).

Dam [Hilpa] (imported) by Cleveland Lad (3407).

g. d. (Hawk Eye) by Red Rose Bull (2493).

gr. g. d. [Hart] by Rex (1375).

gr. gr. g. d. Bred by Mr. Richardson, of Hart, Durham, England, from an old and celebrated milking tribe of shorthorns.

Hilpa 4th was winner of the first prizes at the Fairs of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Rochester, in 1851, and at Utica, in 1852, in her respective classes.

opportunity which the Fates had put in his way, of getting information on Agriculture—the Scotch farmers being, as he said, the only farmers in the world who knew anything worth listening to. Of course my friend and I bowed, and thanked him for the compliment. But Mr. Mechi would have it that it was no compliment, but the simple truth. I repeated my thanks, and said that I much respected him for his manliness, and was determined to imitate him, by telling him truly if I found anything faulty in his system. He agreed, on condition that he should be allowed to dispute my opinions—to which I could have no objection. These preliminary terms being arranged, we four proceeded to inspect the farm.

The original aspect of Tiptree Heath, as described by Mr. Mechi, was that of a poor weeping clay in an exposed situation, which before he purchased it was scarcely of any value. Since then Mr. Mechi has built, at great cost, an elegant Mansion House, and the farm which is small (being only about 160 acres) takes now the name of the mansion—Tiptree Hall. To render the farm valuable Mr. Mechi has spared no expense, and has been at a very great outlay in draining, some of his drains being fully twelve feet deep. This he considers of great advantage, as thus the roots of ordinary plants, according to his theory and investigations, reach to a far greater depth than they would otherwise do, and the soil, in consequence, is rendered pervious to atmospheric action, without the necessity of trench or subsoil-plowing. I do not recollect how many thousands of pounds Mr. Mechi said he had expended in this department alone.

He particularly pointed out to us his best crop, which he considered one of the most suitable of green crops, in consequence of its having a long tap-root running deeply into the soil, and thus tending to improve it in the manner stated. He also showed us his crops of beans, which looked well, and which he was anxious to let us know were growing on some of the worst land on the farm, which, before it was drained, would not have produced the seed.

As I saw that my farmer-friend showed some hesitation in giving his opinion of Mr. M.'s method of farming, I concluded that I would be frank with him, and told him that I considered his whole system wrong, and conducted in such a way as would neither be satisfactory to him as a landlord, nor remunerative to him as a farmer.

Instead of proceeding to adopt the Elkinsonian and other methods of deep draining, as he has done, which are only suitable where there is a comparatively thin stratum of clayey soil, as his was an upland farm without any substratum of gravel underlaying the clayey surface, it was evident to any practical farmer, that the proper way to treat it was by adopting the "Thorough draining" of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, who is, both theoretically and practically, one of the greatest farmers in Europe. I told him so; but Mr. Mechi maintained that he would yet be recognized as a greater farmer than Mr. Smith. At all events, I made a few calculations for him—showing him that by adopting Mr. Smith's system the land could have been drained much more effectually at one-half of the expense, and been sub-soiled into the bargain; and that by applying the extra expenditure of his own less perfect system, for manure, he would have been able to have brought his farm into the very highest state of cultivation, and made it produce more than double the crops it was then doing, without a greater outlay; and, if prudently managed, without expending so much.

As I was rather getting the better of Mr. Mechi in the argument, he seemed pleased when an able auxiliary, in the person of a Dr. *Somebody*, who, Mr. Mechi told us, was his Sir Oracle in Agricultural matters, came to his relief. The Doctor at once broke new ground, and spoke learnedly and chemically, like a man of science, but was so very deficient in practical experience that he made any number of mistakes, which I pointed out to him. But when I proceeded to show Mr. M. and him, that on the *scientific* grounds assumed by the Doctor, the system of which the two gentlemen were such strenuous advocates, was indefensible, he seemed perfectly astonished that a common Scotch farmer should know anything of such matters. At last Mr. Mechi good naturedly remarked, "I say, Doctor, you had better give it up, for I tell you, these Scotch farmers know as much about these things as the professors of our Universities."

So far as Mr. Stephens is concerned, the remark of Mr. Mechi is perfectly applicable.

Agricola.

The Agriculture of Oregon.

Portland, Oregon, March 2, 1857.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

Gentlemen: Thinking you might desire a few items respecting whatever transpires in Oregon, I offer the following to you and your readers' notice:

Oregon, although but a few years settled yet, is progressing prosperously and has abundant resources to make it not only an Agricultural, but also a Commercial country. Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper, Iron, and Coal, exist in quantities and extend over large tracts of the Territory, as also in Washington Territory, and while their mineral riches have not yet been fully tested, there still exists proof sufficient that Oregon and Washington Territories are second only to California in mineral wealth—while their argicultural capacity is on the whole superior to California, south of San Francisco.

Recently large tracts of Cranberries have been discovered on and near the Cowlitz and Chealis rivers, in Washington Territory; while quantities of Cranberries are annually gathered at Clatsop plains and Tillamook in Oregon. Some efforts have been made to cultivate them in other parts of Oregon, and have proved very profitable, whether raised from seed or sets; but more information seems to be required by those who have attempted their culture than they at present can obtain.

Millet, also, in Oregon, has its advocates, and not without good (aye, the best) reason, for forty bushels of seed, and two to two and a half tons of hay to the acre have been raised from the first year's crop off land plowed once carelessly for the first time. Here it makes splendid chicken feed, and good nourishing hay for feed—and it seems more fortunate as respects grasshoppers destroying it, than Timothy, Redtop, Clover, or natural grasses.

But another drawback to the commerce of Oregon, over and above the want of proper information on certain subjects, is the want of capitalists, who will start and aid in the building of Manufactories and carrying on of Manufactures of various kinds. Soap and Candles are imported, which with a capital here could be manufactured at two-thirds the cost at present paid. Sheep could be raised here with very little trouble, but we want woolen manufactories to make the sale of the wool advantageous to the sheepraiser. Limestone is to be had, but laborers' wages are high, and capitalists of the right stripe few—so it is also imported. We have only one Foundery in the Territory, and iron ore plentiful in several districts; but no capitalists engaged in the business. Added to these wants, which are only shadowed forth in the above recital, we have a so-called semi-monthly mail (the Columbia), for which service the P. M. Company receive a heavy yearly payment; but allow me to ask, how is this service performed? Capt. Dall, instead of hurrying the steamer on her way to Portland, detains her fifteen miles below that place in order to land an agent of his, who proceeds ahead of the steamer and purchases the flour at low prices, in advance of the steamer's arrival—to the exclusion of competition and fair and honorable trading; thus detaining the mail, preventing a legitimate trade, and forestalling the market—thereby injuring the Oregon farmer, or exporter, by preventing the trade and traffic of Oregon, to flow in its proper and legitimate channel; and at the same time taking this flour on board the Columbia, in preference and to the exclusion of other freight, although a bill of lading had been signed, and at this last trip of the Columbia, freight was left open and exposed on the wharf, after the leaving of the steamer. Thus having the flour in his own hands, he inflicts a two-fold wrong—as above on the farmers of Oregon, and secondly on the consumers of flour in California; in the first instance making use of his capacity as Captain of the Mail Line to monopolize the right of freight in the Columbia steamer to the exclusion of the Oregon merchants, who not feeling sure of a quick return for the capital invested, in consequence will not pay the farmers of Oregon as high prices for their breadstuffs as they otherwise would; while in the second instance the merchant traders of California cannot feel safe or assured of a return order by the steamer, and by such outrageous forestalling on the part of Capt. Dall the consumers, whether Mechanics, Miners, or Farmers, of California, have to pay a higher price for flour or bread—he preventing immediate competition, having the only steamer running on the route.

Lest my letter should prove too long, I draw to a close, with a wish of success to every

Agriculturist.

Improvement of Tule Land.

Cosumnes, March 12, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: Among the mass of valuable information which I weekly read in your valuable Farmer, I find an article from the Michigan Farmer, headed "First Crop for Improved Marsh Lands," and although the remedy there recommended may answer in Michigan, my experience with California Tulé Lands inclines me to adopt a different course. I would not recommend "thin first plowing," for Tulé or Marsh Land. A heavy sod or a thick coat of manure buried eight or ten inches deep before the heavy winter rains fall, by its acetous fermentation during decomposition, preserves the crop from the effects of the summer drought.

A year ago last fall, as soon as the ground was wet enough to plow, I broke up, with a large breaking-up plow, a piece of Marsh and Tulé land, drained it, and let it lie until the last of March, when I harrowed it well both ways, and sowed it with buckwheat and harrowed that in well. The harrowing did not turn over or disturb the furrows or sods, further than the harrow teeth penetrated them; this left the ground smooth and level, without rolling. The buckwheat came up very quick, entirely covering the ground; it choked the young tules before they attained any considerable hight. The crop was a good one; and the ground was left in excellent condition for subsequent crops. I prefer buckwheat to any other crop, to subdue Marsh and Tulé lands, because it keeps the land clean without the labor of repeated plowing or hoeing, and leaves it un*impoverished* and ready for any other crop with but little expense after the first breaking up.

This land is now sowed and planted—part is sowed to wheat, part to peas, and the remainder is planted with corn and potatoes. The present crops look very fine.

I plow bottom land very deep, and lay the furrow flat and smooth, or level, or roll it until it is level before harrowing it.

Yours, very respectfully, O. Duncombe

Nevada Mining.—From every portion o county we have encouraging accounts fr miners. We have heard of no remarkab strikes" within the past few days; but far better, the miners are generally do business. Water is abundant thro' county, and the present bids fair to prosperous mining season we have h years. The amount of gold dus town and sold during the past unusually large, and business of ginning to look up.—[Nevada

[For the California Farmer.]

Quartz Mills and Quartz Mining.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You have not taken the position in favor of the Mechanical pursuits that I wish to see you occupy. I wish to see your journal stand at the head of the two great classes of man known as Agriculturists and Mechanics. Your paper has been principally devoted to the interests of the Agriculturists, and now the time has arrived when the Mechanical pursuits must be heard from and looked after. One of these classes cannot prosper without the aid of the other, and since they are so intimately connected we should have a journal that will be the exponent and advocate of both together, and then the Workingmen of the country will soon look upon the FARMER as their best friend and adviser, and it will be as one of their household gods, to whom they can always look for direction and counsel in all the industrial pursuits of life.

If the Mechanics do their duty, they will enrich the columns of your paper with dissertations upon every branch of Mechanics. The Miner will have his business discussed in all its various branches; the Quartz Miner will see descriptions of all the different plans for crushing and amalgamating gold ores; the Foundery-man will have his models represented and the character and quality of his materials fully and truthfully stated; the Coppersmith will have his work fully advertised; the Machinist will have the nature of his work specified, so that every one will know where to apply for his machinery; the Ironmen will have their stocks described and advertised, so that we can know where to get our supplies—the *sizes and lengths* of their iron should always be stated; the Tinman will inform us through your columns what kind of wares he has for sale; the Provision Merchant will tell us where to find the staff of life; the Merchant will tell us where to get our boots, hats, and clothes; the Banker will tell us where to deposit our *surplus cash*, and where we can get drafts on our Eastern cities; the Steamboat-men will find it to their interest to advertise their regular days of sailing, so that we may know when to go home or when to expect our friends from the East; and in fact if the *Workingmen of the State will recognize your Journal as their Organ*, you may rest assured that all other pursuits will be clamorous for a place in your columns—and ere long you will have to make room for them. The Farmers of the State have acted nobly in establishing and sustaining your paper—now let the Mechanics and laboring men come forward to the work, and we will soon put the FARMER at the head of newspaperdom on the Pacific Coast.

I have said thus much for the general good of all classes of the country, with the hope of getting them to combine their efforts for the development of the vast resources of our State, and in my estimation the first great step towards so desirable a result, is, to *all agree upon a mouthpiece*, so that our wants may all be made known through one medium; by this means we will soon become acquainted with each others wants, and thus know how to supply them.

I will now confine myself to my proper subject, and leave it for you to elaborate my hints in your editorial columns—at your leisure.

As I stated in a former article, I am engaged in the business of Mining Engineering, at present in Mariposa county, and I find that in my branch of business there is much to learn, especially in the mode of crushing and amalgamating gold ores. It is very disheartening to go to our principal mills and see the slovenly manner in which they are constructed; the sands from the mortars are allowed to splash all over the machinery and get into the journals and bearings of every part of it, and thus rasp it to pieces in a few months. This defect I have completely overcome, and can now construct a mill perfectly free from splashing, so that the bearings of the machinery will last as long as in a sawmill or any other kind of mill; everything works with certainty and efficiency, and all that I now lack to make my quartz mill the best in the world, is a perfect amalgamator. Can't some of our Mechanics get up a machine that will amalgamate gold ores, with certainty and economy? Let's all go to experimenting, and see who can get up the best amalgamator for exhibition at the Mechanics' Fair, next August.

I shall be there for one, and shall bear off the prize if I can. Will my brother Millwrights and Engineers try also? I hope they will, and he who excels in this one thing, deserves to be immortalized in the list of the world's great men; for I can safely assert that there has been more ingenuity and more money expended to make a good amalgamator, than have ever been expended upon any one thing in mining operations: something *cheap, simple, and efficient*, is what we want—something that will be in the reach and means of every Miner. I have entered the list for the construction of a *Premium Amalgamator*, who will try it too? Let us all try, and perhaps some one of us will hit upon a plan that will do.

I propose to the Quartz Miners to get up models for stamping and crushing mills, as well as amalgamators, and send them to the Mechanics' Fair next summer, and we will then see which is best; and then when men wish to invest their capital in quartz mining, they will be able to select the kind of machinery that experience proves to be most efficient and economical.

I have completed the mill for E. L. Beard, Esq., upon my improved plan, and it has been running one week, with very satisfactory results. The machinery is simple and plain, and works with as much regularity and certainty as a clock; no stoppage, no detention, everything snug and in its proper place.

The timber of which this mill is built was growing in the forest sixty days before its completion, and that too in the middle of the winter, when the teaming was very bad, the days short, and other facilities very poor; and I venture the assertion that the mill can be run for twelve months without one week's detention.

You see by this time, that I am setting my mark pretty high, and if my brother Miners don't mind, I shall give them a hard brush for the Premium Quartz Mill of the State. I do not wish to run the race alone, however, but hope to have numerous competitors for the *Prize Mill of California*, which *ought to be the Prize Mill of the World*. More anon.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. E. CLAYTON,
Mining Engineer.

JOHNSONVILLE, Mariposa county, March 4, 1857.

Trees and Plants suitable for California.

WE continue our selections from the Patent Office Report, in regard to different varieties of Trees and Plants which, we believe, would be found well adapted to our climate and soil, and we hope will be introduced into California.

THE BOX-WOOD TREE.

(*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*) is a hardy evergreen shrub or tree, indigenous to many parts of Europe and Asia, and has proved itself well adapted to the climate of the United States. In its natural habitat it seldom exceeds twelve or fifteen feet in hight, with a trunk from six to eight inches in diameter; but, in a state of cultivation, it sometimes attains double these dimensions.

This tree is found abundantly in Turkey, particularly on the shores of the Black sea; but a great portion of the box-wood of commerce, sold in the European and American markets, as "Turkey" box, is grown in Circassia and Georgia, whence it is brought to Odessa for shipment. It is also found in various parts of Persia, China, Cochin-China, and, from some statements, in Japan. This tree, which is of great longevity, and subject to but few diseases, is sufficiently hardy to stand the open air near Philadelphia, without protection during winter, where it has attained the hight of twenty-five feet, with a trunk two feet and a half in circumference, or about ten inches in diameter. It may be propagated from seeds, by cuttings, or by layers. When allowed to grow freely, it produces an abundance of seeds, which should be gathered as soon as the capsules appear to open, and sown immediately in light, rich earth, consisting chiefly of vegetable mold well drained.

The principal use to which the wood of this tree is applied in this country is for engraving, for which purpose it is admirably adapted; and, for the finer class of illustrations, there is no wood which can be employed as a substitute. Hence, as in the case of the cork-oak, should non-intercourse between this country and the Old World ever occur, we should soon be without a supply of this useful material, which is a strong argument for extending its culture by establishing plantations of it on some of the waste lands of our Middle and Southern States.

THE EUROPEAN SWEET CHESTNUT.

(*Castanea vesca*) a native of Asia Minor, but cultivated in the temperate parts of Europe and Africa from time immemorial, has proved itself well adapted to the climate of the Middle and Southern States, when grafted on stocks of the American species, and is deserving of extended culture in this country for its fruit.

The two most desirable varieties of this tree, cultivated in France, are "La Chataigne verte du Limousin," which produces very large, excellent nuts, of a rich creamy flavor and aromatic odor, when roasted, that will keep a long time, and the tree of which preserves its leaves green much longer than any of the other sorts; and "La Chataigne exalade," the fruit of which is the best of all common chestnuts for the table; but, although the tree is low, with spreading branches, it is such an abundant bearer that it soon exhausts itself.

The principal countries in which the chestnut is employed as an important article of food are the south of France, Spain, and the north of Italy, where it serves, in a great measure, as a substitute both for potatoes and bread. In Spain, it is produced in such abundance as to be, not only a common food of the peasantry, but an article of exportation to the more northern nations. The quantity of chestnuts consumed in Great Britain and Ireland exceeds 20,000 bushels per annum.

The usual modes of cooking chestnuts in France and Italy are, boiling them in water, with simply a little salt, or with leaves of celery, sage, or any other herbs which may impart to them an agreeable flavor; and roasting them, in hot ashes or in a coffee-roaster. They are occasionally scorched before the fire, or on a shovel; but, when thus prepared, are not considered so good. In whatever way they are roasted, the French cooks previously slit the skin, or shell, of all except one; and, when that cracks and flies off, it is an indication that the rest are done.

THE GRAMMONT OR SWEET-ACORNED OAK.

(*Quercus Gramuntia*) formerly a native of the wood of Grammont, near Montpelier, in France, and growing wild at present in great abundance in some of the forests of Spain, is quite hardy, maturing its acorns in England, where it has been introduced; and would be a desirable acquisition to our Middle and Southern States.

Captain S. C. Cook (now Captain Widdrington), who paid great attention to this oak, when in Spain, remarks of it as follows:

"This species is quite distinct from the Q. ilex, its nearest congener. The leaves are thicker, more rounded at the point, of a dull glaucous green, and the tree altogether is of a more compact and less graceful form than the Italian ilex. The great and essential difference, however, consists in the acorns, which are edible, and, when in perfection, are as good as, or superior to, a chestnut. To give this sweetness, they must be kept; as, at first, they have a considerable taste of the tannin, like those of the other species, which disappears in a few days, and accounts for the skepticism of some writers, who assert that both sweet and bitter acorns are the product of the same tree, and that their sweetness is no character. These are the edible acorns of the ancients, which they believed fattened the tunny fish on their passage from the ocean to the Mediterranean—a fable only proving that the acorns grew on the delicious shores and rocks of Andalusia, which, unhappily, is no longer the case. Remains of them, however, may still be traced in the West; and they fattened the swine which produced the celebrated salt meats of Malaga and that vicinity. These are the bellotas which Teresa, the wife of Sancho Panza, gathered herself, in La Mancha, where they grew in the greatest perfection, and sent to the Duchess, wishing, instead of their being only the best of their kind, they were the size of ostrich-eggs. I have frequently seen them produced by individuals, and offered to the company as *bon-bons* are in some countries, with a sort of an apology for their intrinsic value, from their flavor and size. This species is, beyond question, very hardy, I believe even more so than the ilex of Italy. It ascends the sides of the sierras in the inclement region of the centre of Castile; and, in Arragon, is seen within the limits of the *Pinus sylvestris* and *P. uncinata*, as also in the cold and wintry valley of Andorre. The widest forests of it are now in Estremadura, where the best sausages and other salted meats are made from the vast herds of swine which are bred in them."

As a proof of the hardiness of this tree, Dralet mentions that he found it growing on the crest of the mountains of the Andorras, where the snow covers the ground during several months of the year; and this circumstance, he says, explained to him the reason why the kings of Spain had succeeded in getting it to grow in the park at the Prado, near Madrid, where they had tried to cultivate the olive in vain.

THE KERMES OAK.

(*Quercus coccifera*), a low, bushy, evergreen shrub, much resembling a holly in miniature, a native of the south of Europe, and well known as producing the "kermes," or scarlet grain of commerce. Although there has been but little demand for this article since the discovery of America, in consequence of the cheapness of cochineal, this shrub, doubtless, could be cultivated in favorable locations in the Middle and Southern States, on which could be propagated the kermes, somewhat after the manner they are at present in Turkey and the Levant.

This production was known to the Phœnicians, before the time of Moses, under the name of *thola*; and to the Greeks by the appellation of coccus, and to the Romans that of *coccus baphica*; hence the origin of the word "Coccinati," the persons who wore robes that were dyed with the kermes. Previous to the discovery of America it was employed to a great extent in dyeing a very rich blood-red, which is of so permanent a nature, that the old tapestries of Brussels, and other parts of Flanders, although manufactured more than two centuries ago, have lost none of their richness of tint. Since the settlement of America by Europeans, it has been supplanted, in a great degree, by the Coccus cacti, or cochineal. The kermes, nevertheless, is still extensively prepared in some parts of Spain, as well as in the East; and Bancroft states in his "Permanent Colors," that, with a solution of tin, which is used with the cochineal, the kermes is capable of imparting a scarlet quite as brilliant as that dye, and perhaps more permanent. At the same time, however, as ten or twelve pounds contain only as much coloring matter as one pound of cochineal, the latter, at its ordinary price, is more economical.

The kermes (*Coccus ilicis*) occurs as a parasitic insect, having all the appearance of a berry or seed, exhibiting not the slightest indication of its insect nature, being immovably affixed, in clusters, to the branches of the oak, upon which it subsists, by introducing into the substance of the stem a long and delicate haustellum. It is only at the close of its existence, however, that it assumes the form of a seed. Although the insect is provided with two legs, and, when young, possesses locomotive powers, yet, after impregnation, it greatly increases in size, and the eggs are deposited beneath the body; so that, by degrees, as the eggs are excluded, the two surfaces of the body come together and form a covering for the eggs; hence, it will be observed that it is only the females which are collected for traffic; the males, in the perfect state, being minute, active, two-winged flies, totally unlike their inert partners.

In the natural state, the kermes are of a shining appearance, and of the color of a plum covered with a whitish bloom. In the condition in which they are brought to market, they appear of a dull reddish-brown, which is not, of course, the natural color of good kermes, but is imparted to them by steeping in vinegar. The inhabitants of the countries where these insects are obtained, distinguish three stages in their existence. In the Provencal language, the term "Le ver" is applied to them, when they are in the earliest stage of activity; "Le ver couvé," subsequently, in the month of April, when they become stationary; and "Le ver commence d'éclore," in the last stage, in the middle or towards the end of May, when each female insect is found reduced to a skin, covering its brood of eggs to the number of 1,800 or 2,000.

The crop of kermes is more or less abundant, according to the mildness or severity of the preceding winter; when, therefore, there has been little or no frost, and the weather has been generally mild, a good yield is expected, which is not obtained every year; and, as there is no trouble in planting or otherwise attending to the management of the trees, after they are once established, and as no other instruments are required for collecting the kermes than young finger-nails, it may be reasonably supposed that the harvest may be an inexpensive one. The kermes are usually collected in the morning before the dew is off the oaks, as at that time their leaves and prickles inflict less injury to the hands. An experienced person will thus pick two pounds each day. It is stated that the price of the kermes decreases considerably, according to the period in which they are gathered. Those earliest collected are the most valued, and the later ones less, in consequence of being lighter than those first obtained, owing to the young insects having escaped. The merchants who purchase the kermes, immediately steep them in vinegar, and then expose them to the action of heat sufficient to destroy any remaining vitality in the young. This process changes their color to a bright-red hue, for which they have so long been celebrated.

THE GALL-NUT OAK.

(*Quercus infectoria*), a native of Persia, Asia Minor, Arabia, Egypt, Morocco, and Algeria, in its natural habitat, is an evergreen shrub, with a crooked stem, and seldom attains six feet in hight. From the circumstance of its growing near Paris, where it bears the winter quite well in the open air, though losing its leaves in the autumn, it doubtless would be adapted to the climate of our Middle and Southern States.

On this shrub, it may be unnecessary to state, is found the well-known "gall nuts" of commerce, which are extensively used in the manufacture of writing-ink, and in dyeing. These excrescences are the product of the gall-fly (*Cynips scriptorum*), a small insect of a dale-brown color, which may often be found inclosed in the galls sold in the shops of the druggists, collected before the fly had made its escape. The natural history of the family to which this insect belongs may be given in a few words, although the physiological nature of the changes that take place in the action of the juices of the plants attacked by them, whereby galls of a very great diversity of form are produced, has not been ascertained. The female cynips is furnished with an instrument, or ovipositor, of a curved form, which, in most of the species, is concealed in the abdomen, with the extremity only slightly exposed. After impregnation, the eggs are deposited by means of this boring instrument, which is exsertile, within the leaves or twigs of various trees and shrubs; shortly after, the galls are formed on the outside of the attacked part, the eggs being forced from the place where they were originally deposited, and occupying the center of the newly formed gall, which is generally of a fleshy nature, and serves as food to the young grub when hatched. The pupa state succeeds, and is passed either within the gall, as in the insect now under consideration, or in the earth, the larva having previously to its change eaten its way out; soon after, the insect assumes its imago or perfect state. Hence, it will at once be obvious that a gall from which the insect has escaped must necessarily contain less of the astringent principle than one which has its interior less consumed by the insect remaining inclosed therein; and hence it is that there are two kinds of gall-nuts known in commerce: those which still contain the insect, and are known in the trade under the names of "Black," "Blue," or "Green" galls, termed *yerly* by the natives of the country in which they are collected; and those from which the insect has escaped, and which are called "White" galls. The latter contain not more than two-thirds of the astringent qualities of the former, and are of a pale-brown or whitish color, being not so heavy and less compact.

Should this insect ever be propagated in any part of the United States, it would necessarily have to be brought over in the gall-nut, in the larva state, and then at some period after the introduction of the oak itself, unless it should be found that the flies, after coming out, would deposit their eggs on some of our native oaks, on which they might succeed.

Points of a Breeding Mare.

THE mare from which the farmer intends to breed, must be free from disease of any kind; carcase roomy, barrel wide, large, and round formed, with the ribs curving from the back; the short rib "well home," or leaving a small space between it and the hook bone; thighs deep and muscular; bone of the hind legs flat and thin, clean of rank hair, and must have no appearance of swelling or any kind of thickness; feet clean, firm, and sound; pasterns short, but not thick and greasy; the arm in front wide and brawny; chest deep; shoulder oblique and sloping backwards at the withers, and shortening the back; neck rising in an arched form from the withers, and drooping a little from the set-on of the head; crest strong and firm, and thickening downwards; ears long and fine, and quick in motion; eye prominent, quick, bold, and lively; face broad between the eyes and tapering to the muzzle; cheek-bone not very broad, which shows coarseness; muzzle small; lips short and thin; nostrils expanded, but neat; fore-legs standing well forward, and not under the belly of the animal; bone clean, and short in hair; feet standing concave, and not flat; knee-joints flat and broad.

A heavy belly or a great depth of rib is objectionable, showing a great quantity of offal to be carried about in a loose state, in the shape of guts and entrails. A main point in breeding lies in reducing the size of useless parts, and in getting rid of unnecessary appendages, and the lightness of offal ever forms a point of excellence. Huge bulks must be reduced, and it always formed a leading point with our first breeders to reduce the size of the animal, in order to acquire symmetry and compactness; it being an invariable law of nature that bulk is always attended with a corresponding degree of coarseness.

No organ in the animal body shows the results of a superior organization more quickly or more durably than the eye; in every case of breeding it is prominent, pert, and lively, and forms a point of great importance in the selection of animals. When the body is in a state of inaction, the visual organ should appear placid and easy; but when any symptoms of exertion are required, the eye must give the first signal, and communicate to the other parts the intelligence that the time of action has arrived; and these parts must be ever ready and willing to obey the summons, by being closely knit and joined in combination, compact and ready for action, and not loose or disjointed, or far between. A horse may be called society in miniature, the component parts of which must be refined for action and polished for use, and adjusted so that each part assist the other in the most direct, the most rapid, and the most precise combination. These qualities are obtained under the name of "spirit and action," and proceed from a superior organization, produced by the assorting and joining the similar parts in combination.—[Essay on Rearing Farm Horses, by J. D., in Farmers' Magazine.

DEFEAT OF PATENT EXTENSION SCHEMES.

The following, from the Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia North American, comments very properly and forcibly on the prospects of reviving and renewing two of the antiquated monopolies which have been urged upon Congress:

"The vote in the Senate, yesterday, upon the applications of Hussey and McCormick, for the extension of their reaper patents, ought effectually to settle their pretensions now and hereafter. McCormick's original patent being obtained before the existing law, covered all the elementary and substantial principles belonging to former inventions. Still it needed something to complete its practical value, which was found in the two special patents under which he is now working, and realizing a profit of at least $150,000 a year.

Not satisfied with this success, he has followed Congress for years past, asking a revival of the original patent, which was declared to be public property in 1848. That concession would subject every manufacturer who has applied his own improvements to the reaper, to such a tax as McCormick might impose.

There were 50,000 machines made last year, and a fee of $20 each would insure him a million a year, independent of his income from existing patents. Hussey's reaper stands upon nearly the same principle, though the case has more meritorious circumstances connected with it. Merely technical pleas have been put in by both parties, to carry their point before Congress, and though repeatedly rejected, they have turned up again and again, until their selfish importunity has become both provoking and insulting. It is now hoped that they have bored Congress for the last time; for even some of the members who were disposed to be friendly, have been disgusted by the obtrusive pertinacity with which the object has been pursued. It is estimated that a thousand or fifteen hundred of these reaping machines were used in Pennsylvania during the past year, and that the number will be largely increased during the present one. The subject is, therefore, one of interest to the people of the largest wheat growing State in the Union."

State Agricultural Society.

AT a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, held at their rooms, March 10th, 1857, the following gentlemen were present: Dr. J. C. Cobb, Wm. S. Daniels, San José; Wm. Garrard, San Joaquin; Andrew Wolf, Geo. H. Sanderson, Stockton.

The Committee were called to order by William Garrard, Esq., the first Vice President.

On motion of Mr. Daniels, the Committee went into an election of a President, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of C. M. Weber, Esq.

William Garrard, of San Joaquin county, was unanimously elected as President of the Society.

Dr. E. S. Holden was unanimously elected to fill the office of first Vice President, made vacant by the promotion of that officer to the Chair.

Tuesday, the 29th day of September next, was chosen as the day to commence the State Fair.

Geo. H. Sanderson and Dr. J. C. Cobb were chosen a Committee to lease the room which has heretofore been used by the Society.

The Committee took a recess for one hour.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., the Committee were called to order to hear the report of the Committee on Room, who reported that they had made arrangements to lease the room for six months, from the first of March.

The Secretary was instructed to procure a sign for the Society, and have it placed over the door of the Society room.

Dr. Cobb was authorized to pay the premiums which have been awarded, but not paid, and that the Doctor present his account to the Secretary.

The Committee adjourned to meet in Stockton, on the first Wednesday in May next.

WM. GARRARD, President.
GEO. H. SANDERSON, Recording Secretary.

Wagon Roads to the Pacific.

BY the steamer Sonora, we have the following important information:

A bill has passed the Senate and House of Repesentatives, appropriating $300,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Kearny, in Nebraska, via the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, to the eastern boundary line of California, near Honey Lake—the said road to connect with and form an extension of the road already authorized from Fort Ridgely to the aforesaid South Pass. The sum of $200,000 is also appropriated for the construction of a wagon road from El Paso to Fort Yuma, at the mouth of the Gila river; and $50,000 for the construction of a wagon road from Fort Independence, New Mexico, to the Colorado river.

The appropriations are both practical and useful, as they contribute directly to available lines of communication between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean. If these roads include the digging of wells for water at convenient stations in the deserts to be crossed, and military stations here and there, at points affording a margin of soil capable of cultivation, and then, with a plentiful supply of camels, the great traveling public will have a mode of conveyance long needed, and which they can manage with till such times as the Pacific Railroad is finished—if that is ever to be. The President signed the bill on the 18th of February.

A Yankee Restores to the Russians their Fleet.

IT will doubtless be well remembered that when the late war broke out, and the Allies menaced Sebastopol, the Russians sunk their fleet in the harbor, both to prevent its being taken, and to close the mouth of the channel. The vessels sunk were sixteen war-steamers, four 120-gun *ships*, fifteen 84-gun ships, nine frigates, and numerous brigs, schooners, transports, and merchantmen.

An American engineer has now contracted to raise the wrecks. The enterprising contractor is J. E. Gowen, of Boston, who raised the wreck of the steamship Missouri, in the harbor of Gibralter, under contract with our government. This wreck had laid eight years in that harbor, and the British government made continued attempts to remove it, until the English engineers gave up in despair, and reported that human ingenuity could not free the harbor from that danger. The British Cabinet then requested that the government of the United States would take the matter in hand, and it sent out a live Yankee, who effected the desired purpose in sixty days, under contract for fifty-nine thousand dollars. This achievement was looked upon with great surprise in England.

When Mr. Gowen reached Moscow last summer, to lay his proposals before the Russian government, he found the ground already covered with French and English engineers, some of whom had been there for months. He called upon Duke Constantine laid before him the report of the English engineers, stating the removal of the Missouri from the harbor of Gibraltar to be impossible, and Marcy's certificate that he had done it in sixty days, at a very low price. "You are just the man for me," said Constantine, and in twenty-four hours the contract was signed, and our Yankee was on his way to Sebastopol to survey his ground. The Russian government placed a small steamer at his disposal, and showed him how the operation of sinking the ships had been done, and the Boston man said he guessed he could return pretty nearly half of them in good order, and clear away the remainder.

He is now making his arrangements in this city and in Philadelphia. All the machinery will be prepared and shipped from Boston for Sebastopol early in the spring, and will be accompanied by a large corps of American engineers, ship carpenters, and so forth.—[Bos. paper.

SUISUN VALLEY.—A writer in the Solano county Herald, states that this Valley will produce an abundance of every thing this season, and there will be no cause for complaining. Large fields of grain, such as wheat, barley and corn, are coming up finely. We will also have a large quantity of fruit, from the looks of things. The trees are full—aye, loaded down with blossoms. In the orchard of Mr. Alford, the peach trees look finer and are bearing more blossoms than I have ever seen in any other State. And the day is not far distant when we can boast of as fine orchards as any county in the State.

A NEW AGRICULTURAL BUSINESS.—In Piesse's Art of Perfumery, there is thrown out an idea which is exceedingly pleasing. It is embodied in these words: "We desire to see flower farms and organized perfumatories established for the extraction of essences and the manufacture of pomade and oils, of such flowers as are indigenous, or that thrive in the open fields of our country. Besides opening a new field of enterprise and good investment for capital, it would give healthy employment to many women and children. Open air employment for the young is of no little consideration to maintain the stamina of the future generation."

A LEGEND OF THE MINES.

BY EMILY P. LEDERNIER.

[We present our readers with the following Gem, written for the Alta, by the lady whose thoughts flow as sweetly and as smoothly as the beautiful poetess of Louisville, Kentucky, and whose poetry will ever be as radiant in memory as the bright bow of promise immortalized by her pen. The hardy miners will ever keep alive a kindly remembrance and lasting esteem for one who has spoken so truthfully and so beautifully, for the hardy toilers in our mountains and river beds:]

A traveler from a far-off land,
In search of gain to the golden strand
Of Calis came, where the famous bands
Of miners sift the golden sands;
Digging and delving under the mold,
Peering deep for the yellow gold.

Many were there with feverish dreams
Of dragging up from the countless streams
The lustrous spirit which ever seems
Like a false god's smile—with its subtle beams,
Deep in the gulches, and under the mold,
Luring the searcher after the gold.

On a mountain's brow in the waning light,
The traveler paused with well-pleased sight,
Prospecting the ground before the night
Should settle down with its shrouding might,
And fall, like a vail, 'twixt the miner's toil
And the face of his idol under the soil.

And the web of the sleeper's dream was strowed
With golden flowers in a golden road—
With a golden scythe he cut the gowd,
And bathed where the pure Pactolian flowed;
And then he washed from the yellow tide
Gold enough to send for his bride!

But here a voice at his cabin door,
Drifted the happy dream to the shore;
And to real life he woke once more,
And sighed as he murmured o'er and o'er,
Deep in the gulches, and under the mold,
I must delve and search for the flashing gold!

The traveler rose at the dawn of day,
And swept the bright curls from his brow away,
For he, too, as on the rock he lay,
Had a vision of woman's entrancing sway;
But he woke to pursue, wilful and strong,
The mania fierce of the miner throng.

Not in the surface claims he plied,
But sharply he drilled in the mountain's side,
And the sparkling quartz, with its shining pride,
Told a tale of the boundless wealth inside,
And delving and drilling with pick and bore,
He tunneled a path to the bright-eyed ore.

Thus dimly he wrestled along the track,
And never his soul did fear or slack, [back,
For home-thoughts and love-dreams no more came
But his mind forever was on the rack,
To sluice and sever, and mass the gold,
Bedded so pure in its crystal fold!

Among the workers a whisper ran,
That fearfully pointed at the man,
For he grew to ignore the human clan,
And the human on him had fixed a ban,
For strangely when hovered the thick-winged night,
He wandered alone to the quartz claim hight.

There, underneath the pregnant hill,
Where the virgin gold was forming still,
With his peerless treasure he tarried at will,
And the clang of labor rang terse and shrill,
As delving and drilling with pick and bore,
He tunneled a path to the bright-eyed ore.

But the word went forth, that unhallowed rays
Lighting the cavern, meet his gaze,
Of thrilling whisperings thro' the maze,
And flickering gleams in the labyrinth ways,
And a spirit-maid, with sunlight hair,
That beckoned him on to her golden lair.

And he, worshipping, listened to the magic words,
For she promised him gold in uncounted hordes,
And he loved the maid, and he worshipped the gold,
And he followed her steps with a step as bold,
Till he felt the heart of the mountain beat,
And he saw where the veins and arteries meet.

And he knew he had wounded a living thing,
And he sought to flee from the mortal sting,
Which the vengeful spirit hurled at his soul;
But never more to the human goal
Might he backward turn! While ages roll,
Sweet memories' bells will echoless toll.

'Neath the heart of the mountain,
Where many a fountain
And silvery river are dashing unseen,
There, where the waters are rushing and flushing,
The gold-seeker sleeps in a Lethean dream,
Unwaked by the glories that over him gleam;
And the golden veins forever are gushing,
Hidden deep in the precious sands,
That never are reached by the miner's hands;
But many a thought
On his brow is wrought,
As digging and delving under the mold,
He peers so deep for the yellow gold.

THE NEW CALCULATING MACHINE.—As an instance of the wonderful extent of the power of the calculating machine called the arithmometer perfected by M. Thomas, of Colmar, after thirty years' labor, we now state that it can furnish in a few seconds products amounting to 999,999,999,999,999,999,999,999. A marvelous number, comparable to the infinite multitude of stars which stud the firmament, or the particles of dust which float in the atmosphere. The working of this instrument is, however, most simple. To raise or lower a nut-screw, to turn a wince a few times, and, by means of a button, to slide off a metal plate from left to right, or from right to left, is the whole secret. Instead of simply reproducing the operations of man's intelligence, the arithmometer relieves that intelligence from the necessity of making the operations. Instead of repeating responses dictated to it, this instrument instantaneously dictates the proper answer to the man who asks it a question. It is not matter producing material effects, but matter which thinks, reflects, reasons, calculates, and executes all the most difficult and complicated arithmetical operations with a rapidity and infallibility which defies all the calculators in the world. The arithmometer is, moreover, a simple instrument, of very little volume, and easily portable. It is already used in many great financial establishments, where considerable economy is realized by its employment. It will soon be considered as indispensable, and be as generally used as a clock, which was formerly only to be seen in palaces, and is now in every cottage.—[London Athenæum.

NEVER SATISFIED.—Nobody is satisfied in this world. If a legacy is left a man, he regrets it is not larger. If he finds a sum of money, he searches the spot for more. If he is elected to some high office he wishes for a better one. If he is a single man, he is looking out for a wife, and if married, for children. Man is never satisfied.

John Bull's Baggage.

DID you ever see an Englishman, just from home, traveling without that inseparable accompaniment of his, a *hat box?* Through all kinds of difficult transportation, when it is trouble enough to get yourself and the necessary "luggage," as he calls it, through, John Bull sticks to his "'at box." First, you see him coming up the gang plank, carefully guarding it, as though it contained wax flowers! holding it out at arm's length in front of him, his huge steel-rimmed eye glass firmly pressed in between his eyebrow and cheek, *going one eye on it.* He reaches the deck, and if he has not found his state room (which you may be sure he has secured if there is one on board), he sits it carefully down in a corner on top of his sole-leather trunk (which is not more than twice the size of the hat box), and turns round with an unutterable expression of repugnance depicted upon his features as he surveys the crowd around him, and the steamer, which he considers an abortive attempt at an imitation of "those we 'ave at 'ome." While his back is turned, a careless porter has piled a big trunk right on top of his box. This indignity is too much; he immediately gets very red in the face, and drawing himself up to his full length and putting on his dignity, he prepares to annihilate the man, with his just displeasure—

"Take that hoff my 'at, you blockhead! don't you know 'ow to 'andle luggage better?"

"Go to the devil! take it off yourself!" is the reply.

John Bull is astounded, to be thus addressed by a servant! He rescues his property, relates his grievance to the next bystander, and inquires "what kind of a blasted country 'ave you 'ere?" From this to his journey's end his hat box is continually a trouble to him; you never see him have a hat on, he continually wears a little grey cap, much too small for him, you think it must have been his little son's, it is so out of proportion to the size of his face!

What can he have in the box? You think he must certainly have the latest style, which he is going to introduce when he arrives at his destination. You engage him in conversation and find he is going to the same place you are, and he patronizingly tells you that he is well acquainted at the best hotel in the city, and will see that you *'ave hattention.* The morning after your arrival your English friend makes his appearance with *the hat* on his head. Merciful heavens!! is *that* the thing he has guarded so faithfully? Why, you could have bought it second hand from among the stock of an "*old* established" hat store any where for a dollar; you have a distinct recollection of seeing one precisely like it when you was a boy, in the garret, when you was at your grandfather's in the country, carefully laid away under the eves, full of seed beans. But your friend John Bull thinks his is *blasted nobby!* and so he is pleased why should we not all be so? WASH.

A GOOD MAN'S WISH.—I would rather, when I am laid in the grave, that some one in his manhood should stand over me and say, "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately informed me of the dangers of the young. No one knew it, but he aided me in time of need. I owe what I am to him." Or would rather have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children, "There is your friend and mine. He visited me in my affliction, and found you, my son, an employer, and you, my daughter a happy home in a virtuous family." I would rather that such persons should stand at my grave than to have erected over it the most beautiful sculptured monument of Parian or Italian marble. The heart's broken utterance of reflections of past kindness, and the tears of grateful memory shed upon the grave, are more valuable, in my estimation, that the most costly cenotaph ever read.

NO PERFECTION.—Naaman was a mighty man, *but* he was a leper. Every man has some *but* or other in his character—something that blemishes and diminishes him—some alloy in his grandeur—some damp to his joy; he may be very happy—very good; yet, in something or other not so good as he should be, nor so happy as he should be. Naaman was as great as the world could make him; and yet, as Bishop Hall remarks, the basest slave in Syria would not have changed skins with him.—[Mat. Henry.

THE WORLD MOVES.—The finger of Galileo is shown under a glass case in the Florence Museum. It stands on a mysterious-looking bit of parchment, pointing toward heaven. The hand to which it belonged is supposed to have been put to torture by the Inquisition for ascribing motion to the earth, and the finger is now worshipped for having proved the motion.

It is confidently asserted that the married ladies of Sonora have formed a society for the purpose of inquiring into the character of marriageable young men. This is a great, grand project; but involves, we fear, extreme peril to the philanthropists engaged.

A Yankee has invented a plague which kills off all who do not pay the printer. It has played sad havoc in New England.

Who is there that somebody does not contrive to like.

He is the best accountant who can cast up correctly the sum of his own errors.

It is not easy to straighten in the oak the crook that grew in the sapling.

You will never have a friend if you must have one without a failing.

Better be the head of yeomanry than tail of the gentry.

Be contented and thankful; a cheerful spirit makes labor light, sleep sweet, and all around cheerful.

A stranger is received according to his dress, and taken leave of according to his merit.

We have often heard of a man "being in advance of his age," but who ever heard of a woman being in the same predicament?

The world can never be wiser than when it knows that it knows nothing.

The man who couldn't "trust his feelings" is supposed to do business on a cash principle.

Sympathy.

DOWN in the deep recesses of the heart, lives a little plant called sympathy; it is of humble origin and low pretensions, but, nevertheless, beautiful. It is a tender plant and of delicate organization, therefore it needs nourishing, but well repays cultivation, and, unlike others, its progress is hastened by the other plants—Love and Charity. This delicate plant needs to be nurtured and watered by the dews of Affection, or it will become exterminated by the rough weeds of Malice and Hatred, but if properly cared for, it will grow and flourish, sending forth its sweetness, enlivening and cheering the hearts of all. Who has not had his heart cheered by the sweet influence? How it warms and quickens the heart, dispels the dark clouds of distrust, and inspires confidence and courage. Who, as he has returned the gaze of a fond friend, has not felt a thrill of delight pervade his whole soul?

"Oh, there are looks and tones that dart
An instant sunshine through the heart!"

And who has not felt their power? Who, as he has stood by the bedside of a dying friend, has not felt the soothing influence of sympathy? How like the gently distilling dew, or the healing oil has it fallen upon his wounded heart.

The young orator ascends the platform; a breathless silence pervades the audience, and one can even hear the falling of a pin; he commences in a low, faltering voice; soon he becomes animated with his subject, he catches from the audience a spirit of sympathy, and he seems gifted with new power of utterance. His eloquence astonishes his hearers, and he is confounded with their applause. How much of his success is due to this mysterious influence exerted over him by others. How he felt himself sustained, and his heart warmed and encouraged by the rays of sympathy beaming upon him from the countenances of those around him!

How like a withering blight does the contemptuous sneer, the smile of scorn and the keen, cutting sarcasm fall upon the sensitive spirit, warping its noble energies and discouraging its efforts. The shrinking heart recoils from it, while the sweet smile of sympathy lights up the countenance, enchains and encourages the heart, brings into action the higher and nobler feelings of our natures and powers of the soul, and stimulates us to elevate and improve ourselves. How often we read in others feelings congenial with our own, and do we realize how much this feeling of sympathy in others adds to our happiness?

We need sympathy in all the various duties and relations of life; who does not need sympathizing friends, in whom he can repose confidence, who will sorrow with him in his trials, and rejoice with him in his joys, and who will be to him like guardian angels? The delicate tendrils of the heart must have some other object around which they can twine themselves, and which will support them in the rough storms of adversity and the changing winds of fortune. It lightens the cares of life, to feel that they are shared by others—how hard it is to struggle against life's rough waves alone; how easy, when we are sustained and encouraged by those we love! We pity the friendless; how bitter is their lot; we do not wonder that they are sometimes led into vice, for they have little to stimulate them to virtue. Who does not long for the sympathy of the pure, the noble and the refined? Then let us strive to imitate them, and to elevate ourselves, that we may be better fitted for their society. Let us strive to encourage the growth of the little plant Sympathy, in our hearts; it will reward our efforts, for while we impart its healing virtues to others, they are reflected back upon us in a tenfold degree. Let us strive to improve the noble faculties of the soul, to expand the mind, and as its newly developing powers are cultivated and brought into action, they open new avenues of happiness and afford new sources of enjoyment. It is only by trying our abilities we become acquainted with ourselves; how many are the germs of great and noble intellects that lie concealed beneath the mists of ignorance and superstition; who can tell how wonderful are the hidden powers of the soul? were they drawn out how would they astonish us? Here we commence an existence which is to be immortal, and the mind is to continue expanding and developing new powers through a long eternity!

We may, by acquainting ourselves with human nature, learn to share our sympathies with others in that delicate and judicious manner which will neither offend or wound the feelings of the most sensitive, and how many there are who need sympathy; the sick, tossing on beds of suffering, the poor, struggling with the adverse winds of fortune, and the afflicted of all classes! How many are the hearts pining in silence, whose griefs may be lightened, and whose wounded hearts may be cheered by the sweet voice of sympathy! This love of sympathy is inherent in our natures, and is implanted within us for wise and noble purposes. It is an incentive to virtue, stimulates us to strive to make ourselves worthy of the esteem and confidence of others, and leads us to aspire after higher and nobler attainments.—Evelyn M., in Boston Cultivator.

NEW CONUNDRUMS.—Why is a grainfield like a group of children? Because when the heads bend and nod, they should be cradled.

Why are the sheaves of grain like rude boys? Because they must be thrashed before they are fit for use.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
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Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles' Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. O. M. Metcalf, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S
ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. A. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.

☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

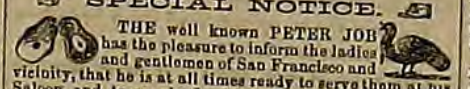
Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.
By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of those magnificent Patent French Spring Beds,
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.
Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cents.
If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.
Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

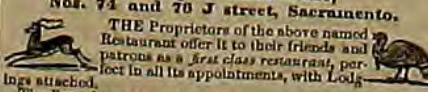
☞ FREE BATHS. ☜
In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint.
R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

PETER JOB'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,
211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.
BRICK BUILDING.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.
OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.
☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.
☞ Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. (7-8 3m) Charles Brooks.

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!
LOW, HASKELL & CO.,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS
OF THE
"INVENTOR."
304 Broadway, New York,
PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.
Subscriptions to the "Inventor," an Illustrated Monthly publication, for the Mechanic and Artisan, the Engineer, Manufacturer, Agriculturist, Inventor and Patentee,
v6-19 tf ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

MERCHANDISE, &c.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

2,000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.

REMOVAL.
Look Out for Bargains!
ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of
Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,
In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.
BRADSHAW & CO.,
v7-8 Corner California and Battery streets.

REMOVAL.
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.
Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Pepper; Allspice;
Cinnamon; Ginger;
Cloves; California Mustard;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.
ALSO,
Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.
For sale by
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolcs;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.
The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.
MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.
THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.
At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.
The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.
The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.
All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.
The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH.
Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$ 8 00
" " Common " "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.
Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:
Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, R. L. Johnson, Esq.,
Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq.,
Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Sacramento.
Drs. Cole & Finney, Rev. E. B. Walworth,
E. B. Mastic, Esq., John S. Tennent, Esq.,
San Francisco. Marysville.
Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., R. B. Parker, Esq.,
Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Stockton.
Benicia. v6-20 tf

Harvest Machines!!!
WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.
We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.
N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

New Cultivator.
THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.
Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.
All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.
v7 5 3m R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
35 Pine street, San Francisco.

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited free.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.—We can invite our friends to many and varied dishes we present in this week's issue. Agricola comes to us with Practical Agriculture, and a chapter well worthy the careful perusal of every cultivator of the soil, and will bear twice reading; what is said of a "farm school," is worthy all consideration.

Agriculturist—The Agriculture of Oregon will demand the interest and attention of not only the farmers of Oregon, but the merchants of San Francisco. We should hope that Capt. Dall, of the Pacific mail steamship company, may be able to clear himself of the serious charge made by our correspondent, for it is a serious one to obstruct the trade in breadstuffs, and thus add to the present difficulty already existing; the charge comes from a well authenticated source, and this shows how the flour market is operated upon in the Bay city. Merchants will do well to look to this. We would fain hope an explanation may be given, but when the farmers' interest are at stake or in jeopardy, we must speak; what we give is from a well known source.

Quartz Mining and Quartz Mills should receive the particular attention of the miner and the mechanic.

Letters on Agriculture from several of our friends; these are all worthy their particular attention, for every farmer is able to communicate some truths, and it is by the exchange of these truths, mind acting on mind, that great good is accomplished; and if all our farmers would write more freely their experience, the condition of their farms and the results of their labors, all would prosper more.

Our "Ladies' Department" has again received contributions from "Helen" and "Adda," which we hope they will continue; and an old friend and true one comes in stars also; and we are happy to announce several new and valuable contributors to this department, whose writings will be perused with deep interest. "Serena" sends us copy, and we feel proud in saying to our readers that we hope to have our columns often enriched by thoughts from one so gifted. "Hortense" is on file and will appear. Her sweet and affectionate words of friendship are worthy of preservation. We hope to hear from her often. We have other valuable aid promised us, and we hope our "Ladies' Department" will be worthy the approbation of every family in our State, and be received as a welcome visitor.

MSS. copy from abroad in quantities, for publication, which we shall present in future numbers. In our issue this week will be found a humorous article on "Hats," by Wash: it is rather satirical, but a pleasantry. The writer being in a position to observe, and having often noted the witticisms of writers who visit America from abroad, he has taken the idea of an "Englishman's Hat," and made a pretty pleasantry and witty article of it. Wash is another Squibob.

The report from Stanislaus is of interest to all practical farmers.

The letter of one of our distinguished men on Sheep Raising, will be read with interest. Letter from H. S. on the same subject, will appear in our next. Many thanks for it.

Quartz Mining.

OUR correspondent, J. E. Clayton, Esq., whose second very interesting letter appears in our columns to-day, would have us take a higher ground in behalf of the Mechanic Institute of this State, and wishes to have our journal stand at the head of all journals in behalf of Agricultural and Mechanical Science. This is well, but we believe we *now* stand *in that very position*, and we believe we can say so without a particle of vanity or egotism, for we have always, boldly and earnestly, advocated every measure, the tendency of which was to elevate the character and condition of the "working men of California;" to do this has been our pride, and if the Mechanics have neglected the duty they owe the community and themselves in not receiving the FARMER, and in not making known one to another those practical truths in their pursuit and calling, then the fault is not ours. We have felt and do feel that not only the Mechanics, but the Manufacturers and Farmers, too, in many parts of our State, have neglected their own interests very materially, in not becoming acquainted one with the other, and in not becoming readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER; for we feel sure that there is valuable matter and practical facts in every number, and no person can be engaged in any one of these branches named and not be the loser by neglecting to take our journal, because he *loses the practical results of other men's labor and other men's minds*, and thereby loses knowledge that would be of great value to him.

We sincerely hope that the mechanics and working men, and especially the miners, will look with favor upon our efforts for their interests, and that they will give us the results of their own practical experience, and also give us their encouraging sympathy and support.

Miners and mechanics in many places could easily get us a list of five, ten, twenty, or more, and thus they would give us the means to do more for the good of all. We hope the letter of our correspondent will be read with much pleasure by our patrons and friends, and that they will give us their aid and support in the great work we have undertaken.

The Bonded Warehouses of San Francisco.

How few of our citizens ever think of visiting such places as the Bonded Warehouses, if they are not directly interested in prices current, or in the rise and fall of flour? They conceive they have no interest in foreign goods, but if merchants of all classes, and real estate owners, and mechanics, and farmers ever give a moment to reflection upon the subject of our present embarrassments in trade, we ask them to go to the Bonded Warehouses of Mr. Griffin, formerly Flint's Warehouses, and go through their vast and extensive vaults, and they will no more wonder that our State is embarrassed—that our home merchandise brings half cost—that our mechanics and manufacturers are out of employ, and that our laborers are in need of food and clothing.

We were very kindly and politely shown through the entire building, by our friend Charles Wolcott Brooks, Esq., whose post of duty is one of responsibility and great care, and who performs it admirably, and to whom we return many thanks.

We know it is impossible to give an adequate idea of the wealth here deposited; yet it is one of the great engines that is undermining our own State, and demands the serious consideration of all political economists.

We shall give a list of the articles we found on storage here, in bond, reminding our readers that here they lay, ready to be poured upon the market just when they will pay best for their owners, and, being of foreign manufacture, the duties are not paid until the owners can conveniently make a profitable sale.

The following are some of the articles; these are foreign articles indeed, being manufactured out of the United States:—Hhds. and casks of brandy and Wine, casks and baskets of olive oil, fruit of all kinds, cordials, porter, ale, sardines, soap, cheese, candles, pie fruits, fish, tamarinds, sauces, currie powder, pickles, mustard, vinegar, vegetable oils, mushrooms, axle-trees, marmalade, demijohns, 3290 bags beans, 250 bales hemp, 5300 boxes soap, letter paper, 71 cases nutmegs, mace, orange flower water, chocolate, 1000 bundles railroad iron, carpenter's tools, crockeryware, linseed oil, machinery, cutlery, zinc, hardware of all kinds, tea, sugar, coffee, rice, figs, raisins, macaroni, vermicelli, cigars, quills, champagne, absynth, dry goods, blankets, silks, &c; and we could enumerate much more; but we ask all who feel for our prosperity to ask themselves, can we as a people expect to prosper; can California ever, with all her gold, be a prosperous State while she imports from foreign countries, or even other States, millions of dollars worth of goods that she can successfully produce within her own borders.

We felt as we looked upon these vast receptacles of wealth, where many millions lay, that here was the gangrene that was eating out our very vitals; and when we reflect that for all theis merchandise now lying idle—duties still owing to our government—that there has been also hundreds of thousands sent away for the freight of the same—that capital also idle—when will our citizens awake to their own condition, and labor for our homes.

We shall resume the subject; in the mean time we ask all who are willing to give us their views upon the effect which such an amount of foreign merchandise has upon the mercantile trade, to do so; our columns are open.

The Dairy.

WE call the attention of Dairymen to the subject of Dairies, and the Dairy business, in all its branches. We feel an interest in the success of this branch of our domestic wealth, and if we could have the co-operation of all who are interested in butter making, cheese making, milk ranches, raising of new stock and the importing of new breeds of valuable stock, we could do much for them.

We need the co-operation of every branch—in union there is strength—and if we could but get the voice of each and all, if every man interested would give us all the information in his power relative to his own wants, if each would make inquiries, give facts, state results, and call on his neighbors to do the same, a very important change for the better would be the result, and a greater prosperity come over all classes.

If we could have such a co-operation, the dairymen of California would control the State, and shut out for ever all foreign competition, and then their permanant prosperity would begin. If they require a proof of this, let them look to the grain growers of California; they control their branch of business, and have made themselves rich, and they have given the death blow to speculators in flour and breadstuffs, as they ought to do. They raise the grain to make the flour, and they should have the benefit of their labor. When they do as they have this year the whole country gains.

DONAHUE'S IRON FOUNDERY.—In the notice we gave of this celebrated foundery, we omitted one very important fact, and one which is important to all large manufactories. C. W. Lightnas, Esq., the able superintendent of the foundry, has now been connected with the establishment three years, acting as draughtsman, designer and superintendent, thus combining those great and streng features of success which must always accrue where one mind can become familiar and have controlling influence for a series of years. The knowledge they attain is of inestimable value to a proprietor; and we have seen and known more loss and ruin in California arising from the foolish and unwise policy of changing heads, for paltry dollars, than have ever arisen from any other cause. Success ever depends upon the steady, persevering and permanent pursuit of a good work, and the foundery to which we allude is an evidence of it.

THE trotting match that was to have come off on the 15th inst., between the horses Gen. Taylor and Henry Clay, did not take place.

Sheep Raising.

WE are very happy to receive the following communication from our friend, and we most cheerfully give place to this valuable letter of information relative to the introduction of sheep into California. We know the Messrs. Whitney & Co. will most cheerfully concede all that is due to our correspondent, to whom great praise is certainly due.

Truly and well has the "curse of gold" been described; it has indeed been a withering blight upon the energy of many a soul, but we rejoice a better day is coming, and that the noble science of farming is now about to receive its just appreciation. We pray every one may not only read the letter of our correspondent, but mark the passages where he speaks of the affection he felt for his lambs, and for their safety; but they were permitted to fall a prey to the devouring wolf. How true a picture is this of men in California; they leave rural pursuits, and seek for glory, fame and wealth in the political field, and lo! there comes a devouring wolf—and their purest, noblest and best energies are devoured by this "wolf in sheep's clothing." Politics may *appear* innocent to the newly initiated, but soon the blight comes, and all is lost.

We repeat again, we hope this letter of our friend, who was written thus truthfully, will be read, and we shall be glad to hear from him often. We can say for Messrs. Whitney, all the strife that will exist between them and our correspondent, will be to see who shall most nobly strive to do good in California:

—

SACRAMENTO, March 18th, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: A writer in your paper of last week, signing himself C. C. C., on the subject of sheep importation and wool growing, has very innocently, no doubt, done me injustice in crediting to Messrs. Whitney & Co. the honor of being the "pioneer importers in this line," about a year since. I, sir, am the first person who imported fine wool sheep into California. Born and reared in the country (for which "accidency" of birth I shall ever be thankful to my Creator and procreators), agriculture, horticulture and stock raising are to my mind and feelings the most pleasing, delightful and honorable occupations a man can be engaged in. At these branches I had determined to occupy myself prior to the gold discovery. In view of the business, both on my own account, and to furnish the country of my adoption with an article which I knew was admirably adapted to it, and would at an early day afford a very lucrative article of export, I brought with me from the Sandwich Islands in the summer of 1847, where I spent a few months on a visit, five young sheep (two rams and three ewes), of an excellent quality for wool—nearly pure Merino.

They were obtained in the valley of Wimea, an elevated region lying at the northern base of Mona Kea, on the large island of Hawaii. From here I got them packed on the backs of Kanakas some twelve or fifteen miles to the port of Toahaie—thence I took them in a small coaster to Lahaina, where they were kept several weeks in a merchant's yard and garden, where I stopped—thence on another schooner to Honolulu, where I guarded them with much care and solicitude (for occasionally they played truant into the streets), in the yard of my hotel for a month. In the month of August set sail with them on board the little brig Providence—(which vessel, I may say *en passant*, owned at the time by Gen. McDougal, Judge Blackburn and Dr. W. C. Parker, was the first sea-going one that ever ascended the Sacramento river—lay at the embarcadero of this place during the fall of 1848 and winter of '49, and thence voyaged to Sutterville, where she sunk about the same time a $250,000 prospective fortune of mine in that unfortunate city went under), and arrived after a long passage of thirty-five days at San Francisco. At that little village (Sutterville), my sheep remained a week or so, to recruit, when I sent them in a launch to Sonoma, to the care of Mr. Wm. Boggs, son of Ex-Gov. Boggs; in which lovely vale I contemplated making my home for life, and had there established myself, when the accursed discovery of gold was made—a discovery that has brought more evil crime and deeply damning pollution upon this fair western land, than had a hundred Pandora's boxes been opened in it.

Not long after reaching Sonoma the dogs killed two of my pets, and frightened the others away into the hills, where I presume the wolves made a meal of them. Having fed the gentle creatures with my own hands through so long and varied a journey, you may imagine the warm attachment we formed for each other. Even now, as I think of these dear innocent companions of my voyage, tears dim my eyes. To call up such recollections and associations of the happy past, adds to my grief in another way—indeed I hardly ever pillow my head at night without mourning over the contrast of what is, and what would have been in California, but for the curse the Almighty has sent upon the land. But for the infernal gold, bringing with it an influx of the offscourings of all nations, the vile and vicious of every land and clime, and with its tainting touch and influence making men grossly selfish and knavish, who may have brought some virtue in them hither, we should have been able to boast of a country and an innocent, contented, joyous population, as would entitled it to be termed a hesperian Arcadia.

And as it is, sir, the only hope of any bright future to us here, and the generations which are to follow, lies in its tillers of the soil and breeders of stock.

On this most pleasing theme I may—should this communication be acceptable to your columns—dilate more at length in a future number, giving your readers the benefit of my travels and observations regarding the best locations for sheep raising, etc., etc.

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

Letter from Shasta.

THE annexed letter was not written for publication—merely as a business letter; but it is so practical in all its bearings, that we take the liberty to publish it, and to express our thanks to the writer for the interest he manifests, not only for the success of our journal, but for the cause generally. If all to whom we have sent books and seeds would but reflect upon the good they might do, by giving utterance to their thoughts, however plain or matter of fact they might be, they would not hold back.

We have many parcels of seeds and books which we are always happy to distribute, among farmers: the Alfalfa, Chinese Sugar Cane, &c.; but if farmers will not take the only agricultural paper in the State, how can we communicate with them. Our correspondent says: "they would give any price for that Alfalfa." Well they might; and if they had taken the FARMER and learned the true value of this invaluable clover, they could have made thousands of dollars by it; but it is not too late yet. The Alfalfa is one of the best species of green food for milch cows or for hay that the world produces. There are a thousand subjects as valuable for every farmer to know; but some of them will take half a dozen political papers, when not one of them treats upon their own daily pursuits; but they take no agricultural paper, lest they should be esteemed "book farmers." We hope better things of our friends in Horsetown, and trust they will all realize the value of that information, which may be had so cheap, and join in communicating to one another their practical labors.

We thank our friend for his kind letter, and hope he will excuse us for the liberty we have taken. It was to do good that we published it. No farmer should neglect to collect all the knowledge he can of the Agriculture of California, and we believe he cannot secure it in a more certain way than by sending us $5 and ordering the FARMER:

—

HORSETOWN, Shasta County, March 6, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have taken an opportunity of sending you a few lines, thinking that you might like to hear from me. The things that you sent to me I received some time ago. The books, wheat and garden seeds arrived in good condition, and I have planted them, most of which are coming up and look finely. Those patent office books which you sent me I find are very valuable, as I have taken a great many items from them, which are of advantage to me. The wheat I am very much pleased with; also the Alfalfa seed, which I could have sold here at a big price. The farmers not knowing what it was, I told them, and gave them a kind of a description of it; and told them if they would send five dollars to the editor of the CALIFORNIA FARMER and take that paper, they would find out all about it; and that it would be of great use to them.

I have been so very busy of late, getting in my crop, that I have neglected writing you before. I have spoken to several men here about your paper, and they like it very much, and think they will send for it very soon. Those copies which you sent me I have distributed throughout this neighborhood, and the people like it very much. I am very certain that in the course of a few days I will be able to send you a list of subscribers for your paper.

You spoke about having some seeds sent you from Washington. I wish, as soon as they arrive, you would send me some—a few of each kind. I wish you would be sure and send me some of the Chinese Sugar Cane seed, which I have seen noticed in your paper; also some of the King Phillip or brown corn, &c.

We have had some very heavy rain storms here of late, which have done a great deal of damage to the miners and others upon the large streams. Owing to the heavy rains the farmers have been very backward about getting in their crops this season, some of them not putting more than half as much as they expected to put in last fall.

DANIEL HYDE.

OUR BOOK TABLE.—We have received from our friends the following Books, for which we return our sincere thanks:

From Hon. J. B. Weller, from Washington, Statistical Report of the Sickness and Mortality of the Army of the United States. A most valuable work, from which we shall make extracts.

From J. F. Morse, M. D., of Sacramento, the 3d number of the California Medical Journal, a work most ably edited by Dr. Morse, and one that should be in the hands of every Surgeon and medical practitioner in the State, and worthy an extensive circulation abroad.

Dinsmore's Thirty Miles round New York, a Railroad and Steamboat Guide, an invaluable book for all travelers.

The Annual Report of the President of the Mercantile Library; an interesting pamphlet of one of the best institutions of our State, and of which we shall speak at length hereafter.

The South Carolina Agriculturist, for November, a very valuable number, and speaks well for the South.

We have some forty valuable Books, received from New York and Boston, which will be reviewed at length hereafter, and for which due credit will be given, and for which we return many thanks to the liberal donors.

Report from Stanislaus County.

LA GRANGE P. O., Stanislaus county, March 10, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: After a winter of toil and hard labor, I now take this opportunity to let you and your readers know how things are moving on in this part of the State.

The first part of the winter was quite dry in these parts, and the prospects of the farmer looked dreary. Yet the rain falls on the just and unjust alike. During the early part of the winter we had some seasonable rains, to aid us in plowing and seeding. On the 13th, 14th and 15th days of February, we had heavy rains; the Tuolumne river, at the town of La Grange, rose ten feet in a few hours. Much damage was done to Ditches and Reservoirs up in the Mining region. The Dam that raises water in the Ditch at La Grange, was injured by the rapid rise in the river on Sunday, 15th February. On February 24th, the rain began to fall copiously, and continued to do so for three days and nights without intermission. At this time I was in the town of Sonora. Wood's Creek, and other creeks, were swollen more than at any time for several years previous. Some bridges were badly injured; also buildings were in danger of being swept away by the rush of water. The engine-house and machinery of Messrs. Heslep and Bell, one mile and a half west of Sonora, were badly injured by the water in Wood's Creek. The Milldam of Caothers & Co, near Keeler's Ferry, was swept away; this is on the Stanislaus river. Another Mining Dam above Knight's Ferry was somewhat damaged. The Milldam of Talbot Mill Company, on the Tuolumne river, was broken. Mr. Gallop's Ranch, on Dry Creek, north of the town of La Grange, was some injured by the freshet, ditches and fences being swept by the swollen stream. Also, the Ranches below, belonging to Armstrong, Brasfield, Letcher, Cooper and McCarty, were injured. One man was drowned near Cooper & McCarty's Ranch. An eight-mule team was saved by the coolness of John Coe at this place; the team was owned by a Frenchman,—his life was in eminent danger for a short time. The roads are bad; many of the stages have ceased to run for the present. Flour is high; 50-lb sacks $5 to $6; hay $60; not much good beef in market. At this time I think it safe to say that crops have not looked as well for the past three years in the month of March. If nothing befalls us, we will have good crops this season. Stock range good. We have a good school just begun in this district. Three miles below LaGrange is located Branch's ferry; there is also one at LaGrange.

This last winter's sowing of wheat was done as follows: Soaked my wheat in bluestone, in the following manner: put in casks, at night, what I intended to sow the following day; dissolved ¼ lb. bluestone for each bushel of wheat, and put in a sufficient quantity of water to swim the wheat, or entirely cover it, and let it remain until morning then removed it to the barn floor, and dried with lime, and as soon as possible sowed. In due time I will let you know the result.

I hope to hear from some of the farmers in this State, and learn their notions about smut, and how to prevent it. Some of the farmers have begun to make some fences about their ranches. Some make mock fences, and some are keeping dog-fences. This last, and the mock fences rank nearly together; they are first cousins (*cozens* to cheat the farmer out of his grain). Here permit me to say that some have begun their fallows for the next crop, whilst others are making dog-fences.

ROAD.

Hemp Lint and Flax Seed.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., March 15, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I take the liberty to send you a sample of Hempt Lint, raised on my ranch, one mile from the county seat of Sonoma (Santa Rosa). This hemp was raised on land never before under cultivation, without any manure, and I think, from this sample, that we can raise as good lint here as can be raised anywhere. If you think it worth notice, you may show it to some hemp raiser, and ask him if it is not good.

We want to show you that we have some good country down our way.

Yours with respect, &c.,

H. H. LINVILLE.

—

We are much pleased to receive the above letter from our kind friend and correspondent. It is just in time, as the subject is one of great importance.

By referring to our article on the Bonded Warehouse, it will be seen that we have to send away a large amount of gold, annually, for flax and hemp for manufacturing purposes. Messrs. Tubbs & Co., are largely engaged in manufacturing cordage which, has proved equal to any imported. Besides, we are obliged to import oakum to a large extent.

At the present time we are about introducing the cultivation of hemp and flax, which can be successfully raised in our State. A large quantity of flax seed has just been received by us, through the kind liberality of Tubbs, & Co. which we shall be happy to distribute in parcels for experiment. We have also packages on sale for those who desire to plant in quantities.

We can speak of the sample of hemp sent us as being very superior—long, fine fibre, and evidently of superior quality. We invite those acquainted with it to call at the State Society's rooms and examine it.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—No periodical has become a better standard of literature, in general, than Littell's Living Age, and none more truly the record of science; and so with Little & Co., Apothecaries' Hall. Their skill in medical science and their correctness in their peculiar sphere, as apothecaries of high standing, stand unrivaled in the Bay City. It is very important that true and reliable men should stand as the guardians of health, in compounding medical prescriptions, and none are more reliable than Little & Co.

Home Manufactures.

FURNISHING WAREHOUSES OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ONE of the most important considerations of those who came to California with their families, and were obliged either to ship the furniture "'round the horn," or dispose of it at a ruinous loss, has heretofore been, that they could not obtain here those valuable and necessary articles of furniture which is requisite either to make a family comfortable, or furnish a house genteelly. All fears are banished now of not obtaining all that is needed, either necessary, genteel or luxurious, and we venture the assertion that in no city of the Union can better, richer, or more elegant furniture be found than in the city of San Francisco.

We have heretofore spoken of the various rich pieces of furniture that we have seen scattered in various warehouses, and recently we paid a visit to the large and spacious furniture warehouse of *Geo. O. Whitney & Co., California street*, and we confess our surprise at the immense stock of furniture in this house (four stories and basement), and hardly a place to walk. Messrs. Whitney & Co. are of the "old pioneer" stamp, and having been one of the oldest houses, are well known and consequently have a very extensive trade; teams loaded with furniture are constantly fitted off to order. One thing is very creditable to this house, purchasers always seem to be pleased. There is one thing in connection with this business which we must always object to, *i. e.* they are goods manufactured abroad, and these goods draw our real capital, and impoverish us; we must make all our own furniture in California. We most cheerfully commend the best houses in all instances, even of foreign manufactures, but home manufactures must have the preference; and we hope every furniture warehouse, every furnishing warehouse, of every name and kind, will see the real necessity of supporting our own workmen, and using our own capital in preference to all others. We must also speak at the present time, of another warehouse of the same nature, in our city.

J. G. Clark & Co., 132 *Washington street.*—This immense and splendid warehouse extends from Washington street to Jackson, is nearly 300 feet long, and is three stories high, with a basement, and filled to overflowing with furniture and furnishing goods of every kind, quality and price; from the most simple and neat to the most superb and costly. It requires hours to examine the stock of a house like this. We have done so, for it was an object with us to form a judgment upon the stability and prosperity of California: believing that if our men of wealth and capital were thus laying foundations of immense business houses, they surely had a hope for the future; and if the present business of the State required warehouses so immensely stocked, what would the future require. We saw one sure sign for the future at this house that gave us infinite pleasure—it was the superb pieces of California-made furniture now standing side by side with that of the imported, and bearing away the palm; and we learned with surprise and pleasure that this house is now employing some twenty men exclusively in converting our native woods into the most superb furniture on this coast. We examined many specimens of sofas, couches, bedsteads, bureaus, and whole sets of furniture, all of which appeared to be richer, handsomer, stronger and more perfect than any of the imported; and the proprietor told us that he has now so managed his plans that he can manufacture all the principal kinds better and cheaper than he can import them. All who feel the importance of sustaining home industry and encouraging our own workmen, should look to this subject, and we hope that the proprietors of this warehouse may become convinced that all we use shall be "home made," and what is more, give us a chance to show our readers what they can do, at the next exhibition of skill, which is to be the great Mechanics' Fair, in this city, in August next.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood, and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

"Always in Advance."

THOSE who are desirous of having our journal will please remember the TERMS are—always in advance. We often have letters directing us to send the FARMER and a bill; in looking over the letter we do not find that "Five-spot," and knowing the parties to be good and honorable men, we send the paper. It then *sometimes* occurs that forgetfulness, or convenience, or a removal, or perhaps a visit to the States, causes our claim to be overlooked, and the small sum of five dollars, is lost to us. Now we wish to be as kind and obliging as we possibly can; our labors and duties are many and arduous, and we do hope our friends will think of this five dollars—it is but a small sum itself, but the aggregate of many fives creates means that would materially advance the cause of all interested.

When a subscriber's term is out, we do not wish to stop the paper abruptly, and we therefore inclose a bill with the next number, and wait sufficient time for him to signify his wish. If we are not requested to stop the paper, and he continues to receive it, we consider it equal to renewal and look for a remittance, and we ask our friends to inform us promptly in this matter. Either return the paper as a notice of non-renewal, or kindly remit us, and thus aid us in a work we believe worthy support.

A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

☞ For sale at the Offices of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at 260 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co's, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

Partial Burning of Calvary Church.

ON Thursday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Calvary Church (Dr. Scott's), on Bush street, was discovered to be on fire; but it was at least fifteen minutes before the doors could be beaten in, so that access could be had. The church was filled with so dense a body of smoke that it was impossible for any one to enter, and as no fire could be seen, the pipes were directed at random. The fire was at length extinguished, but not without causing great injury. It originated in the library room in the basement, at the southeast corner of the building. Immense volumes of water were thrown into the house, and at one time the depth of water in the basement was nearly a foot. There had been no fire in the building for several days, and at half past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Scott left his study, but previous to his leaving, as is his usual custom, he went through the church and found everything secure. An hour or two afterwards the sexton entered the building, but saw no signs of a light. A few minutes before the smoke was discovered issuing from the building, a man was seen to leave the church, but those who saw him could not recognize him. He must have entered at the southeastern basement door, and set fire to the partition between the library room and the main entrance. Two rooms escaped injury, the study and the room below, which contained much property of value. The carpetings in every other portion of the house were rendered unfit for use, and the ceiling requires to be removed. The damage is probably about $10,000, but there is an insurance of $20,000 on the church, which will much more than cover all the loss. Calvary Church was erected in 1854, the lot having been purchased for $20,000, and the building finished at an expense of $50,000. The building in size fronts sixty feet, by a depth of one hundred feet; height of side walls from the ground, forty-five feet. The order of the architecture of the edifice is Ionic-Italian-Corinthian.

DOANE SHERIFF OF SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY. We announce with pleasure the fact, that Mr. Charles Doane has been declared Sheriff of San Francisco County. With this announcement we hail a new and better feeling in all the departments of business of our city connected with this office, and we believe our citizens will come forward, pay their taxes, keep the schools open, and accomplish more for the city than any other event that has occurred for a long time. The reputation of Sheriff Doane will give it an influence of responsibility and trust that will insure great safety and peace to our city, and we hear pleasure expressed in every quarter.

NEW CLUB EATING ROOM.—We call attention to the card of Messrs. Wilson & Alexander, on Montgomery street. This House approaches that style and character which we described last week; it is in fact the largest, finest and most fashionable Eating House in the State, and worthy a very special call.

MUSIC LESSONS.—Parents having children they desire to have correctly instructed in the science of Music, and so taught as to imbibe a love of this beautiful science, are directed to the card of "Melodia," in our special advertising columns.

AN ALARMING FACT.—More property is destroyed by fire every year in the United States, than in all the rest of the world. The annual loss is put down at $72,000,000.

GALES SEATON, Esq., eldest son of Colonel Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, died on the 17th ult., at Washington City. For a number of years he was editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Register.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE.—The shipment of treasure by the steamer Golden Gate, to-day, amounts to $1,645,358 03.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckiln.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Corner Broadway and Davis streets

ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

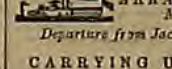
SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.

v7-1 if CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

CITY COACH.

FARE ONE DOLLAR.



THIS Coach will run to and from the Steamers to the RASSETTE HOUSE, and to all parts of the City, taking passengers for One Dollar each, including Baggage. Orders left at the Rassette House will be promptly attended to by P. MATHEWS & J. ENGLISH.

Please notice the Lettering of the Coaches, "Rassette House."

v7-3

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.

OFFICE---Rassette House,

21 door west of entrance on Bush street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third floor from Parlor. v7-10

☞ NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FLAX SEED.**—We have just received several cases of very superior Flax Seed, from the East. It is of very superior quality; and there is no doubt but it can be grown here more successfully than in any other State in the Union. We really hope many will be induced to try this most valuable article. We are ready to furnish all who would like to try it as an experiment, with small parcels, *free*, if they will try it carefully. Those making it a business can be supplied in large quantities. WARREN & CO.,

v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.

v7-10 WARREN & CO.

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.

BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,

State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;

v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing.** That all may have an opportunity of sending the FARMER to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have

Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.

It will hereafter be found at the following places:

J. W. SULLIVAN, ULLMAN & CO., } Post Office Arcade.
NOISY CARRIER'S, Long Wharf
HUTCHINGS & ROSENFIELD, Montgomery street.
BOOK STORE, corner of Clay street and the Plaza.

At these places can also be found copies of the State Society's Reports. Price 50 cents.

The FARMER will also be had ready for mailing at all times at the office, at $1 50 per dozen; also single copies.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNX COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1850, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 2d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; E. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; E. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-10 3m

MERCHANDISE, &c.

CHOP, OYSTER AND CLUB HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,

No. 130 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Clay and Commercial streets, to an OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.

☞ PRIVATE PARTIES, CLUBS and others supplied with MEALS in our spacious rooms, on short notice.

*** GAME, FISH, and every nicety the market affords, will always be found in our larder.

v7-10 WILSON & ALEXANDER.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish.

v7-19

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR, Washington street, near Davis, San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

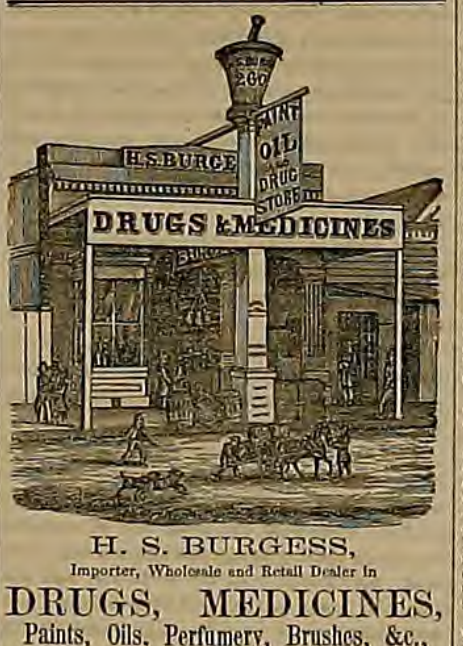
ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,

v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Peacocks and Pea Hens Wanted.

ANY person having such for sale will please inform us, and we can find them a customer

v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street.



H. S. BURGESS,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

No. 260 J Street

(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),

v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

B. & J. S. DOE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS,

SASH AND BLINDS.

FRENCH WINDOWS,

Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., &c.,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,

NOS. 4 AND 6

Court Block, Clay street,

v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. (v7-9) WARREN & CO.

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in **Cash**, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,

38 Commercial street, first store above Front, San Francisco.

*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.

THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.

Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.

Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland,

Will be promptly answered. v7-3

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,

v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of Insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakespeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and bear, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered unassurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promot s habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.

Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Premium.	With Profits.	$2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Without Profits.	$1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Age.....		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Premium.	With Profits.	$2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Without Profits.	$1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Age.....		44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,

Agents for California,

Corner of California and Battery streets,

v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

A Gardener at Shares.

AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain to pay very handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

A House and Garden Wanted.

A PRACTICAL working Gardener would like to take charge of some house and land, to keep it in order and improve it for one or two years, only requiring as payment the perquisites he could make by extra cultivation and sale of vegetables, &c., such as could be grown while keeping the place in order and safely.

Any person going East, or who wish a place kept in order for one or two years, without cost, can have satisfactory bonds that this will be done, if it is a good place, by addressing "T. Y. F." through the FARMER Office, with real name: then the advertiser will call on them.

☞ Please state where the place is. v7-5 tf

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,

H O HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No. 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

LINES—DEDICATED TO H. M.

Adieu, dear friend, for thou art gone
To tread the haunts of men;
Shall those bright smiles that on us shone,
Shall we not have again?

That circle where you often sat
At morning, noon, and night,
And joined the gay and social chat,
Will miss their borrowed light.

For many acts of kindness shown
To those that shared a part,
We offer thee the greatest boon,
A true and thankful heart.

Go then, my friend, perform thy part
In all that's just and true:
Remembering, souls that 're free from art,
Good wishes breathe for you. HELEN.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Short Ride.

FEATHER RIVER, March 1st, 1857.

MESSRS. EDITORS: To show you and our friends in the city that we are enjoying ourselves in the country, I must tell you how much we found to amuse us in our short ride on one of our late sunny days that are giving new life to earth, and casting the roseate blush, and radiant smile, o'er the pale face of nature.

My friend Nelly, and I, were seated in a carriage, with a good horse and whip, which our friends had kindly provided for us, and with two gentlemen as traveling escort until we crossed the river and reached the plain, we set out to cull charms from nature's lavish store. Leaving our escort to their own enjoyment and to reach the river before us, we left the carriage road, and drove down a ravine, where the late flood that had laved its banks had been swallowed up, leaving the banks carpeted with a lovely green. Then we crossed the meadows and up the broad river's side, where we found that her late mad ragings, and foamings, had ceased, and she was rolling quietly on to the great deep; but her clouded face told that the Miner (mainspring of all our business life) was troubling her crystal tide. We found our guides waiting, so crossing the river and applying the silk, we rode out upon the open plain, with light hearts and buoyant spirits; for the little birds caroled and flitted over the green lawn, now and then a small flower was roguishly peeping out at the sun, and far in the distance loomed up the snow-capped mountains in such majestic grandeur and beauty, that I sighed to think I had not been born a Poet, to speak out my burning thoughts to those that had never looked upon so grand a scene. The plain seemed bordered with white cottages and cabins, gilded by the warm sun; some nestled so cosily under clusters of grand old oaks, that we felt tempted to call, and have a closer view of so quiet a spot; but fancying that strangers might criticise our horsemanship, we rode from one grove of trees to another, and in fancy built in each grove a cottage, a garden, an arbor; and brought from the mountain a crystal stream to water the whole. But this was fanciful. Then riding to a grove of very large Buckeye bushes, we halted to gaze at the reality; for here in this lone spot, upon a green mound, the sinking sun was shining upon the glistening marble slab which marked the last resting place of a noble Pioneer. He too had been charmed by the plains and the groves that we had been admiring, for these he had contended and fallen; and now naught but the cold tombstone told where the bold Pioneer lay.

Sleep, Father! sleep! for thy labors are o'er,
Thy sons have fled to a far distant shore;
The stranger shall revel in wealth and pride
On the soil where thou hast suffered and died.

But thy grave shall be shaded with flowers
Watered from Heaven with genial showers,
The birds shall chant thy requiem o'er
While like thy spirit to Heaven they soar.

The sinking sun admonished us that it was time to return, and driving to the nearest point on the river, we came to a cabin where men only presided as lord and lady. We stopped before the cabin, and as an apology for our intrusion, I inquired if there was a crossing at that point on the river? They answered, no; but said that they kept a public house, and politely invited us to alight, saying that they could offer us nothing stronger to drink than a glas of cold water, or a bottle of Perry Davis' painkiller.

Seeing our guides standing at the door, we entered the gate, but saw no boots or old clothes strewed about the yard, and observing a look of neatness about the door, a confidential feeling of safety crept over us as we entered. They handed us what they called "the old arm-chair," and we were seated round a small center-table. One of the gentlemen performing the part of hostess, invited us to take off our bonnets and stay a half hour; but we declined, of course, saying we had not time.

Being informed that they had lived here several years as farmers, I took a survey of the room, but saw no grease or pancake-batter spilled about the floor, nor "the dishcloth on the mantlepiece;" but clean-looking beds and well-arranged wearing apparel, told plainly that men *may* make themselves really quite comfortable, when necessity demands the effort; yet I regretted that some kind-hearted lady had not ere this made herself worthy of so quiet a home. Then I examined the table before me, but saw no cards, wine bottles, or chess-boards; but here was "Harper's Magazine," the CALIFORNIA FARMER, the "Carmina Sacra," and several Eastern papers, all of which told that here time was neither lost or killed, but profitably employed. We were informed that a new house was soon to take the place of the old cabin, and I imagined that some fair lady from the fireside of a New-England home, was destined to grace the new mansion.

We sang several tunes from the Carmina Sacra, and found among us cultivated voices, for all the parts; after which, heartily wishing success and happiness to the farmers, we hastened home, where we found ourselves much happier for our short ride, and thankful that pleasures so simple were dear to our hearts. ADDA.

Smiles and Tears.

OUR readers will recognize the beautiful thought of one of our correspondents, which comes to us at times, breaking away from the mist and clogging of this world, and giving utterance to bright thoughts that gladden us and lighten our pathway, like as the sun when it breaks through the storm clouds and beams upon us, and shows the bright blue beyond.

Welcome, welcome again, thou cheerer of many sad hearts. Thine own must be blessed, indeed, for thou givest much to others; and truly it is said, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." And the words of our correspondent remind us of that touching strain of Washington Irving: "There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn, even from the charms of the living." These we would not exchange for the song of pleasure, or the bursts of revelry."

Here, also, are the words of Rev. C. Waterson, of Boston:

"With what a marvelous vigor can the soul
Put forth its hidden strength, looking at death
As an angel from the courts of God!
And with what beauty, at the closing hour,
Will childhood's sweet affection blossom out."

[For the California Farmer.]

Aye! smile young mother, in all the joyousness of thy heart, over thy first born—God's precious gift, so lately bestowed. Beautiful as a dream is the soft, dimpled cheek, nestled so closely and confidingly to thine—the lovely eyes of heaven's own hue—the sweet, rosy lips, ever wreathed with a happy, innocent smile. Yes, 'tis all thine own, that little cherub face and form.

What depths of love, undreamed of before, hast thou discovered in thy heart, since this darling babe was added to thy household treasures. Bright visions of long, blissful years to come, rise before thee. Oh! how tenderly will you guard this lonely bud; shield with ever watchful care, from every rude wind or ungentle breath. What joy to watch the gradual opening and expanding of the infant intellect; and how will you mould that tender mind to your own thoughts and wishes; how each day will entwine more closely around your heart, the tendrils of the clinging vine.

Yes, smile on young mother—surely thou hast much cause for joy; into thy keeping, for a while, has been given an immortal spirit—one of God's own angels. * * * * *

The gushing music is hushed! Mournfully is the wail of grief borne upon the still air, breathing of lost hopes, heart-strings broken, and low trailing in the dust.

Fast and thick fall bitter tears, wrung from a heart torn—oh! so cruelly—upon the sweet, cherub face, now still and cold as marble. The bud is broken! even with the fresh dew of morning among its opening petals, it withered away. One cold, cold breath from the destroyer, and the beautiful flower was snapped from its stem; and now bitter tears of anguish bathe waxen cheeks and sweet lips, where the heavenly smile still lingers—even in death.

Brightly shines the sun without, but to the heart of that sorrowing mother, comes not a ray of sunlight. In that little coffin, strewn with pure, white flowers, her own dead babe, the fairest of all, has her sun set; with it, to go down into the grave. Life, lately so bright, has become but a vale of tears.

Weep for thy lost darling! no word or wish of thine can e'er call back thine idol! gone, forever gone from thy embrace. Smiles in the morning! tears of agony ere the noonday! and this is life.

But, listen! comes there not softly stealing through thy soul, gentle whisperings of hope and comfort. Even in this thy first great sorrow, hast thou cause for smiles and rejoicing. Higher and more holy, should be the joy within thy breast, than that which welcomed the birth of thy babe. Another angel in heaven! Gone home, pure and unsullied, ere the dark earth-stains had clouded the spirit's purity; not a taint of sin's poison ever shadowed that innocent heart.

A voice, more tender than thine, sweetly called the child, and, without a fear of the dark river, the babe obeyed.

Oh! yes, mother, look up and smile. Tears of anguish will fall, but through them all thou canst still smile in holy confidence and trust, knowing thy treasure is not lost, but forever free from all the sin and temptations of earth, infinitely more happy than thou, with all thy earthly love and wisdom, could have rendered it here. The spirit of thy child rests safely in the bosom of the Saviour. * * * *

The Young Bride.

OBSERVE that slow and solemn tread, when the young bride takes her wedded one by the arm, and, with downcast looks, and a heavy heart, turns her face from "sweet home," and all its associations, which have for years been growing, and brightening, and entwining so closely around the purest and tenderest feelings of the heart. How reluctant that step, as she moves towards the carriage; how eloquent those tears, which rush unbidden from their fountain!

She has just bidden adieu to her *home!* she has given the parting hand—the parting kiss! With deep and struggling emotions she has pronounced the *farewell!* and oh, how fond, and yet mournful a spell this word breathes! and perhaps, 'tis the *last* farewell to father, mother, brother, sister!

Childhood and youth, the sweet morning of life, with its "charm of earliest birds," and earliest associations, have now passed. Now commences a new—a momentous period of existence! Of this she is well aware. She reads in living characters—*uncertainty*, assuming that where all was peace—where all was happines—where home, was all in all to her. But these ties, these associations, these endearments she has yielded, one by one, and now she has broken them all asunder. She has turned her face from them all, and witness how she clings to the arm of him for whom all these have been exchanged!

See how she moves on; the world is before her, and a history to be written, whose pages are to be filled up with life's loveliest pencilings, or, perhaps, with incidents of eventful interest—of startling, fearful record! Who can throw aside the vail, even of "three score years and ten," for her, and record the happy and sun-bright incidents that shall arise in succession, to make joyous and full her cup of life—that shall throw around those embellishments of the mind and heart, that which crowns the domestic circle with beauty and loveliness; that which sweetens social intercourse, and softens, improves and elevates the condition of society? Or who, with firm and unwavering hand, can register the hours and days of affectionate and silent weeping—of midnight watching? Who pen the blighted hopes—the instances of unrequited love—the loneliness and sorrow of the confiding heart—the deep corroding cares of the mind, when neglected and forgotten, as it were, by him who is dearer to her than life—when all around is sear and desolate—when the garnered stores are wasted, and the wells dried up, and the flickering blaze upon the hearth wanes, and goes out! and leaves her in solitude, in silence and in tears? But her affections wane not, slumber not, die not!

The brilliant skies may shed down all their gladdening beauties; nature array herself in gay flowers, bright hopes—and friends, kind friends, may greet with laughing countenances and glad hearts, but all avail nought. One kind look,—one soft and affectionate accent, the unequivocal evidence of remaining love; one *smile* like that which wooed and won that heart, would enkindle brighter, and deeper, and lovelier emotions at its fountain, than heaven, with all its splendor, and earth, with all its beauties, and gay associations.

Oh! young man, ever be to the young bride what thou seemest now to be; disappoint her not! What has she not given up for thee? What sweet ties that bound heart to heart, band to band, and life to life, has she not broken off for thee? Prove thyself worthy of all she has sacrificed. Let it ever be her pleasure, as now, to cling with confiding joy and love to that arm. Let it be her stay, her support, and it shall be well repaid. Hers is an enduring—an undying love! Prosperity will strengthen it—adversity will brighten and invigorate it, and give to it additional lustre and loveliness! Should the hand of disease fall upon thee, then wilt thou behold woman's love—woman's devotion! for thou wilt never witness her spirits wax faint and drooping at thy couch! When thine own are failing, she will cling to thee like a sweet vine, and diffuse around thy pillow those sweet influences and attractions that shall touch the master-springs and nobler passions of thy nature—that shall give new impulse to life! Her kind voice will be like music to thy failing heart—like oil to thy wounds! Yes! she will raise thee, restore thee, and make the happy, if anything less than an angel's arm can do it.

She that marries a man because he is a "good match," must not be surprised if he turns out "a Lucifer."

PROSPECTUS
OF
VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

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The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

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January, 1857. 4 tf

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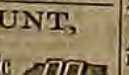

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AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

v6-21 6m R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jobing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville, where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

The Farmer's Drill.
[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

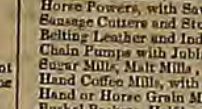
For full particulars address
M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;
Extra Steel Cultivator Teeth; Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Straw and Hay Cutters; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Power and Hand Corn Mills; Cut Nails;
Portable Flour Mills; Horse Shoe Nails;
Smith's Patent Smut Mill; Well Buckets and Wheels;
Garden Rakes and Hoes; Butter Pails and Saddles;
Thermometer Churns; Spades and Shovels.

Grass Seeds:
Alfalfa, or Chili Clover; Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass; Timothy, or Herd Grass,
Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.
For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse, 25 Washington st.,
v7-8 1m below Battery, San Francisco

To the Farmers.



THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;
Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes,
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.
Just received and arriving by every Clipper.
S. L. PALMER,
v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!
POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.
v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wolf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).
*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses. v5-10

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento.

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny.) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:
ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.
And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.
☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.
☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

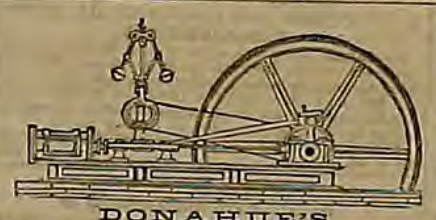
Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.
v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.



DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.
v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN!
R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.
Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—
v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

EDWARD PELOUZE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.
BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of
JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,
and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of
Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,
Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Russelle House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v7-1 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.

Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.

The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-2 San Francisco.

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICE?
LITTLE.
WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?
LITTLE.
WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?
LITTLE.
WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?
LITTLE.
WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?
LITTLE.
WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?
LITTLE.
WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?
LITTLE.
WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?
LITTLE.
WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
v6-17 3m 137 Montgomery street,
Between Commercial and Clay.

EMPIRE
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street, San Francisco
(Opposite the Market.)
RE-OPENED.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with, and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his
Large and well selected Stock of Furniture
will suit the tastes of all desirous of purchasing
For HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FAMILIES, &c., he guarantees satisfaction, as regards quantity, quality and price.

In store, and now opening, per recent arrivals, leading articles, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
Mattresses,	Tête-a-Têtes,
Feathers,	Cribs,
Moss,	Comforters,
Pads,	Sheets,
Curled Hair,	Pillow Cases, &c.

Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. All goods packed and delivered in the city and on board steamers and vessels, FREE OF CHARGE.

EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.
☞ Sign of the Golden Chair v7-7

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,
To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
108 Montgomery street,
One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,
and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

JOHN L. OTTIGNON,
PREMIUM CARRIAGE FACTORY,
159 California street, corner of Spring, San Francisco.

CARRIAGES of all descriptions made to order at the shortest notice. Painting, Trimming, Wood Work and Blacksmithing executed with neatness and dispatch.

Particular attention given to setting up Carriages. The best quality Varnish, Japan, Enameled Duck, and a general assortment of Carriage Trimmings constantly on hand.

Carriage Bows on hand and made to order.
N. B.—Prices to suit the times v7-1 3m

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd
OF THE LATE
NOEL J. BECAR.
To the Editors of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.

Mr. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. } L. G. MORRIS.
v7-4

Thorough-bred Devon and Ayrshire Bulls.

I HAVE for sale, a few choice young Bulls, bred from the best stock, with full pedigrees. Prices varying from $150 to $250

For particulars, address me at No. 23 Fulton street, New York City.
Terms, Cash on delivery on shipboard in New York.
ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
Importer, Breeder and Dealer in North Devon and Ayrshire Cattle.
Residence—MADISON, Morris county, New Jersey.
v6-21 3m

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

From the East.

The steamer Sonora, Capt. Lapidge, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, from Panama, bringing Eastern news to Feb. 20th, with 646 passengers and 663 packages of freight.

A bill authorizing the Mints to pay out the newly coined cent in exchange for Spanish silver, at the old rates, passed both Houses of Congress on the 18th of February.

A bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California passed the Senate on the 18th ult.

A bill is before the Committee on Post Offices, of the House of Representatives, to provide for the safe and convenient remittance by mail of sums of money not exceeding $25, by means of orders drawn by the postmasters on one another.

Mr. Peabody, the rich American banker, of London, has presented $300,000 to the city of Baltimore, for the establishment of a Free Library, a Musical Academy and Picture Gallery. The donation is to be increased, hereafter, to fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. Benjamin Hardinge has published a long and very surprising advertisement in a New York paper. The heading of it, subjoined, will give an idea of the important discovery he professes to have made. The advertisement covers several columns. Here is the beginning:

"Benjamin Hardinge's new process for extracting all the gold from quartz, by dissolving large quantities of quartz in water; and then using the liquid stone in molding granite, making artificial porphyry, jasper, marble, and almost all the precious stones, colored with mineral oxides and molded cheaply—promising to effect an entire change in building material, statuary, etc." The certificates of several respectable chemists accompany it.

The following is given in the N. Y. Herald. The names of the parties are not stated:

"A memorial has been presented from gentlemen of wealth residing in New York, asking Congress to give them the privilege of establishing a line of steamers to ply monthly between San Francisco, touching at the Sandwich Islands, and Shanghae, thence down the coast of Asia and across to Australia, touching at the Society Islands."

Spring has set in very early this year. The "breaking up" is pretty general throughout the country, and has been attended with freshets and inundations which have destroyed a great deal of property over the Union.

Land Titles.

By the following notice it will be seen that we are making good progress in the settlement of land titles, and this will do more for the prosperity of our State than all other causes put together. We rejoice most heartily at the prospect, for all parties now seem to be ready and willing to aid in the settlement of questions that shall give permanence to every enterprise:

United States Attorney's Office.—Notice has been received from the Attorney-General of the United States, per mail of 20th February, that appeal will be prosecuted in case No. 318, D. C., and 291, L. C., M. G. Vallejo and assigns claimants, for the land called "Suscol;" and that appeals will *not* be prosecuted in the cases following:

D.C.	L.C.	CLAIMANTS.	LANDS.
22	300	Fernando Feliz,	Sanel;
36	36	Maximo Martinez,	Canada del Corte Madera;
67	495	Joseph P. Thompson,	Napa;
78	500	L. W. Boggs,	do;
80	334	Joseph P. Thompson,	Entre Napa;
86	319	John Bidwell,	Los Ulpinas;
104	336	Jose Gonzalez,	San Antonio o'el Peccadoro;
124	663	Julio Carrillo,	Cabeza de S'a Rosa;
125	647	Jose de Jesus Mallagh,	do;
126	645	James Eldridge,	do;
127	646	Felicidad Carrillo,	do;
128	644	Jacob R. Meyer et al,	do;
141	694	Anna M'Donald et al,	Part of Napa;
149	649	Otto H. Franck,	do;
154	719	Joseph Pope et al,	Coallomi;
156	350	Thomas S. Page,	Cotale;
160	799	Charles E. Hart,	Part of Carneros;
183	4-7	Heirs of Juan Reed,	Del Presidio;
189	541	Gregorio Briones,	Baulanes;
206	642	C. V. Rodriguez,	In Santa Clara Co.;
220	516	Barcelia Bernal,	Embarcadero de S'a Clara;
222	584	Johnson Horrell et al,	Musulacion;
225	717	Salvador Vallejo et al	Francas y Jalapa;
233	638	Charles White,	Pala;
235	659	John Hendley,	Santa Rosa;
236	666	Andrew Randall,	Punta de los Reyes;
271	627	Manuel Rodrigues,	Butano;
283	667	Jose W. Revere,	San Geronimo;
285	745	Henry R. Payson,	Canada de Guadalupe
287	349	George Norris,	San Ramon;
325	775	Charles P. Stone,	Agua Caliente;
327	739	Joseph Hooker,	do;
330	509	S. G. Reed et al,	Rancho del Puerto;
333	760	T. M. Leavenworth,	Agua Caliente;
346	558	E. E. White, Adm'x,	San Antonio;
361	718	Mary S. Bennett,	Part Mission S. Clara
364	616	Jona D. Stevenson,	Medanos;
365	803	Edward Wilson,	Los Carneros;
373	617	J. de J. Bernal et al,	Mallacones o'Moristal
383	706	W. A. Dana et al,	San Antonio;
384	651	J. Williams et al,	Rancho de Farwell;
385	772	Andrew Randall,	Land in Marin Co.;
387	629	Ferdinand Vassault,	Los Camaritas;
396	660	J. H. Fine,	Suisun;
405	690	Rufina Castro et al,	Solis;
409	559	Heirs W. D. M. Howard,	San Mateo;
413	767	Francisco Rico et al,	Rio Estanislao;
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Agricultural Reviews and Essays—No. 7.

Japan.

"COMMODORE PERRY'S Japan Expedition. By Francis L. Hawkes, D. D." (D. Appleton & Co., New York)

"TRAVELS of Marco Polo; edited by William Marsden, Esq." (London.)

"HARRIS'S Collection of Voyages" (London.)

"NARRATIVE of my Captivity in Japan, during the years 1812 and 1813; with Observations on the Country and People. By Captain Galownin, R. N.;" to which is added "An account of the Voyages to the Coasts of Japan, and the Negotiations with the Japanese for the release of the Author and his Companions. By Captain Rikord." (Colburn & Co., London)

THE success of our distinguished naval officer, Commodore Perry, in his expedition to Japan, by means of which a trade with that country, hitherto denied to all nations, but the Dutch and Chinese, has been opened to the world, and which, from our proximity, may be of such advantage to California, is a great event in History. I suppose, therefore, that those who feel disposed to excuse me for introducing to their notice the importance of availing ourselves of every procurable information regarding the condition of China, will be equally tolerant towards me in regard to Japan.

A great deal of the wealth which was once attributed to those fortunate Islands, and which was used by the great Columbus as an inducement to influence the monarchs of Europe to send him westward in search of them, is doubtless fabulous. And when we reflect that his only authority was Marco Polo, who towards the close of the thirteenth century was engaged in the service of the great Kublai-Khan in China, and who, though the most distinguished traveler of his time, had never been in the country, while we give the great discoverer credit for his acuteness in using such a strong *argumentum ad hominem*, we see at once the propriety of having more reliable information. But there is room for allowances, with the probability of enough being left behind to satisfy people of moderate views; for Marco Polo writes like another "Sinbad the Sailor." "The entire roof of the sovereign's palace," says he, is covered with gold, in the same manner as we cover houses and churches with lead. The ceilings of the halls are also of the same precious metal, and many of the apartments have small tables of pure gold considerably thick. So vast, indeed, are the riches of the palace, that it is impossible to convey an idea of them. In that country there are pearls also of great value. There are also found there a number of precious stones."

It was not, however, till fifty years after the discovery of America by Columbus, that the Islands of Japan were set foot on by Europeans. The attention of the World was turned to other objects. Spain was content with her American discoveries; and Portugal in having succeeded in doubling the Cape of Good Hope. England had her private matters at home to settle, which concentrated her energies there; and France had not begun to be great as a maritime power, and has never to this day directed her attention to maritime discovery. But in the year 1542, a Portuguese ship bound for Macao, in China, was driven from her course, and forced by the storm upon one of those islands.

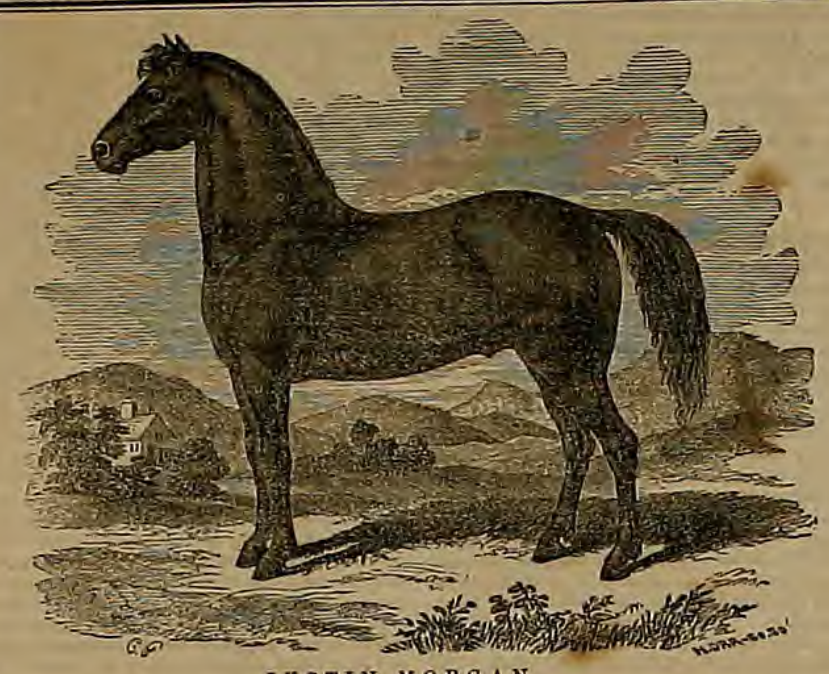
Unlike their descendants of later times, the Japanese authorities of those days received them with much courtesy, and freely allowed them to traffic with the inhabitants. And if it had not been for the religious prepossessions of their European visitants, it is likely that those restrictions which have prevailed so long would never have been imposed. On their first arrival, they succeeded in making an arrangement with the prince of Bungo, in consequence of which a Portuguese ship was sent once a year to that island, laden with cloths, furs, silks and other commodities; and everything wore the appearance of a disposition on the part of the natives to admit a friendly trade. But the eyes of the Church were turned towards those Eldorados of the Eastern Ocean; and Francisco Xavier, a joint founder with Loyala of the order of the Jesuits, reached that country not more than seven years after the errant Portuguese had been driven on their shores. He was cordially received by the emperor, and allowed to preach the gospel in peace; and many became proselytes to the new religion. But by and-by the intriguing spirit, for which that order, it is said, has ever been distinguished, began to manifest itself, and produced such an ebullition of popular indignation as ended in the massacre of the whole catholic population, and the establishment of a code of laws so strict, that, intercourse with foreign countries, or foreigners, under any circumstances, was prohibited by the severest penalties.

But before this melancholy persecution took place, the Dutch had discovered the profitableness of the Japanese trade. So early as the year 1598, William Adams, of Limehouse, London, hired himself, as he quaintly writes, "for chief pilot of a fleet of five sail of Hollanders, which was made ready by the chief of their Indian company, Peter Vanderhaeg, and Hans Vanderguct; the general of this fleet was Jacques Mayhay in which ship, being admiral, I was pilot."

Of this fleet or squadron, which sailed from the Texel on the 24th of June, 1598, only one vessel, in which was our pilot Adams, reached Japan, and that not before the 11th of April, 1600; with the crew in such a deplorable condition, and after enduring such hardships, as convinces any one that the special petition, "for all those who travel by land or by water," in the English liturgy (composed a short time previously) was not, at that time, so superfluous as it now appears to be. "Great," says Adams, "was the misery we were in, having no more than nine or ten men able to go or creep upon their knees; our captain and all the rest looking every hour to die." The Portugnese priests, too, did everything they could to influence the royal ear against the hapless adventurers, representing them as unbelieving heathens and blasphemers, but the emperor, actuated by a sense of justice, was pleased to order Master Adams and one of the marines to be brought before him. "So," says he, "taking one man with me, I went to him; taking leave of our captain and all the others, who were sick; and commending myself into *His* hands who had preserved me from so many perils on the sea. The 12th of May, 1600, I came to the great king's city, who caused me to be brought into the palace, being a wonderful costly house with gold in abundance. Coming before the king, he viewed me well, and seemed to be kind and wonderfully favorable. He made many signs unto me, some of which I understood, and some I did not. In the end there came one who could speak Portuguese. By him the king demanded of what land I was, and what moved us to come to his land, being so far off. I showed him the name of our country, and that our land had long sought out the East Indies, and desired friendship with all kings and potentates in way of merchandise, having in our land diverse commodities which these lands had not, and also to buy such merchandise in this land as we had not."

The most eloquent advocate of "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights" could not have used more forcible arguments. But Adams was no common man, and boasts a little of his being well known at home, and having moved in good society. "I am a man," says he, "not unknown in Ratcliff and Limehouse. I am well known to my good master, Nicholas Diggins, and Mr. Thomas Best, and Mr. Nicholas Isaac, and Mr. William Isaac; also to Mr. William Jones, and Mr. Becket." But he had other qualifications which doubtless did more to recommend him to the special favor of the emperor. "I was in such grace and favor with him, and pleased him so," says he, "by reason I taught him some points in *geometry* and the *mathematics*, that what I said could not be contradicted. In process of four or five years, the emperor would have me make him a small ship. I answered that I was no carpenter, and had little knowledge thereof. 'Well,' saith he, 'do it as well as you can; if it be not good it is no matter.' Wherefore, at his command, I built him a ship of the burden of eighty tons, or thereabouts; which ship being made in all proportions as our manner is, he coming aboard to see it, liked it well; by which means I came into favor with him, so that I came often into his presence, and from time to time he gave me many presents." Adams afterwards built for the emperor another ship of 120 tons burden, in which he made a voyage from Miaco to Jeddo. For these services he was amply repaid. "Now," continues he, "for my service which I have done and daily do, being employed in the emperor's service, he hath given me a living like unto a lordship in England, with eighty or ninety husbandmen, who are as my servants and slaves. The precedent has never been done before. Thus God hath provided for me after my great misery; to his name be the praise forever. *Amen.*"

What a pity that a people so generous and friendly should have got so excited, through the intrigues of an infatuated priesthood, as to prevent so long those international civilities and interchanges of commodities, for which one would have thought so good a foundation had thus been made! It is true, the Dutch managed to be allowed all along to carry on a little trade, but they were so abjectly humble as even to deny that they were christians, and submitted on particular occasions to tread upon the cross, that universal emblem of christianity, as an evidence that they spoke the truth. Who pities them, therefore, if they have been confined to the wretched little island of Desima, occupying a space of about 600 feet in length, by 240 in breadth? or, if they have been guarded like prisoners by a party of soldiers, who allowed none to come out or enter without leave? What a striking contrast is there between their cringing behavior, and the frank and manly conduct of our spirited commodore!



JUSTIN MORGAN.

THE above cut is from a work on the Morgan Horses, lately published by C. M. Saxton & Co., New York, which says: "The different accounts that have been circulated in regard to the origin of the Morgan breed of horses, agree that they are descended from a horse called the Justin Morgan [represented above], who derived his name from Mr. Justin Morgan, of Randolph, Vt., once his owner. As to the origin of the Justin Morgan, however, they differ widely."

The Islands of Japan, now happily rendered accessible to the merchant, are allowed by all to be exceedingly rich in the precious metals. Gold is washed out with them, as with us, from the banks of the rivers, and is also extracted in small quantities from their copper, which is said to be of a superior quality. The northern districts of the great island of Niphon form the principal gold region, where it is of better quality, and found in greater abundance. Silver mines are described as being quite as numerous as the gold mines, and the quality also superior. In one year the Portuguese carried away 2,350 cherts of fine silver, worth about three million of dollars. Copper also, it is said, of the very best quality abounds in all the islands. It was formerly one of the chief commodities purchased by the Dutch, who some years carried off from thirty to forty thousand pekuls, each pekul being about 133 pounds.

It is to the early voyagers that we have to look principally for information regarding this mysterious country; for with the exception of Galownin, a sea-captain in the Russian service, who, in the beginning of the present century, was detained for several years as a prisoner, the intercourse of foreigners with the exclusive Japanese, for the last two hundred years, has been so restricted as to confine their opportunities of observation to the cities and towns along the coast. From those we learn that the country is governed jointly by two sovereigns, a temporal and a spiritual, of whom the former was once the mere deputy or agent of the other. He seems, however, to have gradually gained accessions of power, while that of his associate has been gradually on the decline. We also learn from them that the constitution of society is purely aristocratic, being divided into eight distinct classes; and that the law of primogeniture is strictly maintained. They represent them as a brave, a generous and refined people, and possessed of a degree of civilization far exceeding that of their neighbors, the Chinese.

The industry and skill of the Japanese, *as agriculturists*, have gained the praise of all travelers who have visited and written about the country. Not only the fields and flat country, but likewise the hills and mountains are made to produce corn, rice, pulse, and numerous edible plants. Every inch of ground is improved to the best advantage; and it was not without astonishment that the old travelers, on their journeys to and from the imperial court, beheld mountains, inaccessible to cattle, cultivated to their very tops. This they effect by building up terraces, rising above each other, and having recourse in such cultivation to manual labor only. The same system, we are told, prevails in China; and the traveler in Europe cannot have failed to observe a similar practice resorted to by the vine-growers of the Upper Rhine.

Of all the vegetable productions of the country, the *urusi* or varnish-tree seems most entitled to consideration. It belongs to the same family, if it is not the same plant, as the poison-oak (*rhus toxicodendron*) of this country. On incision it yields a rich, milky, glutinous juice, out of which the Japanese make their celebrated varnish. With this varnish they cover and coat all their household furniture, all their dishes and plates, and all their drinking vessels, whether made of wood or of paper, all using them from the emperor down to the meanest peasant.

The country abounds in flowers, and flowering shrubs. The *subacki* is a pretty large shrub, growing in woods and hedges, and bearing flowers not unlike roses, and of which there are said to be 900 varieties. The *satsuki* is another shrub, bearing flowers like the lily, and offering many varieties. The two sorts which grow wild, one with purple and the other with scarlet flowers, are a great ornament to the hills and fields, "affording," says old Kampfer, "a sight pleasing beyond description." Besides, who can fail to admire the Camelia Japonica, which has become quite a common green-house plant?

By all accounts their manufactures are of a much more substantial character than those of the Chinese, and at the same time equally neat and elegant. "With respect to steel manufactures," says Galownin, "the Japanese sabres and daggers surpass all others in the world, those of Damascus, perhaps, excepted. They bear extraordinary trials. The Japanese are extremely skillful in polishing steel and all other metals. They make metal mirrors, which, for their object, are scarcely inferior to our looking-glasses. Their saws are so good that with them the thinnest boards may be sawed out of the hardest wood." They also manufacture astronomical and mathematical instruments, with sufficient accuracy to enable them to make ordinary observations and measurements.

The natural inference of all which, as it appears to me, and which I believe any sensible man will come to, after mature reflection, is, that it is not enough to have merely succeeded in having the ports of a country of so interesting a character opened to us. We want to be allowed to travel freely through the interior. We want to explore the mineral resources of those Islands. We want to ascertain their mode of cultivation, as adopted both by gardeners and common farmers. We want to trace out by proper investigation the resources of the country; so that our trade with it may assume a vigorous character. We want, for the sake of science, to become acquainted with its botany, geology, and zoology. And we want besides, the full exercise of our birthright as freemen, that "wherever our Maker has land" our feet may tread in security and peace, and that the title of an American Citizen may be a sufficient passport for admission into every country under the sun.

AGRICOLA.

The Triumphs of Labor.

THE following eloquent Essay upon the Value, Influence, Power and Triumphs of Labor, by our valued correspondent from Johnsonville, will be perused with interest by all classes of our readers, it is a happy, a prophetic glance of the future, and as certain to be fulfilled as that time rolls on—we of course allude to the march of science. The kind wish and words of of cheer tendered us we fully appreciate, and it shall nerve us to greater effort.

The workingmen of California hold the power, most assuredly, to accomplish great things. No one can for a moment doubt the fact that we have the very best class of Mechanics in every department of labor carried on now, that can be found in the world—workingmen of genius and talent of the very highest order. What is now wanted is to bring their interests into combined action for their own advancement. We are glad they have so able an advocate as their friend at Johnsonville, from whom we hope to hear often.

That our friends may know where Johnsonville is, we would say it is a small village five miles north of Mount Ophir, in Mariposa county, near the famed Josephine Quartz Mine; and we are most happy to learn that the mill of E. L. Beard, Esq., is doing well, yielding $40 per ton:

EDITORS FARMER: The interests of labor are now engaging the attention of the philanthropists and enlightened statesmen all over the world, and being one of the great mass known as workingmen, I feel a lively interest in everything that pertains to labor. It is the duty of all good governments to protect the laboring millions by wise laws and just compensation. It is the workingman that makes the best soldier, the best sailor, the best engineer, the best mechanic, the best citizen, the best statesman and the best propagandist of free principles. Educate the workingmen, and you will get the most practical legislators and the most thorough political economist.

There are many reasons why the laborer should be protected by society and by wise legislation; the government works well enough while at peace with foreign nations, but when the tocsin of war is sounded on our frontier, to whom does the government look for its aid and protection but to the laboring men of the country? It is his strong arm and enduring body that will bear up under the long march, the supperless bivouac, and the desperate battle.

The government may in times of peace build great forts and construct great ships, but when the strife comes, the surest breastwork is the broad chest and powerful arm of the laborer. It is then that labor stands proudly forth before the world and asserts its supremacy over the idle races of men; the strong arm of the Saxon subdues the savage and idle races of men on every continent, and in due time they will push their conquests over every savage and uncultivated country on the globe. And it's right. This is the "manifest destiny" of the Anglo-Saxon race; they will subdue every savage tribe, cultivate every uncultivated region, and finally the whole earth will be made to blossom as the rose; the vast forests and jungles of America will teem with intelligent millions of free and happy men and women; Africa will be regenerated by the intelligent working Saxon, and be made to open her vast wealth to the commerce of the world; and this earth that now has a population of about one thousand millions, will be made by workingmen capable of sustaining one hundred thousand millions of souls—and all this vast difference is to be the result of skillful and intelligent labor. Educate the poor, enlighten the laborer, enable him to unite the skill of science with a strong and ready will, and the results will far exceed the comprehension of our wisest men.

Put one hundred millions of intelligent workingmen on the North American continent, and you will soon see great canals uniting the two oceans across Central America; the iron road will span the continent on every four parallels of latitude; the magnetic wire would inclose us like a fine network of quick intelligence that would thrill the lightest touch from pole to pole and from ocean to ocean, so that no hostile touch could pass unknown by the whole republic. In fact the intelligence of the whole mass would become so completely united that it would seem as a lake of pure water, that would all be moved by throwing one small stone upon its bosom; the union of the waters of the lake is not more intimate than the sympathies of a united and intelligent brotherhood. Each one would feel the wants of his brother, and the want would scarcely be felt before the supply would be on hand to satisfy it.

All these grand results will be the legitimate offspring of labor and skill combined. How glorious the cause of labor and science? How grand the results to be obtained? How cheering to the philanthropist, and how full of promise to the toiling millions of the earth?

Then work on, dear FARMER, in the great and glorious cause of *labor and science;* you shall soon be paid back by the toiling sons of your adopted State, and in your declining years you shall see the fruits of your labor in the drainage of swamp lands, the construction of great iron roads, the successful working of the quartz mill, and the building up of a great empire of intelligent workingmen on the shores of the Pacific, and the FARMER shall be their favorite organ. So mote it be, is the sincere desire of your friend,

J. E. CLAYTON, M. E.

JOHNSONVILLE, Mariposa Co., March 16, 1857.

SCHOOL LANDS.—In a communication of the State Treasurer to the Assembly, it is stated that 235,360 acres have been located under School Land Warrants.

Smut in Wheat.

This is a question of such vast moment to all grain growers the world over, that we feel called upon to publish everything that will throw any light upon the subject, or be of any use in removing so foul a disease.

The following letter and extracts, sent us from Lodi, Seneca county, N. Y., although received late, and although it tries to repudiate the plans pursued here with perfect success, yet if it will serve to call out discussion which shall end in good results, even at this late day, we shall rejoice. We are pleased and thankful to our friends at New York for their kindness, and shall be happy to hear from them often:

—

Gentlemen: The kindness of a friend (G. M. Cole, of your county), furnished me with a Number of your California Farmer, dated Dec. 26, 1855, in which I found a communication from Mr. Morley, of La Grange, in which he gives it as his "opinion" that "*bluestone*, dissolved in water applied to wheat, and *dried with lime*, will prevent smut." I am entirely unacquainted with "bluestone," and the effects of it, poisonous, or not; but I am, from long experience, perfectly satisfied that no possible application to seed wheat, *before sowing in the fall*, will, *certainly*, prevent smut in the next summer's produce. The *theory* is absurd; and I have tested the falsity of it to my entire satisfaction.

Supposing the results of my observations and experiments in regard to the *cause of smut* might be useful to the *practical* farmers of your State, I send to you a copy of a communication, consisting of several numbers, &c., a part of which was published in the Albany Argus, in February 1833, and the *whole* was published in the Genessee Farmer, in March and April 1850, from which last paper I have cut it out for your use, if you see proper to publish, or rather to republish, it.

If you publish it be so good as to send to me, at my residence at "Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y.," one or two copies of each of your papers containing it, as I have now no printed copy. "Scientific Professors" (so called), may (as they have in this country), attempt to cast ridicule upon my facts as well as upon my inferencs. If so, I can furnish you with more "copy," containing many additional facts, as well as arguments, in support of my opinion. If you wish to learn more of me I would refer you to my friends, G. M. & Cornelius Cole, Esqs., of your city and county [Sacramento].

J. H. Halsey.

Messrs. Warren & Co., Publishers Cal. Far.

Lodi, Sen. Co., N. Y., Feb. 12, 1857.

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On Smut in Wheat and the Cause of it.

Messrs. Editors: This being a season of the year when practical farmers have the most leisure time during the day, with long winter evenings in which to read, reflect, and learn the ways of men and things, I propose to furnish for your useful and widely circulated paper a few communications, containing statements of *facts* in relation to agricultural matters, as they "came to pass" with me, together with such inferences and opinions as I have formed upon those facts; and inasmuch as I have recently observed in newspapers some publications in which the old, absurd, and (as I had believed) exploded hypothesis of the "*fungus*" origin of smut in wheat is revived and inculcated, I will begin with that subject.

During the winter of 1833, while spending some months in Albany, I wrote and published in the Albany Argus a series of articles, containing my observations and experiments continued through several successive years, in relation to the "cause of smut." Those articles were written in the plain, common language of the country (as all such communications should be), and addressed to *practical farmers*, as being the persons most immediately intereated in the subject matter of them. A series of experiments, continued through the past *sixteen* years, has in every respect corroborated the statements made in my former publications on this subject. I will, therefore, here request you to insert those articles as follows:

NUMBER I.

I have read many essays on the subject of the smut in wheat, and almost every writer has invented a new hypothesis as to the cause of it. In the *refinement* of their theories (like philosopers in most other speculations), they have, in my opinion, wholly "overstepped the modesty of nature, in their vague conjectures about "*invisible insects*," "*vitiating principles in the air*," "*diseases from unseasonable cold and wet*," and that *smut is of an animal nature*, &c., &c. None of these theories or conjectures were satisfactory to my mind; but as I had not sufficient information to enable me to controvert them, or even with any propriety to question them, until very recently, I have remained silent, hoping that some one more capable than myself, would undertake a series of observations and experiments, which might result in a discovery of the true cause. Not being aware that any one has done so, and believing that some facts in my possession relating to this evil may be of service to intelligent farmers (by drawing their attention to it, if in no other respect), I will proceed to state them. It is perhaps proper here to premise, that for several years previous to 1830 my wheat had been considerably affected by smut; but by letting it remain in the field, *uncut*, until it was thoroughly, or *dead* ripe, the smut grains became so perfectly dry, that when the crop was threshed, they were very nearly all broken. The dust was cleaned out by the fanning mill, leaving the wheat entirely free from the smut usually found sticking to the "*downy*" end of the grain. In the summer of 1830, finding that my wheat had an unusual quantity of smut in it, I determined, if possible, to discover the cause of it. I commenced my operations by pulling up the stools of the smut wheat and examining the roots. In all cases (and I examined a very great number) I found the roots mouldy and rotten, the outer covering or "bark" had evidently been eaten off by some worm or insect; but of what kind, I was unable to ascertain. After several days of fruitless examination, I accidentally discoveed on one of the smut ears a very small ash-colored *bug*, about an eighth of an inch in length, something less than a line in diameter, and about a line in hight. It appeared to be busily employed in gnawing its way into the husk or chaff of one of the smut grains; in a few moments it perforated the chaff, and begun to feed greedily on the smut grain within. My curiosity was excited by seeing that little insect feasting, with much apparent satisfaction, upon a substance that I had supposed no animal in the world would eat. After some reflection, it appeared to me that many animals appear to have an innate knowledge or instinct, which pointed out to them the best mode of preparing their food; and observing that this bug seemed to be feeding on its natural aliment, I determined to make some experiments for the purpose of ascertaining what agency (if any) this species of bug had in the production of smut. On a careful examination, I found one or more bugs on almost all the smut ears. A day or two afterwards, I took a small clean glass bottle, into which, after much care and trouble, I succeeded in putting three or four smut ears with about a dozen bugs on them; a paper cover was then tied over the mouth of the bottle so closely that no insect could get in or out. The bugs continued to feed on the smut grains for about three weeks, when they all died. Thinking it probable that they had deposited their nits or eggs in the smut grains, I took the smut ears and dead bugs out of the bottle, cleased it thoroughly, brushed the dirt off the ears, and again put them into the bottle, which was closed as before. Within about four weeks I had a considerable number of young bugs hatched out, which immediately began to feed on the remaining smut grains. I kept them several weeks, until during autumn they all died also.

NUMBER II.

During the summer of 1831, I again found that my wheat was smutty, and repeated my experiments upon the same species of bug (mentioned in my first number), of which I found great numbers on the smut ears. As in the preceding year, I put as many of the smut ears with the bugs on them, in my bottle as it would conveniently hold: as before, the bugs all died in the course of three or four weeks. I then carefully examined many of the smut grains, in nearly all of which I found a small maggot or worm. Some were about an eighth of an inch in length, and in diameter nearly as large as the parent bugs; others were smaller, and several so small as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye. In some of the grains I could not discover any maggots, probably because they were too minute to be visible to the naked eye, and I had no lens with which to examine them. The remaining smut grains were left untouched in the ears, put into the bottle again, and in two weeks again had another full crop of bugs hatched out. These last, with the smut ears in which they were bred, are now in my possession. A few days after I had found the bugs in my bottle were hatched out, I observed immense numbers of the *smut bug*, as I shall hereafter call them, almost literally covering the floor and timber of the barn where my wheat was housed. There must have been millions of them. No doubt they had been bred in the smut ears carried in with the wheat. Within three or four weeks they had all disappeared. Those which I saw in the fields were extremely shy, and upon the slightest touch of the ear fell to the ground, where they laid perfectly still and inanimate, *feigning*, as it would seem, to be dead. Being so small, and in color approaching to that of the soil (a gravelly clay), it was very difficult to find them. After remaining quiet, however, for a few minutes, they ran up the stem of the smut wheat and resumed their feeding on the smut. They were quite active in *running*; but whether they ever did or could *fly*, could not be ascertained. Their habits appear to be similar to those of the pea bug; and on a close examination, several smut heads were found, in which all the grains had evidently been perforated near the lower part in the same manner that pea pods are found to have been perforated by the pea bugs. The punctures were so minute as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye; but no doubt with a good glass all the smut grains would have been found perforated in the same manner.

Upon much reflection I have come to the conclusion, that smut wheat is the natural food of the bugs described. There may be, and very probably are, other vegetable substances upon which they sometimes subsist when their natural aliment is not to be obtained. But as *conjectures* without *facts* upon which to found them are oftentimes worse than useless, none are suggested at present, although (if convenient) some may be hazarded in a future number.

That the smut is *not produced by a diease in the plant*, is thought conclusively proved by the facts stated. But if additional proofs were wanting, they are at hand, sufficiently strong as imagined to convince the most skeptical, in some circumstances which took place on my farm during the past year. The year previous, much pains had been taken to procure seed wheat perfectly free from smut for one field. The land had been in clover about three years; it had been plowed three times and was in excellent order. The wheat was sown in good season, and in the fall looked very well; it continued to grow finely until it eared out, when it was found to be more smutty than any other on the farm, although two fields which had borneu smutty crop the previous year had been again sown. I was at a loss how to account for this, until it was recollected that the *clean* field which I had sown with *clean* wheat had been well *manured* a few weeks before the wheat was sown. The manure was taken from the barn yard where all the straw and chaff of the smutty crop of the previous year had been thrown after being threshed. The smut grains of the former crop were undoubtedly carried into the field with the manure. In these smut grains, probably, the *maggots* of the smut bug existed in great numbers, and thence came the *insects*, which smutted the wheat to so great a degree as to amount, probably, to one-tenth of the whole crop in the field.

NUMBER III.

In my former articles I gave a statement of facts. A leisure moment affords me an opportunity of giving my *theory*, founded on those facts.

I suppose the smut bug (or its precedent worm) to remain in the ground in a torpid state, during the winter, like the common fruit curculio. When the spring opens with sufficient warmth, it revives and commences its work of destruction by attacking the *roots* of the young wheat. I am led to believe this the more readily because, as stated in my first article, I have invariably found the vitality of the roots of the smut wheat destroyed by some worm or insect; and I can imagine none so likely to commence the destructive process as that which completes it, by its operations on the grains in the ear. It therefore probably feeds on the bark, or outer covering of the roots, until the time of the earing or "heading out." Those plants which have been thus injured, generally throw up feeble stems, with small ears, not having received the proper quantity of nourishment from the roots. As soon as the ear appears above the sheath, and and when it may be supposed to be in a critical state of gestation, the bug leaves the roots (the bark of which has become too tough, or too scanty, to supply it with suitable food), and climbs the stems to the ear, where it consummates its destructive operations by perforating the chaff cases of the grain, within which it deposits its nit or egg. The puncture probably injures the small vessels which would otherwise supply the grains with their proper nourishment (in whole, or in part), and causes an entire change in the substance of the grain. This change renders it the proper and natural food of the bug. It also becomes the fit receptacle for the deposition and nurture of the ova of the insect. I suppose the change in the grain to be produced by the perforation of the case, or chaff, and deposit of the nit or egg; for I have now in my possession several ears, in which there are many grains of smut and good grain intermingled; and also several ears in which the grains are part smut and part good farina—some about half and half, and some more or less of each.

It has been conjectured by several writers on this subject, that a radical change in the plant is effected by the operation of some latent poisonous principle, before the earing out. One writer (Duhamel) has stated he "found the ears smutted as early as March or April, upon carefully opening the hood, or blade, *even when not more than the sixth part of an inch in length!*" Another (Tillet) says, "the smutted heads or ears oftentimes be found *vitiated in the hood*," &c. Spallanzani "found (or supposed he found) that the smut was produced in the plants long before the impregnation." Whence Darwin concluded, "that for want of impregnation, or the vivifying principle, the wheat corn might putrify, as is the case with addled eggs," &c.

With a knowledge of the facts stated in my former numbers, it is impossible for me to believe that the grain could have been smutted by any "vitiating principle in the air," when the ear was not more than the sixth part of an inch in length, and still "in the hood;" or that smut was produced from "unseasonable cold and wet." For, in either case, I must suppose that a diseased state of the stem, or ear, would so operate upon all the sap vessels, as to produce a change in all the grains in the ear, or at least of the whole of each grain affected by the disease. That there is a constant circulation of the sap in plants while growing, some degree similar to the circulation of the blood in the animal creation, I presume no one will deny. Such being the case, it is difficult to imagine how one part of a grain can be good and the other bad, when the same sap is circulated and distributed to each section in precisely the same manner. I have little confidence in the statements of the discovery of smut at so early a stage in the growth of the plant—in the fine-spun theories respecting the cause of smut, I have none at all. My observations have convinced me that the change in the grain is produced after the earing, or "heading out," and while the germ of the grain is expanding. In cases where the grain is wholly smutted, I suppose the perforation to have been made at so early a period, that the germ being very small it is wholly affected and changed into smut. When the grain is only in part smutted, I suppose the nit to have been deposited at so late a period as to injure the part of the grain immediately around it; and that the other part of the grain being too much hardened to be operated upon, produces good farina or flour. As the bug is slow in its operations (and but one perhaps on an ear) it may be, and probably is, several days in perforating the grains in a single ear. In such cases, some of the grains perhaps are not perforated at all, and of course are not affected, while others in the same ear are entirely or in part smutted. Whether the bug, when it deposits the nit or egg, leaves with it some poisonous matter for its sustenance, which produces the change in grain, or whether the nit very soon becomes a worm, which nestles in the grain, and thus produces it, I do not know.

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When I wrote those articles for the Argus, I had no very definite opinion as to the particular manner in which the smut was formed by the operations of the "bug" (or "beetle," as some fastidious learned people insist upon calling the insect). It will be perceived that in my third article I gave it as a supposition that "the bug, or its precedent worm, when revived by the warmth of the spring, commenced its work of destruction by attacking the roots of the young wheat." From subsequent examinations, I am convinced that that conjunctore was not well founded. I am now perfectly satisfied that the excoriations of the roots of the wheat were made by the "wire-worm," which has for the last twenty-five or thirty years destroyed so much of our wheat; but which has generally been supposed to have been "killed by the winter." That the ova, or larva, of the smut insect remains, during the winter, dormant in the smut grain, as an egg or worm, there can be no doubt. The unexpected result of carrying the smut grains into my wheat field with the barn-yard manure, as stated in my second article, appears to afford sufficient proof of this. As great numbers assume the insect form in the fall, they probably pass the winter in that state, and, like other insects, revive in the spring. However this may be, those which I hatched all died after a few weeks spent in feeding on the smutted grains contained in the bottle with them.

From all the investigations which I have been enabled to make, in relation to the manner in which the smut is produced by the operations of the insect, it is this: "It perforates the glume (chaff case) of the grain, and deposits its nit or egg. On the outside of the chaff case the puncture closes up (as do, generally, the lips of a punctured wound in flesh); but in the inside, the wound or puncture is kept open by the oozing in of the undigested sap of the plant, which runs into the unfilled cavity of the glume and fills it with smut, which is nothing more nor less than the crude or unprepared sap of the plant thus prematurely let in where good flour would have been formed if the sap had been left undisturbed, to pursue its ordinary course of preparation and circulation through the natural channels or sap vessels. And when one part only of the grain is smutted and the other part is good flour, it is, as suggested in my third article, because the perforation was made at so late a period that a portion of the cavity (less or more) had been already filled with properly prepared sap (flour), and but a part left unoccupied, but which was filled with undigested sap (smut) immediately after the puncture was made; both operations, that of forming good flour and the other of forming smut, no doubt going on at the same time; the latter, however, probably proceeding much the most rapidly.

Having, as I confidently believe, fully established the fact that smut in wheat is caused by the operations of an insect, and having discovered and identified that insect, I will proceed to consider as to the best means to be used as preventive remedies. And here I will confess that I have not any great degree of confidence that after the insect has been for several years an inhabitant of a farm, there is, or can be found, any certain and immediate preventive remedy for the evil, by the destruction of the insect, or otherwise. I have practiced several modes of preparing the seed wheat—at one time washing it with water; at another, soaking it in very strong lime water for twelve hours or more; in a third instance, wetting the wheat and mixing quick lime with it. Neither of these modes of preparation entirely prevented smut in the produce. The smut insect had become an established inhabitant in my farm, and I found it almost impossible to turn it out of the possession.

At length, however, I tried another plan. The heavy chaff and "tailings" of the cleanings of my wheat, containing the unbroken smut grains (with, of course, the nits or eggs of the insect in them), I carefully carried from the barn and destroyed them, so that none of the smut grains went into the manure. Particular care, also, was taken to sow no seed which had a grain of smut in it. This course was pursued for several successive years, and, after some twenty years of observations, experiments and exertions to free my wheat from smut, I succeeded in raising good and clean wheat generally, but not always—occasionally I have found my old enemy smutting my wheat again. It probably strayed over into my fields from some neighboring farm; for, since the wheat in this vicinity was first discovered to have become smutty, the evil has occurred, I believe, in some locality or other, every year, in a greater or less degree. Notwithstanding all my care and exertion to free my wheat from smut, I am not at all sure but that nature had as much to do with my success as I had myself. I believe it is generally understood that some seasons are not as favorable to the reproduction of insects as others. Cold and wet weather no doubt destroys many of the young insects after they are warmed into life. Severe winter frosts may also do the work by freezing and addling the eggs. It is also asserted (and I believe truly), that parasitical insects deposit their nits in other insects, which being hatched out, prey upon and destroy those that have thus served them for nests and food. Some one, or perhaps all of these causes combined, may have contributed to produce the desired result. Be this as it may, I am perfectly satisfied that the course which I pursued was the best, and indeed, the only one at all likely to be successful. If the smut grains are thrown into the barn-yard, and thence carried out upon the farm in the manure, I do not think it possible to free a farm from the smut insect. The insect appears to be brought to maturity at the time that the wheat is usually earing, or "heading" out, and the deposit of the nit, or egg, is commenced immediately thereafter. Early sown wheat generally fares the best; probably because of its heading out before the insect is ready to commence its operations. But if sown very early, for the purpose of having it ear or "head" out before the maturity of the smut insect, it is frequently attacked in the autumn by the Hessian fly; and thus, by attempting to escape one evil, we run into another oftentimes much worse; for the Hessian fly is generally far more destructive than the smut insect—the former frequently destroys the whole crop, the latter never destroys more than a minor portion of it. At the same time, however, *if the grain is cut before it becomes dead ripe*, it is very much injured by the grains being blackened by the dust of the smut as well as by having the unbroken smut grains mixed with it. Very late sown grain is very liable to be smutted if the insect is in the neighborhood of it. Wheat should, therefore, be sown neither very early nor very late. The best season for sowing it is, undoubtedly, between the 5th and 25th of September. Yet, as to its being smutted or not, much will depend upon the weather of the succeeding spring. If the season should be cold and late, it will probably retard the growth of even the early sown grain, and bring its latest growing heads within the period of time required by the insect for the deposit of its eggs.—J. H. H.

Cultivation of Peanuts.

The increasing commercial value of the peanut now renders it a subject worthy of attention, and we offer a few hints in regard to its cultivation. This nut is easily grown, and possesses, perhaps, more value than any production of our country, according to the labor necessary to produce it. Already the annual export of the article from Tennessee will not fall below twenty-five thousand dollars, and the demand is yearly increasing. It causes but little exhaustion of the soil, and properly managed, would be found to improve in place of exhaust.

The soil best adapted to the ground pea is a moderately rich loam, neither very heavy nor very light. A stiff soil will not admit the stems bearing the fruit to penetrate it with facility, and a sandy soil is too thirsty. Again, if the soil is too rich, the tendency of the plant is to run to vine instead of the formation of fruit. Any soil of the requisite texture, capable of producing five or six barrels of corn to the acre, is well adapted to the growth of the ground pea without the addition of any manure. But should manure be used at all, it should be used in small quantities. The ground is prepared by laying it off in rows three feet distant, and very slightly ridging, as in the culture of cotton. When manure is applied, it should, as in the case of cotton, be put in the drill. Throughout the entire cultivation, the chief objects should be to keep the ground clean of grass, and as level as possible. The slight ridge on which the seed are planted will be nearly or quite worked down by the first hoeing. As the vines extend over the surface, it is necessary to keep the ground well stirred with a trowel hoe plow, or other implement that does not turn it over. A couple of plowings and an occasional working with the hoe, is regarded as a sufficient amount of cultivation—less than what is required for cotton, and not exceeding that of the corn crop.

As soon as the vines are killed by frost the harvesting should commence. The first operation is to turn a coulter close to the vines, on each side, for the purpose of loosening the earth. The plants are then taken up with a hoe, and laid bottom upwards on the ground to dry. There they are to remain for several days, until they are cured—the time being shorter or longer according to the state of the weather. If it rains, it will do the crop no injury. When sufficiently cured the vines should be packed away in a barn, or under any good shelter, where the fruit may be picked at leisure.—[Tenn. Far. and Mechanic.

Value of an Agricultural Paper.—A gentleman in Kentucky, writing to the Tennessee Farmer and Mechanic, says: "One receipt I saw in your paper last summer, I think, was worth at least one year's subscription to me. It was how to prevent young trees from dying in hot, dry weather. My young orchard had begun to fail. Two of the trees had died, and the leaves were turning yellow on others and dropping off, and I knew not what to do for them. Your paper came to hand and brought the desired information. I went next day and dug around and watered and put straw around all the living trees. In a few days I saw all the yellow leaves had fallen off, and the trees all commenced growing and done finely without the loss of another one. I think if I had not done this, I should have lost the larger portion of my young trees."

"PLOW DEEP TO FIND THE GOLD."

The following song, says the editor of the Ohio Cultivator, we remember to have seen in an English journal some years since; but it is well adapted to this country at the present time.

Plow deep to find the gold, my boys!
Plow deep to find the gold!
The earth hath treasures in her breast
Unmeasured and untold.

Clothe the mountain top with trees,
The sides with waving grain;
Why bring over stormy seas
What here we may obtain?

Oh, Britain need not bring her bread
From countries new or old,
Would she but give the plowshare speed
And depth, to find the gold!

Earth is grateful to her sons
For all their care and toil,
Nothing yields such large returns
As drained and [illegible]d soil.

Science lends the kindly aid,
Her riches to us [illegible]
Moved by the plow [illegible] moved by spade,
Stir deep to find the gold.

Dig deep to find the gold, my boys!
Dig deep to find the gold!
The earth hath treasures in her breast,
Unmeasured and untold.

Educate your Boys, Farmers!

The following from the pen of Prof. Mapes, editor of the Working Farmer, is worthy being a leader in that valuable journal; and it should *lead* all farmers to *thinking* upon the important subject of which it speaks. It is the only thing that will make a successful working Farmer:

Education of Farmer's Boys, Laborers, &c.

Why is it that all classes of citizens, except farmers, consult their best interest by educating their assistants? Every city and almost every town in our country, has a Mechanic's Institute for the educating of apprentices during evenings, and most of the cities have Mercantile Library Associations for the improvement of merchant's clerks. Villages have Lyceums and Lectures, but do farmers attend them? Are not farmers negligent of education? As a general rule do they even send their own children to school but a small portion of the time? During spring, summer and autumn, thousands of farmers keep their children from school, and do not even provide books for their use in the evenings. Do farmers generally make the slightest exertion to assist in educating the children of the poor in their neighborhood? How often do we find traders in large cities who have all the attributes of success except education, and almost invariably they state that their fathers were farmers, and brought them up without the necessary education to assist them in the prosecution of any business.

We know that there are many noble exceptions to the above, and that here and there throughout the land, we may find instances of farmers who feel the liveliest pleasure in educating their children in the best manner, and the children in turn educate the workmen and their families. Many a family who now feel life almost a burden, after the toils of the day might be rendered happy by a social evening circle, where one might read for the benefit of the whole. Call in the children who are lolling listlessly about the fire, invite the workman, who would otherwise be around the fire of the kitchen or the tavern, and let the farmer, his wife, or the most intelligent of his children, read to the party for one hour every evening; it will soon become a pleasure in which all may participate. Select such books at first as will amuse, gradually change to the useful, and rest assured that all will be benefited by such practice. Recollect that one hour each evening for three years, is one thousand hours, and know that one thousand hours' judicious reading will educate any one in many of the useful arts and sciences. At any rate, one thousand hours so disposed of by a farmer and his family, would render every one of them capable of earning twice as much on the same farm as could be earned by any uneducated farmer, and the necessary books may be had for less money than would pay for the extra amount of nuts and cider consumed during one thousand hours of idleness by the same individuals.

Each hour so spent is worth six at an ordinary school, and thus may be made to represent a day's schooling. After the habit is once established and cheerfully continued, it is the privilege of the young to learn and not their task. Besides all those advantages, the constant habit of such evening meetings begets confidence and intimacy, and fathers and elder brothers would cease to be considered as petty tyrants by younger children; the whole moral tone would rise, and farmers would no longer complain of the difficulty of obtaining *good help*.

In a profession, calling for severe bodily exercise, a corresponding exercise of mind becomes necessary to insure good health—we do not mean mere animal health, for the bones and muscles are not the whole man, but he has a head and heart which follows nature's laws, and becomes inert if not exercised. What is there on an old style farm, with a regular routine of succession of crops, farmed and manured in the same way for the last half century, to exercise the man, or that part of him called brain? He follows the plow or the harrow listlessly, unless some new truth as *mind food* has been received the night before, and is being adapted to *brain analysis*. When he meets the evening circle again with the new thought digested, he can explain all, and find himself progressed by so doing; his moral state is elevated by elevating others, and all are improved.

How often do farmers direct their sons and helpers to do what perhaps is necessary, without ever giving their reasons for so doing, and thus neglecting to instruct others in what they understand themselves? Is this fair play? Should they place a son with a mechanic to learn a trade, would they not desire that he might be made to understand all the mysteries of his craft? And why not so with the art of farming? Many things are habitually done on every farm, the reasons for so doing which are seldom or never explained. Are there not many farmers who do not know why they plow? They certainly know that their crops are improved by plowing, but why? If the soil is once loosened, why does it not always remain loose? What has the admission of atmosphere to do with the growth of plants? Does it benefit them, and how? If aye, should not the subsoil receive the same benefit, and if so, by what means can it be disintegrated? If by the subsoil plow, should it be used in wet as well as in dry soil,

and if not in the former, why? Would underdrainage fit the subsoil so that subsoil plowing would benefit it, and why? After soils are once thoroughly disturbed by plowing before planting, should they be disturbed during the growing of row and hill crops, and why? Why are soils more productive when manured? Are all manures equally efficacious, and if not, why? Thousands of pertinent questions suggest themselves, every one of which, if fairly discussed at an evening circle, would outwork the latent energies of the minds of children and working men, adding the observations derived from practice to the registered truths of books, and thus chastening both into useful certainties.

Brother farmers, arise from your lethargy, and determine that every workman and child in your neighborhood shall at least be made acquainted with all the truths which have been printed in relation to Agriculture. We have tried it, and our greatest pride is now, to call the attention of visitors to a friend and gentleman on our farm, who had the germ within him awakened by such an evening circle, and who now has charge of our farm. He is not twenty-one years of age, and is capable of working any farm profitably. We do not use the word gentleman to represent either a wealthy, or scholastically educated puppy, but *a man* in the form of his Maker, whose moral code is beyond reproach, and whose self-procured education renders him capable of comprehending the mind-efforts of other men, and of observing Nature's laws understandingly. This always leads to gentleness and the ability of self-government, and a gentleman is the consequence. Aye, a gentleman farmer, be he rich or poor, be he principal or assistant, he is alike a gentleman, and all around him will feel the influence of his advancement. He alone will fail to observe himself as compared with others, except for the purpose of elevating them to his own plane. Would that every middle aged man in the community could realize to the fullest extent the value of such a gentleman, and would lend his aid to make all others like himself. We only require to comprehend such a character clearly, and at once we duplicate it. Who should be nature's gentlemen, if not the farmers? They own the greater portion of the wealth, and are numerically much the larger class. They stand between their Maker and the portion of creation requiring to be fed by them. What are the merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of large cities, but the factors and agents of the farmers? They merely sell his produce, and import the products of other countries for his use. Cities really live by the smiles of the agricultural community, and nothing but the want of education prevents them from taking the relative rank their vocation and usefulness entitles them to enjoy.

Estimated Value of Sheep and Wool. The sheep of the British Isles are believed to number about 35,000,000; England alone possesses about 27,000,000; Scotland, according to the agricultural statistics of 1854, has 4,787,235; and Ireland, in 1853, had 3,142,656. Calculating the 35,000,000 as worth 30s. a head, the sheep stock of Britain is worth £52,000,000 sterling. The well being of these flocks is a point of national as well as of agricultural importance, for they not only materially enhance the fertility of the soil and afford a good return to the farmer, but also largely contribute to the feeding and clothing of our population. About 10,000,000 of sheep, weighing on an average 80 pounds each, are annually slaughtered for food. This furnishes 800,000,000 pounds of mutton, or on an average rather more than half a pound per day for each individual in the three kingdoms. The mutton at 6d. per pound is worth $20,000,000 sterling. Professor Low estimates that, allowing for the deficient weight of the wool of slaughtered sheep and lambs, each fleece averages 4½ pounds, and the total annual produce of wool will therefore be 157,500,000 pounds. Fixing the value at 1s. 3d. per pound, the total yearly value of the wool of Great Britain is nearly £10,000,000 sterling. A hundred years ago the flocks of Great Britain were about half as numerous as they are now.—[Essay by Finley Dun.

Farm Work.—It is a matter of great importance to the farmer, that he should lay out the work of the season beforehand. We need much more thorough system in our farming operations. Determine upon the fields you will cultivate, and what shall be allotted to oats, corn, rye, wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, and other root crops; what walls shall be reset, and what ditches shall be dug; and how much labor will be needed to accomplish the work. Leave nothing to be decided upon in haste. A great deal of time and mental labor will be saved, by making your plans deliberately at the beginning of the year. If there are doubtful matters, consult the best farmer in your neighborhood, and give his opinion due weight in your decision. A neighbor's experience will often save a useless expenditure of money and labor. When your plans are laid, carry them out, month by month, and week by week, until the year is completed. If you need capital for your legitimate business, hire it. You can as well afford to pay interest for this purpose as any other business man. Turn not aside to speculation in anything that you do not understand. Glory in the farm, and live by it.—[American Agriculturist.

Fine Stock.—Among the treasures which Mr. Troye, the artist, brought from his recent explorations in Oriental countries, is a veritable Arab mare. The animal was purchased for a stock importing company in Kentucky. She is a long, well-knit, shapely creature, of a grayish color, about the average size, with very large and muscular thighs, and a marvelous elasticity in every movement. Her value is estimated at $10,000. This is the second mare of the Desert which has been brought to the United States. The first, imported by this Kentucky company, came in by way of New Orleans. An Arab is extravagantly fond of such animals. He would almost as soon think of selling his own child as the fleet and patient beast which has been reared in his own tent, is his tireless companion in Desert journeys, and his most productive source of income. The best stock in the world came from Arabia, and the importation of original Arab mares to this country cannot fail to improve the American breed of horses.—[N. Y. paper.

To Toast Cheese.—Mix with three ounces of cheese, finely grated, four ounces of grated bread crumbs, two and a half ounces of butter, two eggs well beaten, a table-spoonful of cream, a table-spoonful of mustard, a little salt and pepper. Put it into a sauce pan and stir over the fire until heated, and then lay it thick on toasted bread. The cheese must be just browned in the oven after being put on the bread.

Arrangement of the Crystals of Cast Iron.

Robert Mallet, an Englishman, the author of a work published in London, on Artillery, affirms that in the "molecular aggregation of crystaline solids, the crystals always arrange and group themselves with their principal axes in lines perpendicular to the cooling or heating surfaces of the solid; that is, in the lines of direction of the heat wave." He assumes, that as a gun, in cooling, radiates heat from the center, outward in all directions, the particles arrange themselves in radial lines ready to be separated on the application of a comparatively slight force, thus possessing least strength in the direction where it is most wanted. He illustrates by the following experiment, which might be readily tried: "If a cylinder of lead, some four or five inches long, and of about the same diameter, be cast around a cylindrical bar of iron about an inch and a half in diameter, and considerably longer, the lead becoming rapidly consolidated by the contact of cold material interiorly as well as exteriorly, will have a tolerably homogenous structure, and may be cut into, beaten out, etc., without exhibiting any trace of crystalization. But if one of the ends of the central bar be heated red-hot, and time be allowed for the heat to be conducted along into the interior of the lead, and thence conducted outward in all directions till the heat is nearly up to the melting point of lead—say to about 550° Fahrenheit, and the lead be now sharply struck with a hammer, the whole mass will be found to have a crystaline structure, all the principal axes of the long thin crystals radiating regularly from the center; and by a few blows of the hammer the mass will separate and fall to pieces, so complete are the planes of separation."

As a consequence of this law, it is inferred that every abrupt change in the form of the exterior of any casting, is attended by an equally sudden change in the arrangement of the crystals, accompanied with one or more planes of weakness in the mass. The small cast-iron cylinder of the hydraulic press used in raising the tubes of the Britannia Bridge, failed under the immense pressure, until another form was substituted with a bottom more rounded; and the theory laid down, and to a certain extent established by this writer, would seem to indicate that when angular forms are absolutely required in castings exposed to great strains, it might be expedient to cast the parts in rounded forms, and then turn or plane them to the forms required—[Scientific American.

Science Increasing Longevity.—Doctor Buchanan, in a recent lecture before the Mechanics' Institute at Cincinnati, said that, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, one half of all who were born died under five years of age; the average longevity of the whole population was but eighteen years. In the seventeenth century one half the population died under twelve years. But in the first sixty years of the eighteenth century, one-half of the population lived over twenty-seven years. In the latter forty years, one-half exceeded thirty-two years of age. At the beginning of the present century, one-half exceeded forty years; and from 1838 to 1845 one-half exceeded forty-three. The average longevity at these successive periods has been increased from eighteen years in the sixteenth century up to 43.7 by the last reports. This increase in the duration of life has been caused by improved medical science, improvements in the construction of houses, drainage of streets and superior clothing.

Speed of Circular Saws.—A correspondent residing in Ralston, Pa., informs the Scientific American, that in a mill in that place, in which he is interested, there are two circular saws—one thirty inches in diameter, for sawing shingles, speed 1850 revolutions per minute; and the other 34 inches in diameter, for sawing studding. This latter saw was at first geared to run at the rate of 950 revolutions per minute, a speed which was recommended by several machinists. At this speed it was incapable of performing a fair day's work; it turned out only about one-third the work of the shingle machine. The size of its driving pulley was increased to give it a speed of 1200 revolutions per minute, and it now cuts with ease three times the quantity of lumber in the same space of time; "there is no loss of time now experienced in backing out the saw to allow it to recover itself." He is of opinion that the most ecomical speed to run large circular saws, is from 12,000 to 14,000 feet per minute at their teeth.

Important Improvement.—Experiments for the economical extraction of gold from its matrix have recently been conducted in London. It appears that the quartz is first calcined, and reduced to an impalpable powder, which is then placed in a glass retort immersed in a cistern of water, kept up to a boiling temperature; this is connected with glass tubes attached to a regenerator, in which the chlorine gas is produced by the decomposition of the black oxide of manganese, acted upon by hydro-chloric acid. This gas passing through and saturating every particle of dust, hitherto invisible, converts the same into a soluble chloride of gold. The sand is then well washed, the chloride consequently dissolved, and a stream of carburreted hydrogen being passed through the solution, precipitates the metallic gold in the form of a deep purple powder.

Chemical Minuteness.—On the recent trial of Dr. Palmer, in England, for poisoning Mr. Cook, and for which he has been executed, Dr. Herepath, the well known chemist, stated that the presence of strychnine could always be detected; and gave as an important proof that if he put 10 grains into 70,000 grains of water he could detect its presence in a tenth part of a grain of that water.

Trade of the Lakes.—During the past fifteen years the value of the trade of the lakes has swelled from $65,000,000 in 1841 to $608,310,320 in 1856; and the whole of this grand aggregate, with the exception of $42,260,000 set down for Sackett's Harbor, Cape Vincent, Oswegatchie, Genessee and Niagara, came through the following ports:

Buffalo,	$303,023,000	Milwaukee,	$35,000,000
Chicago,	223,898,000	Manmee,	94,107,000
Cleveland,	162,185,640	Sandusky,	59,965,000
Detroit,	140,000,000	Oswego,	147,385,000

Ground Oats for Horses.—Ground oats contain more of the nitrogenous or flesh making principle than any other kind of horse food that can be produced; at the same time they furnish a mixture of coarse and fine food—the husk of the first and the meal of the latter. The coarse serves to keep the bowels in a soluble condition, thus obviating the necessity for drastic medicine.

Desolate Home.

The charm of home depends upon the perfection of its circle; break the circle, and the charm is broken.

Death is a fearful visitor, no matter when or how he may come. His advent, even when his face is most thickly vailed, and footsteps most cautious, is terrible; but when he uses his power as if he loved to use it, and surrounds his mission with superfluous and peculiar horrors, then the heart-strings must snap and the blood curdle in the veins.

Many and many a time have we written for others what we are now writing for ourselves. For we can see how tame were our descriptions, how indifferent were our expressions of sympathy, how cold and passionless were our words. Forgive us, ye who have mourned and suffered, nor fear lest our future words and deeds shall not be fervent and tender.

Our darling has, indeed, departed. For the few hours that her little form remained with us, we felt that we had her still; but now we know that she is gone. It was a bright morning when we followed her to rest, but brought back with us darkness. The home which she shunned and made musical was as gloomy as a cavern, and so it remains. A few days ago it seemed like heaven, but now the stars have faded out, and the lark that sung at the gate has fallen with an arrow in its breast.

And when the night came on, how it brought a new measure—fully heaped—of lonely agony! How we sought to sleep, and were awakened by her blessed voice—her pattering footfalls—her thrilling touch! It did, indeed, seem as if she was there! But when we looked around and saw her not there, then the truth returned like a sudden blow, and we sank into the bitter waters.

She lies in her coffin. There are rosebuds in her hand, and a wreath of myrtle encircles her brow of alabaster. The leaves fall solemnly; the winds moan like a chained beast about her dismal bed. It is hard to leave her there, it seems so cold and dreary for the child! And yet we know it must be—and, because it must be, it is.

Yet why not talk what we know as well as what we feel? Our bird now sings amid the eternal branches; our bud now blooms in the garden of God; our darling reposes in the bosom of the Crucified. It is well. God loved the child, and loved her most when he took her up where Rachel's children are. We will eat this sweet morsel of consolation, and it shall strengthen us.—[Buffalo Express.

Arab Reflections.—The Arab Sheikh, his enthusiasm once cooled down, gave way to moral reflections. "Wonderful! wonderful! There is surely no God but God, and Mahomet is his Prophet," exclaimed he, after a long pause. "In the name of the Most High, tell me, O Bey, what you are going to do with those stones! So many thousands of purses spent upon such things! Can it be, as you say, that your people learn wisdom from them, or is it, as his reverence the Cadi declares, that they are to go to the palace of your queen, who, with the rest of the unbelievers, worships these idols? As for wisdom, these figures will not teach you to make any better knives, or or scissors, or chintzes; and it is in the making of those things that the English show their wisdom. But God is great! God is great! Here are stones which have been buried ever since the time of the holy Noah—peace be with him! Perhaps they were under ground before the deluge! I have lived on these lands for years. My father, and the father of my father, pitched their tents here before me; but they never heard of these figures. For twelve hundred years have the true believers (and, praise be to God! all true wisdom is with them alone) been settled in this country, and none of them ever heard of a palace under ground. Neither did they who went before them. But lo! here comes a Frank from many days' journey off, and he walks up to the very place, and he takes a stick (illustrating the description, at the same time, with the point of his spear), and makes a line here, and makes a line there. Here, says he, is the palace; there, says he, is the gate; and he shows us what has been all our lives beneath our feet, without our having known anything about it. Wonderful! wonderful! Is it by books, is it by magic, is it by your prophets, that you have learned these things? Speak, O Bey! tell me the secret of wisdom."—[Layard's Ninevah.

A Thought.—I remember that Adam Smith and Gibbon had told us that there would never again be a destruction of civilization by barbarians. The flood, they said, would no more return to cover the earth; and they seemed to reason jostly, for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part of the world with the weakness of that part which remained savage, and asked from whence were to come those Huns, and from whence were to come those Vandals who were to again destroy civilization? Alas! it did not occur to them that, in the very heart of great capitals—in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theatres, and libraries, and museums—vice, and ignorance, and misery might produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under Attila, and Vandals more bent on destruction than those who followed Genseric.—[Macaulay.

Beauty of Solitude.—Unthinking heads who have not learned to be alone, are in a prison to themselves, if they are not also to others; whereas, on the contrary, those whose thoughts are in a fair and hurry within, are sometimes fain to retire into company, must sometimes have bad company. Be able to be alone; lose not the advantage of solitude, and the society of thyself, nor be only content, but delight to be alone and single with Omnipotence. He who is thus prepared, the day is not uneasy, nor the night black unto him. Darkness may bound his eyes, not his imagination. In his bed he may lie, like Pompey and his sons, in all quarters of the earth; may speculate on the universe, and enjoy the whole world in the hermitage of himself.

Idle Visits.—The idle are a very heavy tax upon the industrious, when by frivolous visitations they rob them of their time. Such persons beg their daily happiness from door to door, as beggars their daily bread, and, like them, sometimes meet with a rebuff. A mere gossip ought not to wonder if we evince signs that we are tired of him, seeing that we are indebted for the honor of his visit solely to the circumstances of his being tired of himself. He sits at home until he has accumulated an insupportable load of *ennui*, and then sallies forth to distribute it among his acquaintances.

At Edinburgh, Scotland, Dr. Dionysius Wiclobyoke, a physician of considerable eminence, whose income from his profession was from $5000 to $6000 per annum, has been convicted of forging a will, and, notwithstanding evidence was introduced of former good character, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation.

COMMISSION CARDS.

NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR.
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Produce and Commission Merchants,
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Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.
WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW,
Purchased at
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MEAD & BENNETT,
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Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
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No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
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M. J. POWER. C. S. NEWCOMB.
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Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 28 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis),
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R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-20 3m

W. J. BLAKE. L. HUMPHREY, JR.
W. J. BLAKE & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants
STORE-SHIP SAN MARTIN,
Central Wharf, corner Commercial and East streets.
W. J. B. & Co. will receive Flour, Grain and other produce on consignment, and pledge themselves to do a *strictly commission business*. Vessels can haul alongside our store-ship and discharge, thereby saving the usual charge of drayage.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments, or on merchandise stored with us. v6-20 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY.
Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs, Napa City, California. v7-8

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.
Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

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INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent and Portable Saw Mills.
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Steam Engines and Boilers, Grist Mills,
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Pamphlets with full descriptions will be forwarded to all applicants.
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PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
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Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-1

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Wire Cloth, Wire Netting,
Sand, Wheat, Corn and Coal Screens, Riddles, Sieves, Bird Cages, Fenders and Fire Guards, Meat Safes, Dish Covers, Patent Gauze Window Blinds, Wire Fencing, &c., &c.
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Workmen sent to any part of the State to set up and complete Wire Fence, in the most perfect order. v7-1 3m

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WALTER & TOMPKINS,
MANUFACTURERS AND
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Of the best and most beautiful styles of
Gentlemen's Apparel,
No. 170 Montgomery Street,
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WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, &c.
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Messrs. Wm. MEYER-ELTON & CO.,
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BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
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Every description of Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
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DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
DENTIST,
HAS REMOVED FROM CLAY STREET, TO
NO. 113 Montgomery street,
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Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE of all Sizes;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-8 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

HORTICULTURAL.

Commercial Nursery,
Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.
THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the
FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY
the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 *and* 1857,
that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.
Our Stock consists of
One Hundred Thousand Trees,
FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT,
Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.
Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.
Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.
Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.
Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.
All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.
v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.
THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of
Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants
to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.
FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:
Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.
Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.
We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.
ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.
Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.
GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.
Catalogues furnished to applicants.
Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.
We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.
Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.
J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

San Jose Nursery.
THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 60 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.
The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer
Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.
In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.
The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—
Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.
—Also,—
20,000 Mulberry Trees,
All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.
The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.
Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.
Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

The French Garden,
Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.
A. DELMAS,.....Proprietor.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!
THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.
The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.
The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—
Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frontingnac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;
Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.
The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.
The subscriber would also offer—
APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.
—Also,—
RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES,
In good assortment.
Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.
All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.
A. DELMAS,
v6-13 4m French Gardens, San Jose.

Trees, Shrubs and Plants.
4,000 GRAFTED APPLE TREES, of every variety;
20,000 Los Angeles Grape Vines;
50 dozen Tulip Bulbs—Holland;
A general assortment of PLANTS.
Just received on consignment, and for sale by
W. HASELTINE,
Commission Agent, 131 Clay street.
N. B.—Consignments of Trees and Shrubbery are solicited and will receive strict attention. [v7-8 1m] W. H.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

Bring In your Grain.

We have refrained from giving views of the grain market for the last few weeks, from the fact that we had hoped the farmers would be wise and secure the rewards of their labor while the opportunity lasted. We again urge every farmer, every original holder of grain, to be wise now, be wise before the golden opportunity has passed; any reasonable mind must be fully convinced that *five cents* per pound for wheat is a fictitious price, and yet there are causes at work that may retain that price for a brief time, but we most sincerely hope the growers of grain will not be seduced into any error that will blight their own present and most happy prospects. *Sell now* should be the resolve of every grain grower; wisely, cautiously, yet openly act. Change your grain into real wealth, pay your obligations, and relieve yourselves from that blighting incubus, debt—thus improve your farms, make your homes comfortable, pleasant, luxurious, even, if your means will allow it; beautify that home, and educate your children. The most of our farmers can all do this now, for a kind Providence has smiled on them of late in an abundant harvest, and also a prospective one in in the future; but do not be ungrateful for these blessings, and become selfish and go beyond your true and legitimate business, and engage in speculation that shall forever blight your hopes.

We have some sorry facts of some farmers, who, forgetful of their own present good fortune, have become tainted with a love of gain and "make haste to be rich," by engaging in wild and mad speculations. We deeply regret this, and we warn them to wash their hands of this most unfortunate mania, and return to that happiest of all labors and duties the labors upon the farm. We are preparing some facts in regard to the present speculations which will startle farmers, if they are led to believe they are to receive any longer those enormous prices that are now beyond any market in the world. If they want proof of the *scarcity (?)* of breadstuff, let them go into the warehouses of San Francisco, and the delusion will vanish.

Hard Work and No Small Potatoes.

We cannot better illustrate the value of "hard work," and the good that will always result from it, than by sketching the steady results flowing from such labor. Nothing great is accomplished without great labor; and that which is worth doing at all is worth doing well. These maxims we saw fully illustrated at the farm of J. A. Hobart, Esq., at San Pablo, particularly in the crop of potatoes raised the past year. Mr. H. is fully convinced of the value of subsoil plowing and constant cultivation. We examined the soil, naturally a strong black clay or adobe material, such as is found in that region, which, without the proper understanding of its nature, will bake in dry weather hard as a brick. On this substance Mr. H. has applied his practice, and we learned from him that he subsoiled to the full extent of his plows, and then plowed freely, and repeated five times; thus completely pulverizing the soil to the depth of two feet. On this ground he has planted potatoes for five years, constantly plowing deeper and deeper, and enriching it with manure to repay the soil for what is taken off in the crop.

No soil could be in a more mellow or finer condition, and no crop which we have ever seen can surpass it. The crop of the past year, planted in July and harvested in January, yielded 200 sacks per acre, of 130 pounds per sack, or 27,000 pounds—thirteen and a half tons per acre, and giving the very pretty sum of $600 to $700 per acre. This is the result of a judicious and well directed labor.

We examined the balance of the potatoes now being sent to market, and they would average nearly one pound each—*no small potatoes*. We have never seen a finer lot of potatoes on the Pacific coast. From these facts we derive this moral—poor, shiftless farming, should be called "small taters," for such will always be the result of it; but wise and judicious farming will always secure an abundant crop of fully ripened fruit, as the reward of well directed labor.

The Dress does not Make the Man.

We very often feel indignant at the foolish remark of some workingmen, who, when called upon to come forward and take part in public meetings or in assemblies, where measures are in progress for the general welfare, express themselves as unfit to be seen, or do not dare to step forward because they are not *dressed fitly*—they may have their *working suit* on, or their old hat, or unpolished shoes, and these will sometimes prevent a *man* from performing his duty to himself and those around him.

We hope the day is not far distant when the workingman shall feel the true *dignity of labor*, and also feel that the sun-burnt cheek and brawny hand and working suit form a coat of arms richer than any patent of titled nobility; and that whenever or wherever called upon he will ever be prepared, as an intelligent freeman, to take part in all public meetings, when the good of the people requires his presence and action.

We too often hear the unkind remark, that all our public assemblies are ruled by professional men, to the exclusion of mechanics and others. When the mechanic and farmer shall feel the true responsibility that rests upon them, and educate themselves to take part in all the measures of public good, then they will act as true men and occupy their true place.

Fatal Accident.—Mr. James McCain, formerly from Pennsylvania, and whose family is living in that State, was killed on the 23d instant, at Butte Flat, near Rough and Ready, by the caving of a bank while engaged in mining.

A Pleasant Trip to a Pleasant Spot.

Seizing the first leisure moment we stepped on board the Oakland Ferry Boat and crossed to the fair City of Oaks, to take a stroll among the cultivated spots of this evergreen city.

Oakland is yet destined to be a most prosperous city, in spite of the retarding influence that has so long prevented her rise and progress. The unsettled condition of her land titles has been a blight upon her; it has been like a mildew, withering in its influences, as many a fair spot will testify; but we hope a better day is at hand. As time is precious to us, we were obliged to make short calls among our friends; but note a little at each.

Messrs. McDevitt & Ross, house painters, have not only been industrious mechanics, but they have a very neat garden, with a pretty greenhouse, where they improve every leisure moment from business to cultivate with taste and care many beautiful plants and vines. We saw much to admire at their garden. There were *two plants* of great promise in the collection, we especially noted—"industry" and "improvement." Among the various plants under cultivation we were pleased with a fine Tomato plant, a year old, from which the fruit had been gathered all winter, and now in fruit. The soil had been much improved by lime, soapsuds and ashes; these all served to destroy various insects that infested the soil and the plants. We were particularly pleased with the interest manifested by these young men for a County Agricultural Society—which could be formed at Oakland, and do a vast deal of good.

Messrs. Devitt & Ross' example of industry is worthy of imitation. We cannot help mentioning a pair of fine "mousers" we saw, of enormous size—pretty and gentle pusseys, weighing fifteen and fifteen and a quarter pounds each—the finest cats we ever say, worthy a special premium.

Our next call was at the Garden of John Smith, a nice well and cleanly cultivated piece of very fertile land of some fifteen acres, twelve acres of which were devoted to the Strawberry; varieties, British Queen (principally), some Black Prince and Chile. One acre was occupied with the Raspberry, of three varieties.

Next call at Messrs. White & Kelsey's, a very handsome spot of ground, of forty acres, and a piece of land rarely equaled. Messrs. W. & K. have three acres in Strawberries, four acres in Raspberries, a large piece in Currants, and a fine fruit-tree plantation. It will be recollected by many who visited the San Francisco markets the past year, that fine Raspberries and Currants were for sale at the stall of Mrs. Weaver. They were raised at these grounds, and were as fine as could be raised. To show the value of one acre of Raspberries, we can give the following items: the produce sold of one acre was 2500 pounds, equal to $1000, and the sale of plants from the same ground $2000, making $3000 from an acre of ground in one season—THIS IS WELL.

We called on Capt. Reed, who cultivates thirteen acres, and cultivates it well. He has a new house, good improvements, fine fields of early potatoes, onions, &c.

We visited Mr. Bogge, where we saw the finest lot of early Peas and Beans we have seen this season. Grounds in good order, well cultivated, free from weeds, good fences, fine neat cottage, happy home—these are the indices of thrift and give good promise of the future.

We found an old friend next, at the place of Capt. Jas. Daly, and saw with surprise and pleas ure how much could be done in the short space of two years, by a sea captain. Here were evidences of good navigation; the ship was in good trim, sailing with a fair wind, full sail, studding-sails set, and making good headway. We could not but admire the very handsome grounds so tastefully laid out and improved by our friend—really, a little paradise. We can commend our friend, now that his "life on the ocean wave" is over, that he should take so much pleasure in his happy home retreat; it is very much to his credit, the display here of taste and order.

Capt. I. F. Schander, another of Neptune's sons, here claims a pleasant and very tasteful "home on shore." About two acres of fruit trees and two acres of flowers and ornamented grounds make one of the pretty and tasteful homes that add so much to the value of our glorious State.

Mr. Marshall Curtis, a dairyman, gave us matters of interest and excited in us feelings of respect and reverence for his untiring industry and his perseverance against reverses. Mr. Curtis, we learn, *walked from Chicago to Sacramento*, and arrived here, like many others, poor. By his industry after he became settled here, he secured a homestead, and step by step with hard labor stocked his farm with cows, horses, &c., and had accumulated a little, when fire consumed his barn, stock, &c., thus almost destroying him by a loss of several thousands; but a generous feeling among his neighbors, with their kind aid, cheered him, and he moved on again; when his son, a sprightly lad, was kicked by one of the animals, and his leg completely shattered, making him a suffering child, and cause of anxiety, care and expense for many months. But with courage and energy, Mr. C. worked on, and again by his labor, aided by the increase of his dairy stock, butter, milk, and the help of an excellent 'better half," who was amply capable by her skill in the dairy department, to superintend, our friends have now some dozen fine cows, and make 125 pounds of butter a month; have yoke of working oxen, horses, barns, and a comfortable home. These are ever the fruits of industry and should be encouraged and protected. The great drawback now all over our State, is the great misfortune arising from the unsettled titles to land, which have and will prevent thousands and tens of thousands of beautiful and happy homes that would otherwise spring up all over our land.

Our last visit of the day was at the garden of Mr. Fountain. These grounds are upon a pleasant elevation, commanding a fine view of mountain scenery, and from the observatory of the house a fine view of the whole country round. Mr. Fountain has one of the best pieces of garden ground we have seen—a deep rich sandy loam, and we were pleased to see he had *abandoned the useless* system of irrigation so long and hurtfully practiced by gardeners. His windmills were idle, their "wings were clipped," and in their stead, *deep cultivation*, thorough subsoil plowing, constant and fine cultivation, had not only done more than irrigation, but saved large sums of money and fatiguing labor.

We noticed at Mr. Fountain's a collection of eighty fruit trees very handsomely and carefully formed, showing the proprietor understood his business. Strawberry and other fruits were growing finely. We noticed a fine patch of early Peas and Beans, of new kinds, and other evidences of improvement that gave us pleasure to note. This visit closed our first day's roaming among the Cultivators of the City of the Oaks, and in our calls we were in all the places named most kindly and courteously entertained, for which we tender our sincere thanks. And here we cannot omit to return our very kindest thanks to our friend Kelsey, of the firm of White & Kelsey, who very kindly joined us in our ride and made our trip much more pleasant, by the information given on the route.

We should also mention that among all the Cultivators on our route we found a very strong desire experienced that there should be a County Agricultural and Mechanical Society formed here, for the purpose of a general exchange of experience; nothing could be done that would tend more to encourage and stimulate such enterprises and we hope it will be accomplished, and that forthwith.

We would suggest to our friends on the Oakland side, that they call a public meeting and take measures to have a Society established immediately.

Farming at San Pablo.

We spent a little time the present week very pleasantly, and with much profit to our mind, among the farmers along the San Pablo road. We know of no section of our State where greater and more rapid improvements have been made than in this vicinity. It was some eighteen months since we had last visited this part of the State, and the marked advance in the systems of cultivation was most gratifying.

An entire change has taken place in the manner of plowing, planting and cultivating their grounds—that best of all systems—subsoil plowing, which is beginning to be appreciated, and generally practiced, and the benefits are very apparent. Early sowing, too, is found to be a better way; and irrigation has been supplanted by that better system of constant cultivation. Another very prominent feature of success is shown in the character of the implements now used by the farmers. The word is now: "none but the very best and strongest implements are used among all intellegent and provident farmers."

Among the many places we visited we must briefly note the following:

J. A. Hobart, Esq., of whom we noted the last year as having heavy crops of grain and also squashes, has this year changed his crops, and has now principally vegetables and fruits. Mr. H. cultivates only seventy-five acres the present year—no grain; but he is giving more care and attention to the seventy-five acres than was given to 175 last year, and his crops, we venture to say, will be more than double. He is also distinguished as a grower of hops and horse radish. Mr. Hobart has thoroughly tested the value of deep plowing and constant cultivation. We were shown potato plantations where the land had been subsoil-plowed and afterwards plowed and cross-plowed four times, and the present appearance of the crop gave all the evidence needed that such labor was true economy—(we refer to another column for proof of such labor). We were much pleased with the entire grounds thus wisely cared for, and spent a pleasant and profitable hour, receiving kind entertainment and refreshment at the hands of Mr. H. and lady.

Mr. Fred. Coggshall cultivates some 150 acres. We saw a patch of fifty acres potatoes, planted January 1, that promise exceedingly well. Already fine young new potatoes, the size of an English walnut are found. Another piece of eighteen acres was planted last December, and was cut down by the frost; but sprouted anew, and bid fair for a good crop yet. We also noticed a field of volunteer barley of eighteen acres, the heaviest we have seen. It was from eighteen to twenty-four inches high. In all we saw of the grounds of Mr. C. we were well pleased, for they bore the assuring mark of good cultivation.

The farms of Mr. G. Hinton and his brothers, around him, are in excellent order, with fine fields of early potatoes and other market crops.

A call at the nice cottage home of Mr. G. W. Parsons, was a source of much pleasure. Here we also found the true reward of industry and frugality—a comfortable, happy home; broad acres of luxuriant growing crops. Here we saw some twenty acres early potatoes, six acres onions, ten acres beans, all in the highest state of cultivation.

Mr. Jas. B. Coggshall's, Mr. N. J. Bennett's, the garden of F. J. Smith, that of Mr. Tubbs, and many others at which we called for a moment at close of day, we saw such evident marks of rapid progress in the science of agriculture as to afford us extreme satisfaction.

We can speak but briefly of the magnificence and commanding view of our splendid bay which we enjoyed at the residence of Mr. Tubbs. We do not believe a more beautiful location or prospect can be had on the Pacific coast, and we have no language to express our admiration of it. We could not repress some feelings of envy at our friend for monopolizing the very beauty spot of this glorious bay. Mr. Tubbs' residence is on a gentle slope of the most luxuriant land, directly opposite the Golden Gate (on the Oakland side), commanding a perfect view of the whole harbor, the steamers, as they wend their way up and down the bay, the shipping, and indeed all the sea and land for an hundred miles. Here in his beautiful home he is indeed lord of the soil he cultivates. The view on all sides landward, is as rich and lovely as nature could make it. On this ranch we found the very highest state of cultivation.

We called at the garden of Mr. E. Judson, where we found a happy old gentleman tilling the soil, and pleased with his daily labor and toil, and we could not but feel a reverence for such industry, which we trust will be richly rewarded.

The tasteful, and well cultivated garden, and pleasant home of E. L. Boardman, Esq., a merchant of Oakland, was another evidence of true taste, by beautifying home. We saw here some of the finest moss roses and other gems of Flora, we have seen on the Oakland side.

Mr. Lusk, formerly of Sacramento, whose splendid brooms at the State Fair of '55 won admiration both here and at the East, is now determined by his attention to the cultivation of strawberries, of which he has a splendid patch of eighteen acres, to *sweep* all competitors away. However, there is room enough for all.

Mr. G. C. Aldrich's farm, that we visited, we found in most excellent order; fine well plowed fields, where large crops of potatoes, onions and other crops were doing well, and gave assurance of labor being well rewarded.

To Mr. Goodrich we are under very great obligations for his kindness in joining us in a visit to many of the pleasant places we have named; and here we would suggest to all our brother farmers that they would greatly benefit each other if they would be more neighborly, if each and all would occasionally spend a day or two in calling upon one another and exchange views, see each other at work, and unite in their little plans in which all are interested, the good done would be incalculable. Come, farmers, try and be more neighborly; take a day, and ride and see how your neighbor plows and plants, and how his crop looks, and tell him how you get along yourself—both will be the gainers. These are essential means for general prosperity, and we hope they will be carried out.

We return our sincere thanks to each and all the friends on whom we called, for their readiness to join in the measures of progress which have been suggested, and for their courtesies to ourself. We hope to make our journal, to which they so readily subscribe, a medium of much benefit and pleasure to them.

City of Oakland.—During a visit to the Contra Costa side we had an opportunity of examining the fertility of the soil and the general features of this very beautiful spot.

It is a matter of astonishment to strangers that there are not more improvements in and around a city so favored by nature; but this can be easily explained by referring to the troubles in relation to the *titles* of the city, and to all the surrounding farms and gardens—a great portion of which comes under the claims of the "Peralta" or "Castro" grants. It is most unfortunate for all classes that some decision cannot be had, as it prevents all improvements, and hinders that success to many branches of business which always follows the prosperity of the cultivators of the soil.

The "Public Squares" of Oakland are destined to become very valuable to the city as well as highly ornamental, when they are improved; nature has been lavish in her bounty, and if the citizens would but unite and join art with nature and embellish these public squares, they could be made the most beautiful in the State, and their improvement would add to the value of all the real estate in the vicinity. We sincerely hope a County Agricultural Society will be formed in Oakland, and that their first act will be to improve the public promenades of this lovely city.

Two Thousand Inhabitants in one House.

We were very much interested by a visit to Mr. Joseph Smith's strongly re-inforced garrison, on the San Pablo, and it is the most densely inhabited place we have met with on this coast. Mr. Smith is a Rabbit fancier, and raises more of this delicate food than any other person probably in California, and it is very interesting to go through his extensive and curious building.

Mr. S. has now in this building about sixteen hundred rabbits, of all sizes, colors, and ages; some very beautiful animals—black, white, gray, fawn and spotted, and we noted some as large as fifteen pounds. We were kindly shown all his plans of breeding these gentle animals, and the curious and maternal care taken by the parents is indeed wonderful. Those who take a ride on the very pleasant San Pablo road, will be pleased with a call there.

Mr. Smith has also some three or four hundred domestic fowls, of the Cochin-China breed, the largest and finest animals that can be found; they are great layers, better far than those numerous fancy breeds that have excited so much furor. Persons wanting valuable domestic fowls, will do well to obtain from this stock, if they can.

Increase of Egyptian Wheat.—Some two years since we had a few heads of Egyptian Wheat for distribution and we scattered it freely. Mr. A. Staples, of Oakland, had one head for trial, and from that was produced *three pints of clean seed*. The past year that seed was planted and the produce was a full grain bag of seed of the best quality, and this is to be planted the present year, and we anticipate a very heavy crop, and a full account of the same.

[For the California Farmer.]

Sheep Raising.

Editors Farmer: I was much gratified to notice, in your very able and valuable weekly, the statistics of the late sale of Sheep imported from New South Wales, by D. Gibb & Co., and the highly interesting letter of C. C. C., on Sheep and Wool Growing. During a tour through the interior I had an opportunity of observing the capabilities of this State for sheep raising, and after many years experience in that well known wool producing country, Australia, I am fain to confess that she has a formidable rival in this continent—than which, none other possesses greater natural advantages. Her undulating, fertile, well-watered plains afford a range for pasturage unequaled, and that, too, at a comparatively trifling expense; inasmuch as, from the nature of the localities, one shepherd can take charge of three thousand sheep without danger of loss. The fecundity of the climate is also an important item; my observations on this head, I observe, are corroborated by the results attending the importation of those enterprising pioneers, the Messrs. Whitney. I noted also in the flocks of the Messrs. Fairchild, on Stockton plains, that the fiber was of increased length, which to the manufacturer is of primary importance; the fleece, also, was weightier. The facilities in this State, for the depasturing, breeding, washing and shearing, are so evident to the sheep grower, and the transit of the clip to the home market so ready and inexpensive, that this pursuit must become the leading business of the country; and I take it that the time is not far distant when we shall see the whole route from Texas hither one vast sheep-walk. No occupation is more profitable, under judicious management, and certainly it is most congenial, whether to the man who looks only to the pecuniary gain, or to the man of mind and enterprise who rejoices in the welfare of his country, and in the delightfully peaceful enjoyment of the pastoral life.

I trust that the shearing of the imported sheep, together with their increase, of the Messrs. Whitney, may be made, as you with admirable taste suggest, an epoch worthy of commemoration in the history of California; as this event in her career will doubtless be the nucleus whence will arise an article of *export far higher in value than all her metals, and capable of being perpetuated throughout all her existence.*

Should you desire, it would afford me pleasure to give you such information and statistics on the general management of Sheep, as may prove beneficial to the tyro. H. S.

Most happy are we to receive the above Communication from our friend H. S., and shall be glad at all times to have from him all the light we can. We feel deeply on this subject, believing, as we do, the future is very bright for California in her vast resources.

Important Sale of Real Estate.—There were several features of interest manifest at the late sale of real estate of the late late W. D. M. Howard, that demand more than a mere passing notice. The sale gave evidence of a positive advance in value—the purchasers being persons who *bought to improve*, not for speculation; and in the majority of cases for immediate improvement too, thus giving a stimulus to the mechanic interest. But there was another feature that we look upon as of the highest moment to the city of San Francisco—portions of the money that was paid to the executors was absolutely *mouldy*, having been hidden or buried for safe keeping, since the bank explosions of 1855; and now brought forth and invested safely. This tells for the good of all.

Heavy Rains.—We were on the beautiful hillsides of Oakland as the rain fell in torrents last night and this morning. Daylight revealed nature clad in her living green; the grass and early grain were hung with diamond drops, ready to gleam as the sun should catch them and send its nourishing heat to strengthen the root, so that in due season it should send forth the golden heads of waving grain to gladden the hearts of the harvesters. Birds at morn sent forth their orisons for the genial showers, and the smiles we met upon the face of every farmer told of his high hopes for the coming season. Nothing could be more propitious, and no prospect more gladdening than that of the Lord of the Soil, for the year 1857.

Hutching's California Magazine for April is before us, containing an interesting sketch of the Pacific Whale Fishery, illustrated with a number of sprightly engravings; an article on the timber-worm of California, also well illustrated; a truthful engraving of the San Francisco Sugar Refinery, with a good description of this important auxiliary to the comfort of the homes on the shores of the Pacific, and many articles suited for instruction and pleasure. This ably conducted Magazine needs only a perusal to make it an indispensable necessity to every Californian who loves a real luxury at a price within the reach of all. For a monthly present to the old and young folks in the Atlantic States, who feel interested in their friends and relatives in California, nothing could be more acceptable.

Home Manufactures.—We acknowledge the receipt of the Pictorial Wide West, from the publishers, W. W. Kurtz & Co. This fine specimen of the skill and genius of our State, is a very desirable production, and an appropriate gift to send to friends in the older States, containing as it does all the gems of their previous unsurpassed pictorials, and presenting so truthfully the pursuits and resources of our State.

Snow.—Between Humboldt Bay and Trinity river, on South Fork and Redwood Mountains, at last accounts, the snow was three feet deep.

DEEDS THAT ARE DEATHLESS—*How Time Reverses Human Judgment.*—Time tests the value of all human action, and deeds that were thought glorious at the period of their enactment wear a different hue when looked back upon, apart from the false surroundings of immediate victory. It is but a few years, comparatively, since we were assured that the battle of Waterloo had settled the condition of Europe upon a permanent and imperishable basis; the "era of revolutions," Lord Castlereagh declared to have gone by forever: and yet the Europe of to day is practically ignorant of any results from the greatest of Wellington's achievements, and even the British Queen finds it prudent to forget in the Nephew's alliance, the implacable hostility with which her gouty Grandfather pursued the Uncle.

These deeds of warriors and statesmen so much vaunted about in their day, are of little significance when the true history of the world comes to be written. Fulton and Watt, and Morse, and Holloway—Jennings, the inventor of vaccinnation, and Arkwright, patentee of spinning-jennies—it is to the lives of these, the future historian must turn when he endeavors to account for the vast physical and mental progress which characterized the first half of the Nineteenth Century. He must consult the life of Holloway in particular; for no where else can he find so perfect a type of that combination of activity and erudition which forms the distinctive development of our modern intellect. The wise and learned of former ages were omnipotent in the academy, but helpless as newborn babes in the rough conflict with the world; they confined the treasures of their genius to some half score or two of credulous disciples; but for the great masses of the people—the *profanum vulgus*, as they call them—they cherished a profound contempt and hatred.

What a pleasing contrast to this exclusive folly does the course of professor Holloway afford! How much wiser, as the event has proved, was as to treat mankind with confidence, and rather seek to elevate them to his own intellectual and scientific platform, than to look down upon them from an envied and unapproachable hight! He has now made friends of the world—of all races, creeds and tongues of man; he is looked upon by millions from all corners of the earth as the physical redeemer who has disenthralled them, by his universal remedies, from the bondage of disease. The world has not a language in which the broad principles of his pathology have not been enunciated; nor has the earth a race of human beings so utterly barbarian as to be ungrateful for the benefits his philanthropy has brought home to them. Indeed, ingratitude is by no means a barbarian vice. We find more of it among the polished circles of society than amid the natural rudeness of a savage camp. We could, at this very moment, lay our hands upon hundreds who owe their very *lives* to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and yet, because they think it "more the thing" to have a "family physician," you could not offer them a worse insult than an intimation of who it is that really has cured them!

In the redemption of humanity from the pangs of physical anguish, by Holloway—in the telegraphic annihilation of distance, by Morse—in the labor-saving machinery of Arkwright, and the independence we enjoy over wind and tide, through the dauntless exertions of Fulton—the future historian of our race will find the deathless deeds which are to claim the tribute of his pen, and will exclaim, as he records the mighty miracles which they performed—"Ah, there were giants in those days! we ne'er shall look upon their like again."—[N. Y. Examiner.

A CALIFORNIA PEAR.—Rev. Dr. Bushnell, who returned from California, recently, has brought home a pear of enormous size, which was grown in California the past season. It is of the old eastern "Pound Pear" sort, and grew on an ingrafted tree in the garden of E. L. Beard, Esq., Mission of San José, California. Its weight, when picked, was 3 pounds 7 ounces. It is eight inches long, and measures 20 inches in circumference one way, and 15 inches the other. It may be seen in the window of Geer and Hurlburt's bookstore.—[Hartford Times.

MARYSVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—E. Gould Buffum, Esq., of the Alta, has received an invitation from the Library Association of Marysville, to deliver his lecture on "Types, Ink and Paper." He has accepted the invitation, and will give the lecture on Tuesday evening, the 7th of April. We congratulate our Marysville friends on the opportunity of listening to this very interesting address, which has been received with so much favor both here and in Sacramento.

HAY PRESS.—Mr. Isaac Hiett, of San Joaquin county, has exhibited at the office of the Secretary of State, Sacramento, a model of a traveling hay press, which is to be sent on to Washington to be patented. The invention, the Union states, is an extremely simple one—a box on wheels, in which the hay is pressed as it moves along, and the bales turned out in perfect order with great rapidity.

From the East.

The Nicaragua steamer Sierra Nevada, Capt. Huntingdon, arrived here this morning (Saturday, 28th), from Panama and San Juan del Sur, bringing 375 passengers, with dates from New York to the 25th of February.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—The Cabinet question is finally settled, at least the most important part of it. General Cass has received a formal tender of the State Department, and has accepted it. Mr. Cobb has received a similar offer of the Treasury Department. It is generally understood that John B. Floyd, of Va.; A. V. Brown, of Tenn.; and Jacob Thomson, of Miss., will be in the new administration.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS IN CONGRESS.—The House had passed a bill refunding duties on goods burnt in New York (in unbroken packages), in the year 1845, but has rejected an amendment offered by Mr. Denver, applying the sum of $500,000 for similar purposes in San Francisco.

The Herald says Senator Gwin will offer an amendment to the Atlantic Telegraph Bill providing that the line be extended to San Francisco, at a price to be agreed on between the contractors and the Secretary of State, not exceeding $50,000 per annum.

The petition from California for the expulsion of Mr. Herbert has been laid on the table.

The Senate have voted to extend the boundaries of Oregon eastward from the Pacific, so as to give it a length from the sea of nearly a thousand miles.

The bill for the admission of Oregon is still pending in the Senate, as also the Sandwich Island Treaty.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **FLAX SEED.**—We have just received several cases of very superior Flax Seed, from the East. It is of very superior quality; and there is no doubt but it can be grown here more successfully than in any other State in the Union. We really hope many will be induced to try this most valuable article. We are ready to furnish all who would like to try it as an experiment, with small parcels, *free*, if they will try it carefully. Those making it a business can be supplied in large quantities.
WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
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MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ **CHRISTMAS GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing.**
That all may have an opportunity of sending the FARMER to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have
Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.
It will hereafter be found at the following places:

J. W. SULLIVAN, ULLMAN & CO., } Post Office Arcade.
NOISY CARRIER'S, Long Wharf
HUTCHINGS & ROSENFIELD, Montgomery street.
BOOK STORE, corner of Clay street and the Plaza.

At these places can also be found copies of the State Society's Reports. Price 50 cents.

The FARMER will also be had ready for mailing at all times at the office, at $1 50 per dozen; also single copies.
WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

"Always in Advance."

THOSE who are desirous of having our journal will please remember the TERMS are—always in advance. We often have letters directing us to send the FARMER and a bill; in looking over the letter we do not find that "Five-spot," and knowing the parties to be good and honorable men, we send the paper. It then *sometimes* occurs that forgetfulness, or convenience, or a removal, or perhaps a visit to the States, causes our claim to be overlooked, and the small sum of five dollars, is lost to us. Now we wish to be as kind and obliging as we possibly can; our labors and duties are many and arduous, and we do hope our friends will think of this five dollars—it is but a small sum itself, but the aggregate of many fives creates means that would materially advance the cause of all interested.

When a subscriber's term is out, we do not wish to stop the paper abruptly, and we therefore inclose a bill with the next number, and wait sufficient time for him to signify his wish. If we are not requested to stop the paper, and he continues to receive it, we consider it equal to renewal and look for a remittance, and we ask our friends to inform us promptly in this matter. Either return the paper as a notice of non-renewal, or kindly remit us, and thus aid us in a work we believe worthy support.

A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

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Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
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A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
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Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.

Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

IMPORTANT TO INVENTORS!

LOW, HASKELL & CO,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND PUBLISHERS OF THE
"INVENTOR."
304 Broadway, New York,

PREPARE the necessary Drawings and Papers, and prosecute to a successful issue, applications for Patents in this country and in Europe. Inventors and others desirous of securing Letters Patent, need not incur the expense of a visit, as by sending a sketch of their invention, with a proper description, their business will be faithfully transacted. Fees moderate and no charge for original examinations. Rejected applications receive especial attention.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
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CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
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UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

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THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
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Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On MONDAY, - - - - - - - - APRIL 6th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

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Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

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☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, April 4th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., April 4th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
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Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!

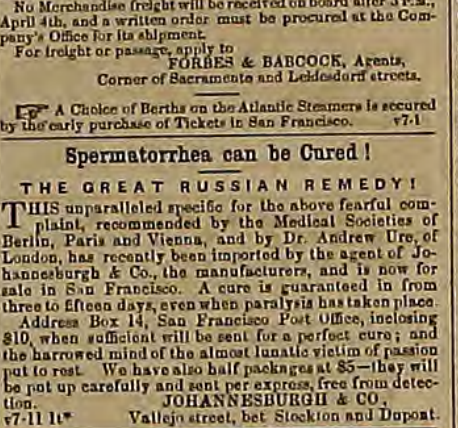
THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!

THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.

Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection.
JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-11 1t* Vallejo street, bet Stockton and Dupont.

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.
E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m



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Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd
OF THE LATE
NOEL J. BECAR.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.
L. G. MORRIS.
Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856. } v7-4

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v7-1 3m

B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS,
SASH AND BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

JOSEPH C. PALMER,
BANKER,
Corner of Washington and Kearny streets, fronting the Plaza,
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BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all the principal Eastern cities BULLION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, &c., bought at the highest market rates. Collections made and money transmitted.
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OFFICE---Rassette House,
24 door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third floor from Parlor. v7-10

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? Not He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance* is *practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensuratively increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve! whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Section's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,345 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

| | | |

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

APOSTROPHE TO SPRING.

[With most sincere pleasure we present to our readers the promised communication from the gifted pen of "Serena," mentioned in our last issue. We feel sure our readers will be as happy as ourselves to learn that they will often be greeted from the same source. The present "Ode to Spring," is alike noble and beautiful, breathing the very spirit of poetry, and comes freshly gemmed with the voice of nature:]

Hail, lovely Spring! Enchanting Goddess, hail!
Thy breath inspires us with a newer life!
Thy smile unseals a mystic fount of joy,
That gushes upward in a hymn of praise!

Lo! at thy coming, Winter flees away!
His jeweled crown falls from his hoary front!
His glittering scepter trembles in his grasp!
His cheerless reign is o'er—and he retreats,
With lamentation loud, to Northern climes,
To dwell a season in eternal snows!

Thou walkest forth in beauty, gentle Spring,
And Beauty answers, as the soul to soul,
The invocation of thy presence fair;
Her long imprisoned spirit finds a voice
In chiming waters, musical as song,
And caroling of birds, afloat in air,—
Her liberated sentiments on wing—
The ideal soaring to its own bright goal!

The trees and shrubs unloose their fragrant buds,
And fling aroma round thy forest paths;
The vales and meads array themselves in bloom,
Charming the honey-bee from flower to flower,
While genial suns light with a brighter smile
The fairy scene.

Hail, renovating Spring!
In all thy changing forms we love thee still!
Each little patch of grass about our way,
Thy well-known footprint, to the heart is dear,
For we live o'er our youth awhile we gaze—
The gala hours of life when our free souls,
Inebriate with joy, reveled in song
Until the distant hills heard, and gave back
In quick response, the music glad and wild!

O earth! the winter of thy age is past!
In thy renewed existence thou wilt be
More perfect than before—'t is Heaven's decree!
Eternal progress is the law divine—
The law that governs systems vast of worlds
Circling, unwearied, the void immense!
'T is the melodious anthem of the spheres!
The stars of morning, at their early birth,
Caught up its holy strains, in chorus grand,
To fill the measure of all coming time,
And charm dull night, o'en Death himself, at last!
Angelic hosts, in hights unreached of thought,
Swell that rich tide of harmony divine.
O, blissful harmony! on which the soul
Floats back to the Eternal whence it sprang.

Each atom, ever, in continuous change,
Obeys the perfect, universal law,
And man may learn from thence the thrilling truth
That he is heir to an immortal life:
For, if inanimate creation lives,
In o'er perfecting forms, shall not man, too?
The latest, best, of the Creator's works—
Made in the form and likeness of his God—
Inspired with life from its unfailing source?
He will! through Heaven's immeasurable years!

We hail thee, Spring, the harbinger of hope,
Bright emblem of a life beyond the grave.

San Leandro, March 3, 1857. SERENA.

FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING.

[The annexed beautiful and affectionate tribute of friendship from Hortense to Laura will revive in the heart of many a kindly reader those happy hours they have passed within the walls of the convent, or the various seminaries of learning, where their best and happiest years have been spent, and where those ties of early friendship were formed, which in after years rise up in pleasant memories, or become the harbingers of a renewal of those pledges, and result in a more valued and enduring affection, and prove priceless in value. Our fair "Hortense" will always be welcome to our columns, and she will know her memory is dearly treasured by her friend and truthfully reciprocated; and while life lasts, though two oceans may divide the material forms of loving friends, in spirit they are one, and in affection unchangeable.]

HORTENSE TO LAURA.

Within these convent walls a stranger came,
Of gentle, fragile form—Laura her name;
She joined our wild and school-girls' romping throng,
And charms our uncurbed thoughts by gift of song:
But oft I watch the tear that dims her eye,
And see her turn aside, to heave a sigh;
Alas! she 's left her home—her mother dear—
To rest afar—no friendly voice to hear;
No kind and gentle hand to press her brow,
She lingers in the midst of strangers now.

Weep not, fair mourner, for thy peaceful home;
Let not thy saddened thoughts forever roam
To scenes thou 'st left—one lingers in this band,
That oft thy pale and mournful face hath scanned,
And read the sorrow of thy aching heart,
Which of thy gentle nature seems a part,
And pined, her arms around thy neck to fling,
Bidding thee weep no more—no more to cling
Unto those sad remembrances so dear;
But dry thy sorrowing tears—a friend is near.

Yes; one flings friendship true upon thy shrine,
But wilt thou accept such worthless love as mine?
Wilt thou return my loving kiss at night?
When thoughts of home "come o'er thee like a blight,"
Then turn to me—when in thy saddened hour;
Thou 'lt find that friendship hath a soothing power.
I 'll cheer thy drooping heart—cast grief away!
Can I do this, thou anguished mourner, say?
Can I remember Laura in my prayer,
And ask the angels to remove each care?

March 9, 1856.

My Wife's Economy.

Mrs. Jones is a jewel of a woman. The dear creature lately came home from a shopping excursion, in the most extravagant spirits.

"I have made such a bargain to-day!" said she. I have bought such a beautiful dress for thirty shillings only! So I said to myself, even if I get Madame Flourish to make it up, it will be economical."

Now, Madame Flourish was a French *modiste* who had lately come from Paris, and had really great taste, but was most extravagant in her charges; and I never heard her name without a shudder. A few months before, she made up a brocade for Mrs. Jones, which everybody said fitted beautifully. "It looks as if you were born in it," enthusiastically declared a friend, "and had grown with you;" but my pleasure in contemplating this master-piece, I must confess, was somewhat diminished when the bill came in, to the tune of two pounds, for making and trimming it. However "it wasn't so astonishing after all," as my wife reasoned, "that a dress which was worth six pounds should cost two pounds to make it up," and with this reflection I consoled myself. So, when I heard the proposal to take this other dress to madame, I argued, that, if she charged in the same preportion, her bill would be only ten shillings, which struck me as not excessive; and accordingly I made no objection to the suggestion, but lighting a cigar, sat thinking of Mary Ann's many virtues, and especially her knack for economy.

In about a fortnight the dress came home. It was a pretty, blue affair, with palms set in stripes, and Mrs. Jones really looked like a summer cloud in it, as she floated about the room, displaying it in every aspect, and expatiating upon its merits. The sleeves, which were short, were neatly trimmed with a sort of narrow lace; and the cape, for it was cut low on the shoulders—and dear Mary Ann always wears capes over such dresses—was embellished with a wider lace of similar pattern. I thought to myself it was the cheapest dress for two pounds, making and all, that I had ever seen; and as I smoked my cigar, said mentally, "Ah! Jones, what a happy dog you are to have a wife with such a knack for economy!"

Two days after the bill came in. My wife opened it first, and I saw her draw a very long face as she ran her eye over it. However, she rallied immediately, and handed the missive to me. I glanced over it.

"Whew!" said I. "Twenty-five shillings for making a dress that cost only thirty! Surely, Mary Ann, there must be some mistake here?"

"Oh! no, my dear," she said, briskly. "My brocade, you know, cost two pounds to make and trim; and this is fifteen shillings cheaper."

"But this dress cost only thirty shillings," said I.

"The cost of the dress, my dear," she replied, smiling benevolently at my ignorance, "has very little to do with the cost of making and trimming it."

"The dickens it hasn't!" I began.

"Hush!" said my wife, playfully putting her hand over my mouth. "Smithy, dear, you mustn't swear." And taking the bill, she commenced going over it, item by item.

"Here," she said, "is the charge for making the dress, that is, for fitting and sewing it together, eight shillings. Now I'm sure," she continued, appealingly, "that's reasonable; for it takes just as long, you know, to fit and sew together a cheap dress as a costly one! it's the time that has to be paid for. Don't you see, dear?"

I was forced to nod assent to the fair logician, though it was with an internal groan.

"Then here 's the linings, buttons, and other small items, five shillings, which is low, very low. Consider how these matters count up. Besides, it takes time to go about among the shops, matching the buttons to the dress."

I could not gainsay this either, but I said to myself that there were twelve shillings still unaccounted for, and that it would "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to reconcile this sum to any rational being's notion of economy.

"There's twelve shillings left," resumed Mrs. Jones, "which is for the Valenciennes——"

"The what?" I exclaimed.

"The Valenciennes, with which cape and sleeves are trimmed."

"Oh! that common-looking lace!" said I.

"Common-looking!" cried Mary Ann, her eyes sparkling. Then she laughed comically. "That shows what you men know about laces. Why, Smithy, dear, it's real Valenciennes, and very cheap; and what's more, I can use it on something else, after the dress is worn out."

"But why put real Valenciennes, as you call it, on so cheap a dress?" I asked, in a tone of vexation.

"It's that very Valenciennes that gives the dress such a stylish look," said my wife. Everybody knows it's a cheap material; and it 's only the trimming that redeems it. All that I require is a Valenciennes collar to match it, and I shall be complete."

I could not speak for amazement. I was dumb, not merely at this strange notion of an economical dress, but at the utter unconsciousness my wife had that there was anything extravagant about it. She availed herself of my silence to expatiate on the beauty of Valenciennes laces in general, and on that which trimmed her dress in particular; and, warming with her subject, made it finally to appear that we were under infinite obligations to Madame Flourish for the opportunity of paying this bill and buying a collar to match her Valenciennes. Mrs. Jones was so earnest and sincere, that I thought it would be a pity to break her charming delusion. I resolved, therefore, to smoke second-rate cigars for the next six months, and indulge the dear creature in her wishes; and she looks so lovely, and seems so happy, in her new dress and collar, that, to confess the truth, I don't regret what I have done.

Nevertheless, as an abstract proposition, I still hold to the secret opinion, that paying twenty-five shillings for making and trimming a dress that cost only thirty, doesn't exactly show a knack for economy.

Smith Jones.

A Heroine of the Sea.—Among the passengers who arrived at New York lately, on the steamer George Law, Capt. Joshua P. Patten, late of the ship Neptune's Car, and his wife, Mrs. Mary A. Patten, are mentioned by the Eastern papers. It will be remembered that Captain Patten, while on the voyage from New York to San Francisco, was taken sick with brain fever, and that his wife, who had been his companion during a previous voyage round the world—assumed the command of the vessel, and took it into San Francisco, arriving but a few days behind some vessels which started in her company, and ahead of others, with the cargo in excellent condition. This heroic conduct of a young wife has received the high award of praise which is its just due. The difficulties which she had to encounter were increased by the fact that the first mate was found by Captain Patten to be unfit for the position, and had been deposed. She also had to act as nurse and physician for her sick husband, and despite her exertions, his disease settled into a congestion of the brain, accompanied by delirium and blindness. The rough sailors all obeyed the "little woman," as they called her, and despite the unmanly conduct of the first mate, the ship arrived safe at San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Patten were sent home by the Masons of San Francisco, and arrived in New York in destitute circumstances, the husband still sick, and expected to survive but a short time. The Board of Underwriters of that city, however, immediately on the case coming to their knowledge, awarded Mrs. Patten the sum of $1000 as a temporary relief, and it is understood that some further appropriation will be made for their relief, and that the owners of the ship and the merchants of New York propose to take some further notice of the case.

Mrs. Patten is a native of East Boston, is but twenty years of age, and has been married four years.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

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SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

v6-1

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Corner Broadway and Davis streets

ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.

CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

v7-1 tf

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v7-3

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PROSPECTUS

OF

VOLUME VII.

OF THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer Farmer expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the California Farmer.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the true friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

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January, 1857. 4 tf

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ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes inflamed, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid presents the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c.,

G. H. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-10 3m

C. MORRILL,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C

Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS, every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the raisers, at lowest prices.

Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines. The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.

C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office, San Francisco.

WHO IS IT?

WHO is the oldest and most experienced Apothecary in this city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the purest and best Medicine at the LOWEST PRICES?

LITTLE.

WHO puts up the most Physicians' Prescriptions?

LITTLE.

WHO is ever ready to supply the Poor without charge?

LITTLE.

WHO keeps his Store OPEN ALL NIGHT, to accommodate the public?

LITTLE.

WHO never employs boys or inexperienced persons?

LITTLE.

WHO has the largest and best stock of Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet articles in the city?

LITTLE.

WHO sells Devine's Pitch Lozenges (price only 25 cts. a box), the greatest remedy ever discovered for Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the real, genuine Bay Rum, only 75 cents a quart bottle?

LITTLE.

WHO sells the ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL preparation for the Hair, which dresses so beautifully, prevents its falling, makes it grow, and cleans the head so nicely?

LITTLE.

WHO tries to deserve the patronage of the public?

WM. B. LITTLE,
CHEMIST AND APOTHECARY,
137 Montgomery street,
Between Commercial and Clay.

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 325 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 20 x 32, 24 x 36, 28 x 42, 32 x 46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24 x 38, 40, 44 and 48 pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
5,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Bank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody Celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses. v5-10

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street. v7-6 2m

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

121 Front st reet, corner of Oregon,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,

AND

LIQUORS,

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole importers of the celebrated

MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;

Also every kind of

LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,

received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.

. All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.

v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica.
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.

☞ **THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.** ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v7-7 San Francisco.

EDWARD PELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 170 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulu and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 170 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,

and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

AGRICULTURAL.

EXCELSIOR AGRICULTURAL WORKS
ALBANY, N.Y.

RICH'D H. PEASE, PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,

CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,

Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,

DOG POWERS,

HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.

369 and 371 Broadway
ALBANY.

☞ Portable Cider Mills. v6-9 3meop

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters;
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Thrashers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools;
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville, where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;
Extra Steel Cultivator Teeth; Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Straw and Hay Cutters; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Power and Hand Corn Mills; Cut Nails;
Portable Flour Mills; Horse Shoe Nails;
Smith's Patent Smut Mill; Well Buckets and Wheels;
Garden Rakes and Hoes; Butter Pails and Saddles;
Thermometer Churns; Spades and Shovels.

Grass Seeds:

Alfalfa, or Chili Clover; Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass; Timothy, or Herd Grass,
Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.

For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco
v7-8 1m

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wolf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

. Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

Offers for sale to the trade:

A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-19

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE
IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ **Old Shutters on Hand.** ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear;

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes.
Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;
Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers;
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

From the South.

THE CROPS.—For so far, we have heard very favorable accounts of the state of the crops throughout the county. A great breadth of barley has been sown; of wheat, in some sections considerable has been put in, rancheros coming to the conclusion that it is better to produce their own breadstuff, than to pay the high rates which so long have ruled for flour. The grass is short, and even the best pasture ranges stand greatly in need of refreshing showers. A total failure of the hay crop is considered by some inevitable. Irrigation can but partially supply the much needed moisture. Rain, rain, is the great want of the country.—[Los Angles Star, 21st inst.

GRAPE CROP.—The vines having been carefully pruned and dressed, the work on a vineyard consists in cleaning up and plowing, preparatory to letting on the water. In a few instances irrigation has commenced. The vines look very healthy and flourishing generally. They are fully in bud, and in some locations are putting forth leaves.

On the 19th of January, almonds commenced to blossom; apricots, on the 23d of January; the latter will soon be in market. The bloom of the peach, apple and pear, is nearly over, the fruit beginning to form in many instances. Foreign apples are just beginning to show leaves. Twenty-five hundred orange trees have been set out this last year near Los Angeles.

The careful gardener has his hands full of work at this season, in getting out his beds and plants, attending to his hedge rows, in digging, hoeing, irrigating, etc. Altogether, the products of the garden, as well of the field, are in good condition, and, with a good rain, the latter would be insured against all chances of a short crop or failure.—[Ib.

The Mechanics' Institute, a society designed for intellectual improvement, by means of debates, lectures, and other literary pursuits, is well attended, and in a flourishing condition.—[Ib.

The weather during the week past has been warm and pleasant. A hard earthquake shock was felt in this city and Montecito valley, about 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 14th inst. It was of momentary duration. Vegetation is growing vigorously. Further showers of rain would be most desirable dispensations in this county.—[Santa Barbara Gazette.

NEW ROAD.—The Road Committee left San Diego on the 11th inst., says the Herald, to locate the new road to the Desert. Even if they find no pass nearer than the one they have gone to examine, which is known to be feasible, it will cut off over forty miles of the distance from San Diego to the Colorado.

Mrs. Eliza A., the wife of Judge Ames, editor of the San Diego Herald, died in that city on the 14th instant.

AN ILL WIND.—The 11th and 12th of March, says the Herald, were the hottest days we ever experienced in San Diego. About 11 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, while the weather was quite mild and the atmosphere still, there suddenly sprung up a hot breeze from the direction of the Colorado Desert, which in less than twenty minutes increased to a gale—withering and scorching every shrub and blade of grass in its course. The wild Malvas and a new green grass which in the morning were so fresh to look upon, in three short hours were as withered and yellow as the leaves of the forest in autumn. The hill sides which at early dawn were covered with verdure and beautiful wild flowers, when the shadows of night hovered over the landscape, presented nothing but a withered waste.

RESERVOIR BURSTED.—The reservoir of the Union Water Company, at St. Louis, bursted on Monday, destroying some ten thousand dollars' worth of property.

OROVILLE.—The Record says: "Several drays have recently made their appearance in our streets, giving to the steamboat landing and the town a cityfied appearance. If some enterprising person will introduce a cab in Oroville, we will make a bigger blow over it than the Marysville papers have over Frank Wilson's."

MINING GROUND.—A writer in the Trinity Journal, says after speaking of the Ridgeville mines: "I may say, in conclusion, that there is a vast tract, (forty-eight miles in length,) of mineral land lying between Trinity River and the Salmon, which will afford work to thirty thousand people for many years to come."

MINING IN LOWER TRINITY.—The miners in the vicinity of Lower Trinity have an abundance of water, and are, as a general thing, doing well. Near Cedar Flat, claims are paying from $10 to $25 per day to the man. Diggings are now proved to be rich, which four years ago were thought to be exhausted. Provisions are plenty.

MORE GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The express rider from Kern river brought intelligence to Los Angeles of a discovery of extensive quartz and placer gold mines on White river. Immediately on the discovery being made known, a rush was made from Keysville and other locations on Kern River, some of the villages having been entirely deserted. The quartz is said to be very rich. Four "arastras" were already at work, and with the most flattering success.

MINING NEWS.—At Greaser Town, the tunnel claims are yielding over eight dollars a day to each man. At Washington Flat, in Mariposa county, the average of companies of six men is from $70 to $250 per day. At Little York, Nevada county, new diggings have been discovered, from which it was thought that more gold would be taken than ever before. At Gold Hill, in the same county, one company took out $1800 in one week, and another $1300 in five days. Near Oroville $400 were taken out of two pans of pulverized quartz, on Tuesday. In the vicinity of Forbestown, rich quartz leads are being discovered almost daily.

A HORSE STORY.—The State Journal says that an accident, singular in its results, occurred during the passage of the cars down from Folsom, on Wednesday last. As the train approached Patterson's, a valuable mare, heavy with foal, attempted to cross the track a short distance in front of the advancing cars, and was overtaken, run over, and instantly killed, the flesh being torn completely off one side. The train was stopped, and it was ascertained that no damage had occurred to anything except the unlucky mare. At the suggestion of a gentleman present, to see if the condition of the animal was known, the "Cesarian operation" was performed, and the colt, with little difficulty taken from the side of the mare. The informant, who, the Journal says, is perfectly reliable, saw the colt yesterday, in the possession of Mr. John Waters, to whom the mother belonged at the time of the accident. The little creature is quite lively, eats well, and bids fair to make a 2:40 nag, having commenced life most certainly, in a fast manner, born by steam, and before its time.

CONTRA COSTA—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The farmers, gardeners, and the mechanics of Contra Costa are alive to improvement, and are making efforts to arouse sufficient interest to organize a County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for the county. This is an excellent move, and we trust all our readers and true friends of industry in this enterprising county will take hold of the work in earnest. A great good could be accomplished by such an organization.

MORE VALUABLE STOCK FOR CALIFORNIA.—We record with pleasure that a lot of very superior stock will arrive by next steamer, imported by George H. Howard, Esq., at great expense. While we go against the importation of product from the East, that competes against our own industry, those who import stock to benefit the State, as in this instance, are real benefactors.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.—The Solano Herald says that on Tuesday evening last a number of gentlemen, residents of Benicia, met at the residence of Judge Hastings, in that city, for the purpose of hearing read a "Memoir of the Inter-Oceanic Communication between the Pacific and Atlantic," by Capt. Cram, of the Topographical Corps of the Pacific. It was a very able document and well written, and will undoubtedly be published by order of Congress, as it has been sent to Washington. The routes treated of were the Panama, Nicaragua or San Juan del Sur, Honduras, and Tehuantepec, giving the distances and number of days it would take to travel from the Pacific to the Atlantic side. The captain showed very conclusively that the Tehuantepec route was the shortest, and, when it was opened, the passage could be made from San Francisco to New York in eleven days.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Why is it that Professor Holloway has been presented to most of the potentates of Europe? Because the public is not deceived in the intrinsic worth of these medicines. Almost any case of Asthma, or Cold on the Chest, is cured by rubbing in plenty of Ointment and using the Pills. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

☞ NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.

v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

RETAIL PRICES OF Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.

MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.

F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento.

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

For Sale Low,

TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.

THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;

A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.

v6-24 tf WM. BABE, 163 Clay street.

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by

v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

MERCHANDISE, &c.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE, For Sale by Reynolds & Law,

N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street, SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets. v7-9

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets. v7-9

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets. v7-9

2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets. v7-9

REMOVAL.

Look Out for Bargains!

ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,

in this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
v7-8 Corner California and Battery streets.

REMOVAL.

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING, No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manilla Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Pepper; Allspice;
Cinnamon; Ginger;
Cloves; California Mustard;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain. For sale by

WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,

Corner California and Battery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolas;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.

The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR.—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR.—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.

v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by

v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO

AGRICULTURAL.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.

R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
v7-5 3m 35 Pine street, San Francisco.

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-5 2m

SEEDS, &c.

SEED WAREHOUSE, 110 CALIFORNIA STREET

THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of

Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed;
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.

—ALSO,—

Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.

☞ All Seeds Warranted Fresh. ☜

Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
v7-7 3m San Francisco.

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of

Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October. Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to.

J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS, New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE, OR, SORGHO SUCRE. PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,

W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.

A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Riddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds.

THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge*, accompanying every order.

Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.

For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.

A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.

WAITE & BATTLES,
v5-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Shell Mound Nurseries AND FRUIT GARDENS,

Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.

THIS well known establishment is now prepared to offer to its patrons and the public in general, an extensive and varied assortment of Fruit and Shade Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Vines, comprising almost every article usually found in the Nurseries of the Atlantic States.

Our stock of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum and Cherry Trees, we believe is of a quality unsurpassed in California.

Catalogues, with prices annexed, will be furnished on application.

All orders, accompanied by remittances, will receive prompt attention. Please address

H. W. WASHBURN, Proprietor,
Care of Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco;
Or, JASON L. SANFORD, Agent, Brooklyn.

P. S.—We expect to receive in December from 50,000 to 70,000 Trees, Shrubs, Plants and Bulbous Roots, from the East, on the arrival of which a supplementary catalogue will be issued. v6-18 3m

CLOTHING, &c.

NEW STORE! MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING,
159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
STOCK
EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,
COMPRISING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO,
LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND
Water-Proof Boots.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS
TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

Wm. Mansfield. [v7-2 3m] T. M. Wood.

J. C. EDDY & CO.'S

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR
CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS
AND
Furnishing Goods,

As they have unequaled facilities for supplying every article of
Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel,
AT LOWER PRICES
Than any other Establishment in the State.

Call and see for yourselves, at their Establishment on the Northwest corner of SANSOME AND COMMERCIAL STREETS, directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, San Francisco. The place may be known by the *stained glass windows* over the door. v6-19 1m

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1816.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,
38 Gold street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK

(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand
HOES', ADAMS', } PRESSES. { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES'

CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS

(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
in all their branches.

TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; 2 later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ Second-Hand Presses (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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By WARREN & CO.

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 3.

Geology.

"THE OLD RED SANDSTONE By Hugh Miller, Editor of the Witness." (Edinburgh.)

"SILURIA. The History of the oldest known Rocks containing Organic Remains. By Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, D. C. L., M. A., F. R. S., &c." (London.)

"PROFESSOR Brande's Lectures on Geology." (London.)

RECENT trans-Atlantic news mentions the death of two distinguished scientific men of the present day—Dr. Andrew Ure, and Mr. Hugh Miller.

Dr. Ure was born at Glasgow, and educated at the University there—thus laying, in the only legitimate way in which a sound education can reasonably be expected, a proper foundation for the high distinction which he afterwards attained, as the most eminent analytical chemist in Great Britain. Mr. Hugh Miller was a self-made and self-educated man. The child of parents in humble life, he had to struggle under many difficulties and disadvantages, which nothing but the inherent abilities which he possessed could possibly have overcome. But like his countryman Ferguson, he had that latent germ of talent which was bound in due time to develop itself, and fit him for taking his place among the most distinguished geologists of the present, or any other times—with Agassiz, Forbes, Buckland, and Murchison.

A humble quarryman at Cromarty, his birthplace, in the remote North of Scotland, he early directed his mind to the pleasures of Polite Literature, and issued a volume of poems, which, if they displayed no great merit, were readable and pleasing, and the reception which they met with was such as to induce him to continue his literary pursuits. His next publication (if we except occasional contributions to local newspapers, among which was a "Letter to Lord Brougham" which attracted considerable attention) was of a higher character. Not only did the style of his "Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland" evince the easy elegance of Addison, but the Stories themselves were not inferior to the well-known "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life" of Professor Wilson, or the far-famed "Tales of the Borders" of John MacKay Wilson.

His literary pursuits now brought him into notice, and procured him the friendship of people of similar minds who were able to assist him; and from following the humble occupation of a stone-mason he became an accountant in a Bank.

Soon after this, the disruption in the Church of Scotland took place, and Miller, who was a staunch Presbyterian of the old school, was selected by the Free Church party as the most fitting man they could procure, to conduct a newspaper for them in Edinburgh as the principal organ of their party. Thus established in easy circumstances he soon became conspicuous, not only as one of the most eminent of British journalists, but much greater, as one of the most eminent of European geologists.

Before his time, the attention of geologists, in their search after organic remains, had been principally confined to an examination of the upper strata. But his practical experience in working the "Old Red Sandstone" afforded him facilities of observation which he did not neglect, and enabled him to make contributions to science of which till then learned men were ignorant.

But, as in the siege of a Fort or Citadel the party whose mine is lowest is surest of success, we find in Murchison one who went lower still, and who is consequently entitled to an equal, if not a higher rank. At the instigation of Dr. Buckland, Sir Roderick directed his attention to an examination of the Rocks on the Wye, a river which rising in South Wales empties into the Severn near its mouth, at the upper end of the Bristol Channel. There he had an opportunity of examining the Siluria which underlie the Devonian formations, to which the old red sandstone belongs, and found in these still older rocks organic remains of vegetable life, where before they had never been looked for.

When we take into account the valuable contributions of such men, and find besides that they write with modesty, and a distrust of their ability to solve the increasing enigmas which present themselves at every new discovery to their inquiring minds—when we read the unassuming volumes which they have placed before an admiring world, and afterwards attempt to peruse the unsubstantiated oration of Dr. Winslow, which our learned Agricultural Society concluded to dig from its grave, as a suitable appendage to their own beloved bantling, need we wonder that men of common sense like Mr. Brundage should denounce it as geological romance, and characterize it as "imaginary philosophy"?

It is not by allowing the imagination to run riot that scientific knowledge is obtained, or conjecture is reduced to truth, in any case. Why should we suppose that Geology would prove an exception to the general rule? Let us see therefore how we ought to proceed, to draw correct conclusions from the facts which the explorers of the rocks have procured for us. There is no other way but by following the true inductive method of Lord Bacon. We have no right to take the *ipse dixit* of any man, however learned, because he says it, but *because he proves it.* If we find a stratum of rock of a certain composition, and of a certain thickness, and which under all reasonable circumstances we may think is likely to have been formed in a certain way, and to have taken a certain length of time to effect its formation; the next thing we have to do is to examine what are the most likely objections to such a system; and to weigh and balance the different sides of the question, so that we may ascertain, as far as possible, whether we have not direct evidence that one side is generally speaking true, and the others wrong. We may be able at least to find that a number of the positions on certain sides of the argument are untenable, and may be, resolved by a *reductio ad absurdum.* Having done so much, we are so much nearer the truth. So much rubbish has been cleared away. It is also possible that we may, in the course of our investigation of facts already ascertained, want a few more facts to enable us to know more exactly concerning some particular point. So we have to go to work again with our hammer and chisel in the mountains. And thus chiseling and reasoning, and reasoning and chiseling, the truth at last appears, in some places quite distinctly, but in others only "as through a glass, darkly." Such is Geology.

But though Geology cannot unfold so much perfectly reliable information, of pre-adamite times, as some of its more flatulent admirers would make us believe, it is capable of teaching us much valuable knowledge, which may be of far more consequence to us. It forms the key by which the mining engineer is enabled to expose to view the concealed deposits of mineral treasures, and trace out their true locations with such certainty, as shows how invaluable an acquisition it would have been to the German mountebank, who so successfully sold his pretended skill to the credulous Jonathan Oldbuck! But we are farmers, and the use of this science to the farmer is considerable. The merest glance at the composition of certain rocks will enable any one to perceive this. Feldspar and Mica generally contain from 8 to 15 per cent of potash. Hornblende seldom contains any. Chalk generally nothing but lime and carbonic acid; while Quartz on the the other hand is nearly pure silicon. Now if we find the ashes of the grain plants consisting principally of potash, soda, lime, silica, magnesia, and acids; and also find that some of those rocks contain only some of these ingredients; and are led to believe that the barrenness of any particular district of country is occasioned by the want of some of these necessary constituents of plants, in the rocks which go to compose the soil; it must be evident, that it is a matter of no small consequence to be enabled to know where rocks will be found, that are capable of affording the deficient constituents.

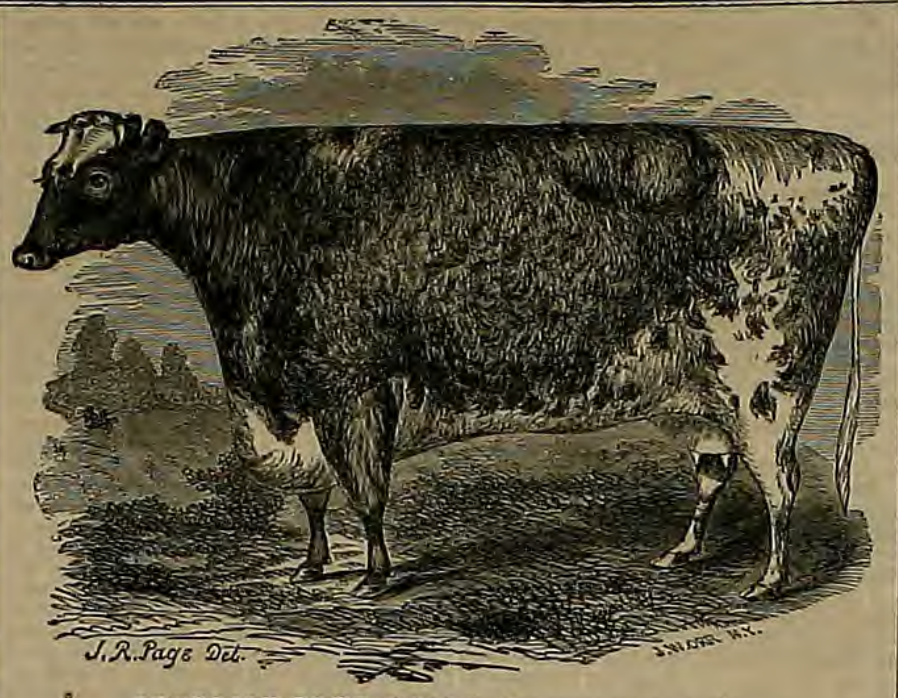
Here Geology comes to our aid. It has been clearly established that rocks succeed each other in regular strata, in an unvarying order. Thus we never find the old red sandstone above chalk; nor granite above the coal formations. The fact is, by means of Geology we are enabled to presume with considerable confidence, that by digging under one species of rocks we will find another. This does not however always occur, as it occasionally happens that some of the usually found strata are wanting. It therefore becomes necessary to make exploratory surveys. But there is a counter-balancing circumstance, which a man may be excused for believing to be a providential arrangement of a benevolent Creator, without suspicion of being supra-religious—it seldom happens that the several strata lie directly horizontally above each other. There has evidently been, at some former period in terrestrial events, great convulsions in nature, by means of which vast upheavals, or depressions, or both, of the earth's surface have taken place; and thus the edges of the different strata, which otherwise would have lain deep in its bowels, are exposed to view, and in consequence of the action of the elements are mixed and commingled, so as to form fertile soils from the conjunction of disintegrated rocks, no one of which, taken singly, would have yielded a soil capable of growing our usually cultivated plants.

But this is not all. By this circumstance we are enabled, not only to find of easy access the different materials which may be wanting in our soils, but also coals, metals, building stones, and all those minerals of different descriptions, which contribute so much to the comfort and advancement of man. But we are farmers, and it is with farming that we have principally to do. The subject of Agriculture is one which calls for our individual attention. "The geological survey and map of my estate," says Sir J. V. Johnstone (I quote from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England), "has not only explained the reason of the soil and productiveness of neighboring fields—a matter of great interest, and tending to develop the true conditions of vegetable life—but the following positive practical results have been derived from it:—1st. The knowledge of applying lime to advantage over the property. 2d. Laying down fields to advantage in grass; and where and how to plant wheat. 3d. What trees to plant on each stratum. For certain soils are so obviously connected with their bases, that we need scarcely ask how geology and agriculture are mixed together."

The above is valuable testimony, from its affording proof of the importance of science in practical agriculture; as it shows that, by studying geology in connection with vegetable chemistry, much individual scientific research may in many instances be dispensed with. The several rocks, as I have stated, are known to be composed of different ingredients. When therefore a farmer gets acquainted with the different rocks, from which the soils on his farm have been formed, he is not only aware of the different deficiencies of those soils, but also of the kinds of plants for which each particular soil is adapted, without the necessity of having an analysis of the soils themselves taken, to enable him to ascertain such facts.

For these reasons the intelligent farmer will ever hold in reverence the labors of the geologist, and look on his exertions in the cause of science, as one of the principal means of promoting the cause of Agriculture.

AGRICOLA.



SCOTTISH BLUE BELLE—(AT THREE YEARS OLD).

Roan, owned by R. G. Corwin, of Lebanon, Ohio. Bred by James Douglass, Scotland. Calved April 5th, 1852. Got by Molecatcher (10,537), out of Blue Belle by Captain Sharptoe (6833); gr. dam Daisy by Tomboy (5494); gr. gr. dam by Priam (4758); gr. gr. gr. dam Cord, a thorough-bred cow sold at Denton's sale to Mr. Witherell, Yorkshire, England, for 70 guineas.

[For the California Farmer.]

Social Evils.

EDITORS FARMER: In contemplating upon the disastrous condition of the affairs of our State Government, the mismanagement of which is peculiarly apparent, throughout its various departments; the disorders and embarrassments which arise in the proceedings of our courts, the defects in our laws, and the paltry, trifling formalities so frequently observed in matters of the gravest and most important character—both in our legislative and judicial bodies; together with the widespread distrust which now pervades the minds of the whole community, I am disposed to regard as the natural results, flowing from a vitiated public sentiment.

It is known to every one, how relentless have been the assaults of the public press, upon the immediate authors of those giant abuses which have so long paralyzed the prosperity of our commonwealth. The pulpit and the rostrum have denounced, in thunder tones, the pernicious influences of the gambler, the prostitute, and the inebriate, until these have become the scapegoat for the sins of the people. I am aware that it is easier to denounce an evil than to trace out its causes; hence, do we, too frequently, form erroneous conclusions, with regard to the primary causes of those effects, which may be most palpably demonstrated to our senses. Therefore, in taking up this subject, I do so with a consciousness of my own incapacity to render it the justice which its importance demands; hoping, however, that other minds, which are more competent to the task, may be induced to contribute their treasures, towards the investigations of this, one of the most important subjects, to ourselves individually, and as a nation. The primary cause of the disorders so prevalent throughout the social, the political, and the financial organizations of our people, I believe is principally traceable, to the almost universal practice of an indulgence in those various games of pastime. I regard the effects of one game equally as pernicious in its influences upon the moral and intellectual welfare of the community, as that of another. Therefore, whether it be that of cards, billiards, tenpins, or any other game to which our people, both old and young, male and female, are so much addicted, I am persuaded, that to either and to all of these are attributable, in a great measure, the deplorable condition of our affairs. There are many persons, who denounce the practice of gambling, as a heinous offence against the morals of society, and who evince their abhorrence of the evil in promptly supporting, by their approval, the laws prohibiting the same. Notwithstanding, from day to day, these same persons continue to indulge in these idle games, merely, as they say, for pastime. So universal has become this practice, that not a thoroughfare or by-lane in our cities, towns, and villages, that is not polluted by the presence of this canker-worm. Throughout the length and breadth of our State, upon the mountain tops, in the gulches, and along the streams, the blighting effects of this accursed plague are seen and felt. The domestic circle has become a nursery and a hotbed, for the propagation of this leprous scourge, where father and son, mother and daughter, unite in the cultivation of this morbid taste. Our laborers and our mechanics, our merchants and our professional men, our judges and our legislators, our high officials, and low, are addicted to this frivolous pastime; throughout all classes and conditions of our people, are to be seen, to a greater or less extent, the pernicious influences of this growing evil. In the minds of children (to which they are more properly adapted), so far as they amuse them, these games are innocent in themselves; but in the minds of adults they assume an odious and a vicious character. The most important duties of life are too frequently compromised, nay, even sacrificed to the devotions which are given to these amusements. Upon the same principle which renders it impossible for two bodies to occupy the same space, at one and the same time, is the mind likewise incapable of entertaining two subjects, diametrically opposite in their character. Just in proportion as the mind is trained to occupy, and affine itself to those frivolous and useless pastimes, is its fitness and capacity, for affiliating with the intellectual and useful pursuits of life, impaired and estranged. The presumption advanced by the advocates of these amusements, in support of the benefits resulting to the mind from these sources, I deem altogether inadequate to the substantiation of those claims. Aside from, and independent of the propagation of the extreme vices to which this practice inevitably tends, I regard it, in its most harmless aspects, as an evil of such magnitude, as to endanger not only the prosperity and happiness of our people, but likewise eventually to undermine the foundations of our Republic.

In what legitimate occupations, or pursuits in life, is it necessary to employ the knowledge which is acquired in a game of cards, or billiards, or tenpins? There are none. On the other hand, the derangement occasioned by the excitement consequent upon a frequent indulgence of these games, impairs the mind, and renders it unfit, to a greater or less extent, for a healthy and faithful performance of its duties, in the various pursuits of life. The wear and tear of the mind, together with the loss of time consequent upon the indulgence of these games, is utterly useless to the individual, and lost to society. Though he may have discovered the secret by which his antagonist sought to cheat him in the game, the knowledge thus obtained can be of no practical use in the legitimate pursuits of life, but to him a curse, in thus making him a partaker of a vile and disreputable craft.

Those pastimes or amusements which do not yield an equivalent, in some intellectual, moral, or pecuniary benefit, are injurious to the individual, and a theft upon the community.

The effects of these pastimes upon the future prosperity and happiness of thousands of young men, who, though fortunately may not be led into the extreme vices to which they tend, are pregnant with incalculable evils to themselves and to the community at large. Just in proportion as the mind is fascinated by these allurements, are its functions rendered incapable of moral and intellectual action. The mind thus occupied is shut out from the advantages arising from rational amusements, and virtually continues, during its existence, to be governed by the impulses of a child. The innumerable channels of amusement which are presented in the boundless fields of science, and of art, to these are unseen and unknown. Hence do they breathe out a weary existence, rolling from one dependence to that of another, a tax and a burden upon the community, until the stern demands of a dissipated life close their career, in ignorance of the high and noble purposes for which they were by nature endowed.

What a commentary upon the life of the aged, whose silvery locks we are taught to regard as symbols of wisdom and of virtue, to see them mingling with the idle throng, indulging in the excitements of these childish amusements, only for pastime—a tacit acknowledgment that after threescore years a human soul is incapable of self-communion: a lifetime is past, and an intelligent being is ignorant of the objects and purposes of its own creation. They see not the beauties of nature: being ignorant of her works, they are incapable of reasoning from cause to effect: they become stumbling blocks in the various channels of our social organizations, diffusing disorder and distress throughout every department in life. In what respect do these differ from the gambler? Wherein are they better than he? They breathe the same atmosphere; they converse in the same tongue; they become versed in the same craft; they resort to the same base practices, and, in every feature, have they become the same as he, save in this alone: the more enterprising character of the gambler is prompted, through motives of profit, to supply the increasing demand of those who resort thither, prompted by cupidity, to seek amusement and pastime. Thus are the landmarks, which have hitherto been regarded as barriers of distinction between the gambler and the masses, becoming obliterated; and the exalted sentiments of virtue and intelligence, submerged in the companionship of infamy and vice. As an evidence of which, we have only to refer to the past acts and character of a large class of our officials, throughout all the departments of our government, indicating as truthfully the character of their constituents, as do the company they keep, betray that of their own. Until a very great change shall have taken place in the moral sentiments of our people, when they shall eschew those idle games, seeking pastime in the rational and ennobling amusements of science and art, and, in sweet communion with the attributes of nature, become participators in the intellectual progress of a free people, we may predict the future by recurring to the past.

At a future time, I may present a few suggestions, calculated to facilitate a reaction of the minds of our youth, thereby contributing to the restoration of a more healthy condition of our social system.

And with due consideration I remain, your most obedient servant,

E. F. BRUNDAGE.

SACRAMENTO, March 22, 1857.

THE "RED BLUFF BEACON."—This is the title of a new paper published at the flourishing town of Red Bluffs, Tehama county, by Messrs. Clark & Blanton. It is a creditable journal, and no doubt will do the county good service.

The Beacon states that an extensive limestone quarry has been found about ten miles from the place, which it is thought will make the best quality of lime, and that the supply is inexhaustible.

Mad Wolf.—A large gray wolf had, about a month since, passed down Stony Creek, showing evident signs of hydrophobia—biting everything that came in its way, until he arrived at the house of Mr. Kirkpatrick, where he got into a fight with his dogs, and was killed by him with an axe. Since then a dog belonging to Mr. James, that was bitten by the wolf, went mad and bit all the dogs on the place, as well as those of Mr. Kendrick. How much stock he has bitten is not known—a calf belonging to Mr. K. went mad last week. Nearly all the dogs in the neighborhood have been killed.

The Chinese Sugar Cane.

THERE is so much interest felt now for this new and valued product, that we shall give the annexed article in full from the Progessive Farmer. and leave the facts for our readers to judge upon, as to what its value shall be for California. For ourselves, it is our belief that, as green fodder for stock, it has no equal, and we shall anticipate, from the results of the present year, astonishing crops.

We trust those who are receiving it from the Patent Office, and from the State Agricultural Society, will take especial pains to note its character, growth and value in all ways, and report to us that we may lay before our readers the first practical results of its growth its California.

The following is the article above alluded to:

We are pleased to observe that the plant has attracted the attention of some of our best farmers, in the Northern as well as Southern States, and that the results of their experiments have, in almost every instance, been of the most satisfactory character. In our own state, our valued correspondent, I. B. Garber, of Columbia, has grown it very successfully. He says of it:

Apparently it is of the same family of plants as the Dhouri corn, chocolate corn and the broom corn. It will grow on any soil, and in any climate where the broom corn matures. This will come to full perfection, is as easily cultivated as other corn, and it is believed by those in the South who have given attention to the plant, that it will in time supercede the cane, even in Louisiana! It will be largely planted in the South next season.

The only impediment in the way of every farmer making his own *sweetening*, is, the difficulty of crushing, or grinding the stalks, for which purpose heavy iron rollers, or some powerful yet compact machinery will be requisite to properly macerate the canes, so as to press out the juice. After the juice is extracted from the canes, it will not require as much time in boiling down to a proper consistence for sirup or molasses, as it does to boil applebutter. The sirup is superior to the best molasses, as you can judge by the sample left with you; though this was a first experiment, and as "practice makes perfect" we may improve on a second trial. In a state of sirup it may be used in a family for all the purposes, where a pure saccharine is needed. To granulate it, so as to produce a dry sugar, can be effected by a continuation of the evaporating process, and by using the usual re-agents to precipitate and granulate the sirup.

As a *forage plant* it will, I believe, become of great value by sowing the seed broad cast, cutting and drying the fodder, &c.; owing to the large quantity of saccharine matter contained in the stems, stock of all kinds will thrive and fatten on it to greater advantage, than on any other feed.

The Western Farm Journal states that the Chinese sugar cane has been used this season for fattening cattle in Warren county, Ohio. The cattle appeared to be very fond of it, and are said to have gained well, though it may be mentioned that they were fed with a peck of meal each, per day, in addition to the "sugar millet."

The same paper states that Gov. Hammond, of Carolina, in a letter to Mr. Buchanan, of Cincinnati, speaks of this plant as follows:

"I had half an acre planted, and only ground enough to try it. It will do here, and it will do also in your climate at Cincinnati. It will mature sooner than corn, and in any climate suited to Indian corn. A fine sirup can be made of it, at a cost of eighteen to twenty cents per gallon. On an acre of land prepared as you would work it for sugar beets or carrots, you can, with less labor than used for corn, grow enough millet to make five or six hundred gallons of sirup. You can grind and boil from three hundred to three hundred and fifty gallons of juice per day, producing about fifty gallons of sirup. I have not tried it for sugar, and I only desire to save some $600 or $800 annually, that I expend for molasses for my people. It can be kept for grinding. I think it is likely to compete with the sugar cane of Louisiana. I think it is particularly valuable in your region, and hereafter I will give the particulars of my experiment if you desire it."

Sanford Howard, of the Boston Cultivator, cultivated this plant last year, and his experiments "proved the practicability of producing it in Massachusetts, and he suggests that it would probably be more useful as a forage plant, than for producing sugar and molasses; an opinion which the above results sustain.

In addition to the above, the following circular from Richard Peters, Esq., of Atlanta, Georgia, will be read with interest by those who desire to add another valuable plant to those already cultivated in our country. If any of our readers have experimented with it, we shall be pleased to have an account of them, as well as their opinion of its merits for sugar making as well as for forage for cattle.

Messrs. Editors—I feel it my duty to make known to the Southern public the result of my sirup making from the Chinese Sugar Millet, in hopes that others who have sown this valuable variety of the millet, may be induced to work it up into sirup this season.

I send you a few joints of the cane and a sample of the sirup, of which I have made several barrels.

I obtained my start of seed during the spring of 1855, from D. Redmond, Esq., of the Southern Cultivator. I considered it a humbug, from its close resemblance in seed and growth to the Guinea Corn, until my children, towards fall, made the discovery of its being to their taste equal to the true sugar cane.

This year I planted one patch, April 15th, another May 18th, near Calhoun, Gordon county, on land that would produce, during a "seasonable" year, forty bushels of corn per acre, and this year not over twenty bushels.

Seed sown carelessly in drills, three feet apart, covered with a one-horse plow; intending to "chop out" to a stand of one stalk six inches apart in the row; but failed to get a good stand, as the seed came up badly from the deep and irregular covering. Worked out, same as for corn, plowing twice and hoeing once.

By suggestion of Gov. Hammond, of South Carolina, I determined to give the sirup-making a fair trial; consequently ordered from Messrs. Winship, of Atlanta, a very complete horse-power mill, with vertical iron rollers, that has worked admirably, crushing out juice for eight gallons of sirup per hour, worked by two mules, with one hand to put in the cane, and a boy to drive.

On the 13th of this month, finding the seed fully ripe I had the fodder pulled, and the seed heads cut.

Yield of fodder per acre, 1,100 to 1,300 pounds. Yield of seed per acre, 25 bushels of 36 pounds to the bushels.

First trial of mill. 70 average canes gave 20 quarts of juice. 606 average canes, passed once through the rollers, gave 38 gallons 1 quart of juice; passed a second time through, gave 2 gallons of juice; the 40 gallons, 1 quart, gave 8 gallons thick sirup.

I carefully measured an eighth of an acre, having the best canes, and the best stand, another eighth having the poorest canes and the poorest stand. The result I give below, the canes having passed once through the roller.

BEST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 3 315 Canes,	253 galls.
" " syrup from 253 gallons juice,	58½ "
Rates per acre of sirup,	468 "

POOREST EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

Yield of juice from 2,550 Canes,	179 galls.
" " syrup from 179 gallons juice,	43¼ "
Rates per acre of sirup,	346 "
Weight of 30 selected Canes,	49½ lbs.
" " Juice pressed out,	25¾ "
" " Crushed Cane,	23 "
Loss in crushing,	¾ "
Weight of Crushed Cane dried in sun	9¼ "

The following tests were made at the mill, by Dr. Robert Battey, of Rome, Ga., a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy:

Specific gravity of Juice,	1,085
" " Sirup	1,335
" " New Orleans sirup,	1 321
Thermometer applied to Sirup,	77°
" " Juice,	70°
Saccharometer applied to Juice	25½°

The juice should be placed in the boilers immediately on being pressed out, then boiled slowly, until the green scum ceases to rise; then stir in a teaspoonful of air-slacked lime to five gallons of juice; continue skimming and boiling until the sirup thickens and hangs down in flakes on the rim of the dipper.

I have made the clearest sirup by simply boiling and skimming, without lime or other clarifiers.

The lime is requisite to neutralize a portion of the acid in the juice; the true proportion must be determined by well conducted experiments.

The cost of making the syrup in upper Georgia, in my opinion, will not exceed ten to fifteen cents per gallon. This I shall be able to test another season, by planting and working up fifty acres of the cane.

I am satisfied that this plant will enable every farmer and planter in the Southern States to make at home all the Sirup required for family use; and I believe that our Chemists will soon teach us how to convert the Sirup into Sugar, for export, as one of the staples of our favored climate.

Obtaining such unlooked for success, with the Chines Sugar Cane, I concluded to try our common Corn. From a "new ground," planted 3 by 3, one stalk to a hill, a week beyond the roasting-ear stage, I selected thirty stalks.

Weight of 30 stalks,	35¾ lbs.
" " Juice,	15¼ "
" " Crushed Stalks,	19½ "
Loss in crushing,	¼ "
Yield of Sirup,	1¼ p'ts.

The Sirup of a peculiar disagreeable taste, entirely unfit for table use. RICHARD PETERS.

ATLANTA, GA., September, 1856.

Shall We Have to Abandon Wheat Growing in Western New York.

OWING chiefly to the depredations of the weevil—or more correctly the wheat midge (*Cecidomyia tritici*) it is feared that wheat culture will have to be given up in Western New York, at least for a few years. The subject is one of great importance, and is attracting some attention. At the late meeting of the Farmer's Club of Monroe County, the question for consideration was, "What substitutes for the Wheat crop can be adopted with the most profit in this county?" The fact that such a subject should be selected for discussion at two successive Farmers' Clubs in a county which, according to the census of 1845, produced more wheat per acre than that of any other county in the State, and a greater number of bushels in the aggregate than the whole five New England States, is well calculated to create alarm. Is it true that wheat culture must be abandoned in Western New York? *We think not.* We are well aware that the midge has done serious damage to the wheat crop in this vicinity for the past few years; still we believe the extent of the injury has been over estimated. In 1855, we should have had a full average crop of excellent wheat had it not been for the rainy weather which set in just as the crop was ready to cut, and which continued for nearly a fortnight, causing the grain to sprout to an extent never before known in this country. One of our most experienced millers estimated that at least three fourths of the crop was destroyed in this way; and from careful examination of the crop in several counties at the time, we believe the estimate is none too high. This grown wheat *was used for seed* to a great extent, in the fall of 1855, and the crop of last year suffered materially in consequence. The failure of the wheat crop in 1855–6, therefore, cannot be ascribed to the depredations of the midge alone, but, in some degree, at least, to causes which are of unusual occurrence.

While this is true, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the midge has made serious havoc with the wheat crop in some sections. On one field in this vicinity, which came under our own observation, last year, at least one-half of the crop was destroyed; but this took place on land which was too low and too wet to grow a good crop of wheat, even under the most favorable circumstances. On another field on the same farm, where wheat was sown on good, dry, well-prepared soil, a little over twenty bushels of good wheat was obtained per acre. *So far as we could judge, the midge injured one nearly as much as the other.* Had not the midge injured either of the fields of wheat, the one would have produced a crop of ten bushels, and the other a crop of twenty-five bushels per acre. The midge destroyed five bushels per acre on both fields, and left, on the low, wet land, five bushels, and on the good land, twenty bushels per acre. The midge destroyed as much wheat in both cases, though it took half the crop on one field, and only one-fifth on the other!

There may be instances where the midge has destroyed more than five bushels per acre, but we think that in this neighborhood, except under very unfavorable circumstances, this was the extent of the damage. Now, while a loss of five bushels per acre causes no trifling diminution of the profits of even an unusually large wheat crop, yet it is evident that the loss is far less under a good than under a poor system of cultivation. It seems to us, therefore, that instead of looking for substitutes for the wheat crop, we should endeavor to ascertain the most economical means of increasing the fertility of our farms, and of concentrating more labor and manure on those portions of the farm best adapted to wheat culture.

On the farm of Mr. E. S. Hayward, of Brighton, in this county, results were obtained, last year, even more favorable to "high farming" than in the instance already mentioned. He obtained his seed from Canada (where the harvest weather of 1855 was propitious, and the wheat was not injured as in this neighborhood), and sowed two bushels per acre, on naturally good, dry wheat soil prepared in the best manner. From the quantity of shrunken grains, it was estimated that the midge destroyed about five bushels per acre, and yet the crop yielded over thirty-five bushels of very superior wheat per acre. The midge in this instance destroyed as much wheat *per acre* as in the first case mentioned, where it eat half the crop, and yet here only one-eighth of the crop was lost.

We are well aware that it has of late years been fashionable to recommend "High Farming" as a remedy for every evil that affects the farmer; and though we have more than once shown the absurdity of such recommendations, it is evident to us that the best means of alleviating the fearful injuries caused by the wheat midge will be found in a better system of cultivation, or, if you will excuse the term, in "High Farming."

It is well known that early wheat is less liable to injury from the midge than that which matures later. The reason for this is well known, and we need not allude to it here. On this account early sowing is generally recommended, and has been attended with success; but early sown wheat is more liable to injury from the Hessian fly than late sown. Early sowing, therefore, cannot be adopted in all cases. The object of the wheat grower, it would seem, should be to increase the early maturity of the berry, or to accelerate the elaborating processes after the grain is formed. Anything which increases the *healthy* growth of the wheat is favorable to this result. Underdraining is one of the great prerequisites on all land that is not naturally drained. The next thing is to supply the plants with *appropriate* food. In saying this we would guard against a popular error. The food of wheat is composed of the same elements as that of other plants, and, in one sense, therefore, the food of wheat is the same as the food of other plants. So of the food of animals, however diverse in form and characteristics it may be, it is all composed of the same elements. The food of the gentle lamb and the food of the fierce tiger are composed of the same elements, but still there is a vast difference between grass and flesh. So the food of plants is composed of the same elements, though there is unquestionably a great difference between the appropriate food of wheat and of many other agricultural plants. A carniverous animal would not remain long in health if fed on vegetables, neither can we expect wheat to attain its maximum healthy growth unless fed on its most appropriate food. What that food is, thanks to the experiments of Lawes and Boussingault, is now pretty definitely understood.

The appropriate food of wheat abounds in ammonia, and is comparatively deficient in carbonaceous matter. It also contains less available potash and phosphates than is required in the appropriate food of clover and turnips. It should be the aim of the wheat grower, therefore, to increase the amount of ammonia in the soil without increasing the quantity of carbonaceous matter. We have frequently stated how this can be most economically attained. Grow clover, peas, beans, turnips, rutabagas, mangelwurtzel, beets, carrots, parsnips, artichokes, lupins, and such other crops as obtain a large amount of ammonia from the atmosphere; feed these crops out on the farm to animals, and if grain is fed to them in addition, let it be such as, other things being equal, contains the largest quantity of nitrogen (see table in last number, page 10); husband the manure so as to retain all the ammonia, and this will furnish the wheat with *appropriate* food.

The object of the wheat grower, we have said, should be to increase the early maturity of the berry. Fortunately, an increase of the appropriate food of the wheat plant seems to have this effect. James Caird, of Beldoon, Scotland, dressed a fifty acre field of wheat with 224 pounds of Peruvian guano per acre, at the time the seed was sown in the fall, leaving an acre in the centre of the field without guano. The product at harvest was, without guano, 25½ bushels per acre, weighing 60 pounds per bushel; with guano, 32 bushels per acre, weighing 63 pounds per bushel.

What we wish to call attention to, however, is not the increase of wheat from guano, or the superior quality of the grain on the guanoed portion of the field, but to this remarkable fact; the acre without guano in the centre of the field, *was a week later in ripening* than where the guano was used.

We think most farmers will agree with us that if we could bring our wheat to maturity a week earlier than usual, we should have little to fear from the ravages of the midge. We are not, however, about to recommend the farmers of Western New York to use guano,—at the present price of guano it would hardly be profitable, unless wheat commands a high price. We must supply the soil with the elements of guano from natural and more economical sources. The plan we have recommended,—growing more roots, clover, peas, &c., and feeding more stock on nitrogenous foods—will be an approximation to this object. Peruvian guano is nothing more nor less than the excrements of birds living on highly nitrogenous food; namely, fish. The excrements, as we explained in an article on "Barn Yard Manure," in last number, may be considered as fish with nearly all the carbon extracted from them by the processes of nutrition. Wheat needs but little carbon in its food, and a large quantity of ammonia, and hence guano is one of the very best manures that can be used for wheat. Now fish, in their natural state, may be, and unquestionably are, very beneficial as a manure, but any organized matter is not as natural a manure as the excrements obtained from the consumption of such matter. Animal life cannot exist on inorganic matter, and plants cannot live on organized matter. The lifeless substances of earth and air are organized by plants, and are thus made capable of sustaining animal life, with all its pleasures. It is true that there are plants which appear designed to furnish by their decay matter for the support of plants of a higher organization, but there are few if any agricultural plants which properly belong to this class. It is contrary to the economy of nature to use plants which are capable of sustaining animal life for the purpose merely of furnishing food for other plants. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that decayed vegetable plants do not furnish as healthy food for the high order of plants as the excrements of animals living on these plants. For this reason, while we are earnest advocates for the extensive cultivation of clover on all wheat farms, we think it is contrary to the laws of nature to plow under such a large amount of matter capable of sustaining animal life for the simple purpose of furnishing food for the following wheat crop. Manure furnished by decayed clover is not as appropriate food for wheat as the excrement of animals living on clover. It contains too much carbonaceous matter, and while the nitrogen furnishes, by decay, the required ammonia—and this ammonia not only increases the crop, but accelerates early maturity—the carbonaceous matter (forming over four-fifths of the clover) is of little manurial value, and at the same time has a tendency to *retard the ripening processes.*

In order to enrich the land, therefore, and at the same time increase rather than retard the early maturity of the crop, we would recommend to grow as much or more clover than at present, and instead of plowing it under to convert the organized carbonaceous matter into beef, mutton, cheese, butter, wool, &c., and to return the ammonia to the soil in the form of manure.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe for a moment that we shall have to give up wheat culture in Western New York. It is true that in the Eastern States, and in the eastern counties of this State, wheat culture has been to a great extent abandoned. The soil there is not and never was a good, natural wheat soil, and the farmers have found it cheaper to cultivate other crops than attempt to compete with western growers in the production of wheat. The ravages of the Hessian fly, it is true, and the impoverishment (not *exhaustion*) of the soil have also helped to bring about this result, but the case is different with us. Our soil and climate are exceedingly favorable for the production of wheat. There is no better wheat soil in the world, and but very little in this or any other country that is as good. In fact the soil which is naturally adapted to wheat is comparatively limited on this continent. This fact is an additional reason why the farmers of Western New York should not abandon wheat culture without an earnest effort to discover some method of counteracting or at least mitigating the ravages of the midge. If the "Genesee country" will not produce wheat, where shall we look for the "staff of life?"

While nearly all the soil of Western New York is well adapted to wheat culture, there are, on every farm, some fields that are more suitable for wheat than others. We must confine the cultivation of wheat to such land. Let the portion of the farm less favorable to wheat be cultivated with those crops which, when consumed on the farm, furnish the most valuable manure. Let this be used to enrich the soil for wheat. [How this can best be done we leave for future consideration.] In short, sow early varieties of wheat on the best portions of the farm, underdrain, adopt a judicious system of manuring, and, our word for it, wheat culture will not have to be abandoned in Western New York.—[Genesee Farmer.

General History of the Horse.

THE following history of the Horse is extracted from the Library of Useful Knowledge, published in London:

The native country of the horse cannot with certainty be traced. He has been found, varying materially in size, in form and in utility, in all the temperate, in most of the sultry, and in many of the northern regions of the Old World.

In the Sacred Volume, which, beside its higher claims to stand at the head of the Farmer's Library, contains the oldest authentic record of past transactions, we are told that, so early as 1650 years before the birth of Christ, the horse had been domesticated by the Egyptians. When Joseph carried his father's remains from Egypt to Canaan, "there went up with him both chariots and horsemen." One hundred and fifty years afterwards, the horse constituted the principal strength of the Egyptian army. Pharaoh pursued the Israelites with "six hundred chosen chariots, and with all the chariots of Egypt."

If we could believe the accounts of the uninspired historians, Sesostris (the monarch probably whom Joseph served), had twenty-seven thousand chariots of war; and Semiramis, the founder of Babylon, had one hundred thousand chariots, and a million of horsemen; but this was probably a great exaggeration.

Fifty years after the expulsion of the Israelites from Egypt, and 1450 years before the birth of Christ, the horse was so far naturalized in Greece, that the Olympic games were instituted, including chariot and horse races. We have, therefore, sufficient evidence that the horse was, at a very early period, subjected to the dominion of man, and unfortunately, for the worst of purposes—the business of war.

From the records of the Old Testament, we are likewise enabled to ascertain the precise period of time, when in Egypt and Canaan, and the neighboring countries, this animal began to be domesticated. 1920 years before the birth of Christ, when Abraham, having left Haran, in obedience to the divine command, was driven into Egypt by the famine which raged in Canaan, Pharaoh offered him sheep and oxen, and asses and camels. Horses would doubtless have been added, had they existed, or had they been subdued in Egypt.

When, fifty years afterwards, Abraham journeyed to Mount Moriah, to offer up his only son, he rode upon an ass, which, with all his wealth and power, he would scarcely have done, had the horse been known.

Thirty years later, when Jacob returned to Isaac with Rachel and Leah, an account is given of the number of oxen, sheep, camels, goats and asses, which he sent to appease the anger of Esau, but not one horse is mentioned.

It is not until twenty-four years after this, when the famine devastated Canaan, and Jacob sent into Egypt to buy corn, that horses are first heard of. "Wagons," probably carriages drawn by *horses*, were sent by Joseph into Canaan to bring his father to Egypt. It would seem, however, that horses had been but lately introduced, and were not numerous, or not used as beasts of burden; for the whole of the corn, which was to be conveyed some hundred miles, and was to afford subsistence for Jacob's large household, was carried on asses.

It appears, then, that about 1740 years before Christ, horses were first used in Egypt; but they soon afterwards became so numerous as to form a considerable proportion of the Egyptian army; and when the Israelites returned into Canaan, the horse had been introduced and naturalized there; for the Canaanites "went out to fight against Israel with horses and chariots very many."

The sacred volume, therefore, clears up a point upon which no other record throws any light,—namely, the period when the horse first became the servant of man, at least in one part of the world, and that, the most advanced in civilization, and before Greece was peopled. A long time must have elapsed before man was able to ascertain the value and peculiar use of the animals that surround him. He would begin with the more subordinate—those which were most easily caught and most readily subdued; and the benefits which he derived from their labors would induce him to attempt the conquest of superior quadrupeds. In accordance with this, the writings of Moses show us that, after the ox, the sheep, and the goat, man subdued the ass, and then the camel, and, last of all, the horse became his servant; and no sooner was *he* subdued, and his strength and docility and sagacity appreciated, than the others were comparatively disregarded, except in Palestine, where the use of the horse was forbidden by divine authority, and on extensive and barren deserts, where he could not live.

When Sir George Ousely traveled through Persia, and the different countries of the East, he examined, among other relics of antiquity the sculptures on the ruins of Persepolis, and he draws from them a curious and interesting conclusion as to the manner in which the horse was gradually subdued. "There are no figures," says he, "mounted on horseback, although some travelers have mentioned horsemen among those sculptures. One would think that the simple act of mounting on a horse's back would naturally have preceded the use of wheel-carriages and their complicated harness; yet no horsemen are found at Persepolis; and we know Homer's horses are represented in chariots, from which the warriors sometimes descended to combat on foot, but the poet has not described them on horseback. The absence of mounted figures might authorize an opinion that those sculptures had been executed before the time of Cyrus, whose precepts and example first inspired the Persians with a love of equestrian exercises, of which, before his time, they were wholly ignorant.

From Egypt the use of the horse was propagated to other and distant lands; and, probably, the horse himself was first transmitted from Egypt to several countries. The Greeks affirm, that Neptune struck the earth with his trident, and a horse appeared. The truth is, that the Thessalians, the first and most expert of the Grecian horsemen, and likewise the inhabitants of Argos and of Athens, were colonists from Egypt."

The Bible likewise decides another point—that Arabin, by whose breed of horses those of other countries have been so much improved, was not the native place of the horse. Six hundred years after the time just referred to, Arabia had no horses. Solomon imported spices, gold and silver, from Arabia; but all the horses for his own calvary and chariots, and those with which he supplied the Phœnecian monarchs, he procured from Egypt.

The historian gives us the price of the horse and the chariot at that time. A horse brought from Egypt, including, probably, the expense of the journey, cost one hundred and fifty shekels of silver, which, at two shillings three pence, and one half farthing each, amounts to about seventeen pounds, two shillings. A chariot cost six hundred shekels, or sixty-eight pounds eight shillings; a most enormous sum at that early period, but little to him who expended more than thirty-five millions of pounds in gold alone, to ornament the Temple which he had built.

In the seventh century after Christ, when Mahomet attacked the Koreish, near Mecca, he had but two horses in his whole army; and at the close of his murderous campaign, although he drove off twenty-four thousand camels, and forty thousand sheep, and carried away twenty-four thousand ounces of silver, not one horse appears in the list of plunder.

There is a curious record of the commerce of different countries at the close of the second century. Among the articles exported from Egypt to Arabia, and particularly as presents to reigning monarchs, were horses.

In the fourth century, two hundred Cappadocian horses were sent by the Roman emperor, as the most acceptable present he could offer a powerful prince of Arabia.

So late as the seventh century, the Arabs had few horses, and those of little value. These circumstances sufficiently prove that, however superior may be the present breed, it is comparatively lately that the horse was naturalized in Arabia.

The horses of Arabia itself, and of the south-eastern parts of Europe, are clearly derived from Egypt; but whether they were there bred, or imported from the south-western regions of Asia, or, as is more probable, brought from the interior, or northern coasts of Africa, cannot with certainty be determined.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Home—What is it?

NOT merely a place to lay the head, to be sheltered from sun and storm. Many of the half reasoning brutes have this. But a locale, where all the beauty and comfort should be blended together, which God has placed within the reach of intelligent minds. There are no people on the globe that should cherish home more than our rural population. Blessed with a fertile soil and genial climate, surrounded with all that is lovely and beautiful in nature's wildings, why should not even the smallest farmer make his home an Eden? It is not surely for the want of means; we fear it is rather for the want of taste and a feeling of indolence that prevails, as soon as men enter their own homesteads. Could the dwelling, yard and garden be carried to the market town—be shown at the political gathering, or be exhibited with the fine carriage and clothes, at church, the rural homes of the country would present a different appearance. When we learn to improve and embellish home, for the pleasure it affords ourselves, for the happy influence it has upon our children, then will the rural homes of the South become the nurseries of beauty, or virtue, and of patriotism. Then what should be a home? A dwelling as spacious and comfortable as the means of the proprietor will admit of. A yard and grounds planted with whatever taste and skill the *good wife* can command. A garden stocked with every vegetable, an orchard with all the fruits, with flowers and shrubs, to deck all the waste places, and pure water from the well or spring to refresh and ornament, with a hundred other *little* comforts, all of which tend to bind and harmonise home with whatever is pure and holy in our nature. Cherish home, then, ye ministers of the humble Nazarene, who would people earth with virtue and Heaven with souls. Learn to plant and love trees; learn to plant and love flowers; cultivate that peace of mind which the daily and hourly communion with the beauties of nature inspires, and ten thousand *little* Edens will bloom all over the wilderness country. And these will be Homes, such homes as every reader of this journal should have.—[Ala. Cotton Planter.

A HINT FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few drops of carbonate of ammonia in a small quantity of warm rain-water, will prove a safe and easy anti-acid, &c., and will change, if carefully applied, discolored spots upon carpets, and indeed all spots, whether produced by acids or alkalies. If a carpet is injured by whitewash, this will immediately restore it.

SIR WALTER SCOTT has truly remarked "that to teach a boy to read, and then not to place good books within his reach, is like encouraging his appetite, and leaving nothing in the pantry except unwholesome and poisonous food—which, depend upon it, he will rather eat than starve."

Miscellany.

EARLY DAYS.

BY DORA DE LYLE.

Their memory comes like sunny gleams
Across my darkened path,
Or like the vivid lightning's flash
Amid the tempest's wrath;
Or like the rainbow on the cloud
Its darkness to illume,
Or like the rose wreath love hath brought
To smile upon the tomb.

It comes to cheer my lonely way
With many a pictured dream,
To gild life's dark and shadowy way
With joy's reflected beam;
And while the sunlight falleth dim,
And darkness veils the night,
To the pale stars of other days
My spirit turns for light.

For I have seen the hopes of youth
Fading in slow decay,
The sacred promises of truth
Like frostwork melt away;
When of the sparkling cup of bliss
My trusting soul would sip,
I've found the draught all bitterness
And dashed it from my lip!

And can it be that in life's maze
No happiness is found?
Say, is there no sweet resting place
In all earth's varied round?
No bright oasis for the heart
Where "Love's sweet fountain flows"
To cool the parching lip and brow
Amid a thousand woes?

Not here, not *here!* the mournful truth
Is borne on every breeze!
It sighs through autumn's fading bowers
And murmurs o'er the seas—
The solemn moonlight silently
Doth whisper as we stray,
Oh seek not *here* for happiness,
It dwelleth far away.

Beyond you blue and starlit dome,
Where sin and change are o'er,
There is the glorious spirit home
Where thou shalt weep no more!
Then onward—in life's thorny path
Its flowers shall yet be thine,
If thou wilt keep the "narrow way"
That leads to life divine!

BASTROP, Texas, July 24, 1856. [Louisville Jour.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE SLUG AND THE PICAYUNE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF &c.

[The following very interesting sketch of these two pieces of coin, is most admirably done in story by our correspondent, and we can but concur in the rebuke it conveys to the worshippers of Mammon, as well as the tribute it pays to Virtue and Affection; while the well-pointed moral is so happily delineated by our friend, &c., that he should dream again; seldom do sleepers accomplish more than he. We trust those whom he thus rebukes (for there is meaning in this dream) will remember that "all is not gold that glitters," and that it is not gold that makes the man—worth makes the man.]

Who can account for the strange things that appear in a dream? Sometimes ladies dream that the *Devil is in their Pickle Jar(!). (They are in a *divil* of a *pickle* then, *aint* they?) But ladies generally dream of beaux and flowers. Sometimes we have pleasant dreams, and sometimes horrid ones; and sometimes our dreams make such an impression upon us that they appear like a reality. Not long since I had a dream, that I can hardly believe was a dream.

I had two pieces of money, and only two: One was a California *Slug* or fifty-dollar piece; the other was a *Picayune*. These were in my pantaloons' pocket; they under my head, and I asleep. Towards day I awoke, or seemed to wake, and heard (or seemed to hear) the following conversation going on between the pieces of money:

"Here I have been," said the Slug, "for the Lord knows how long in this poor devil's pocket, and have never had a companion during the whole time. I wish he would get hard up and let me out into circulation once more. How I do hate poor people; and I wont stay with them long at a time. I have been with this one about twice as long now as I ever was with one of them before."

"You don't appear to know that I am here," said the Picayune; "but I can tell you that if I am small, I am a great deal older than you, and have seen more than twice as much of the world."

"Well," said the Slug in a patronizing tone—for *big* folks always talk so when they are forced into the company of their inferiors. "Well, perhaps you have, Mr. Pic; but you and I have always moved in a different circle; you have always been with some such fellow as we are with now, while I have almost always been with the rich, and of course the great, for money is power. I have been in the *society* of poor men before, but I never staid long. I don't wish my owner any particular harm, but I wish he would get married; and I heard him *talking soft talk* to a young lady the other day, who was both poor and proud: if he was to get her, Mr. Pic, why even you could not stay in this infernal old pocket. Would not you like to get out?"

"I am very well contented where I am," said the Picayune, "except perhaps, I would like to get out of California, for here I am treated with contempt; but I have seen the time, Mr. Slug, when I have been worshipped."

"Whew!" said the Slug; "you worshipped! well, that will do! What would folks that worship you, think of me?"

"You can never be appreciated as I have been," said the Picayune; "for your very presence would drive off starvation; with me it is otherwise. I circulated round the cities of the Eastern States, and have seen poverty in every shape. Once I was with a widow who had a little daughter about ten years of age. Neither mother or daughter had tasted a morsel of food for twenty-four hours. The widow held me in her hand and the tears of anguish fell like rain over her colorless cheeks. 'Don't Ma,' said the child, 'don't cry; we will both die pretty soon, and then we will go to the Good Man's house, where the good book says there is no sorrow; we will have plenty to eat there, wont we Ma.' 'Yes we will be well provided for there,' said the mother, and she took her child in her arms, and they both kneeled down and prayed to their God to give them fortitude to bear up against starvation. You Mr. Slug, have never seen so holy a scene, nor you never will; you have been to church and seen people go through the mockery of prayer, while their hearts were set on you. After about half an hour spent in prayer, they both rose; but not a tear dimmed the eye of either. 'Ma,' said the little girl, 'Ma, I don't feel hungry now; I never do when I pray. It is only when I get mad and fret so, that I get hungry; if we were to pray all the time, we would not think about eating, would we Ma?' The mother smiled, but she could not speak. At length she said, 'here my child, take this and go over to the bakers, and get us a loaf of bread, and we'll have a feast.' The little girl took me into her hand, and ran across the street to the bakery. 'Mr. Baker,' she said, Mr. Baker, give me a loaf of'—— and the tears of joy choked her utterance. There was a gentleman in the shop, that talked to her awhile, and then gave her some cakes and the bread, and told her to keep her money. She ran home and exclaimed when she got to the door: 'Oh! Ma! I saw such a good man over to the bake shop; he gave me all these things, and I have brought the money back.' Her mother was kneeling down by an old broken chair, with her face in her hands. 'Are you asleep, Ma,' said the girl? 'are you asleep?' and she raised her head with one hand. Her cakes dropped on the floor, for her mother was dead. 'No, no,' she said; 'Ma has gone to the Good Man's home, and left little Jane here by herself. Nobody loves little Jane now, and she will be put out in the snow because she can't pay for a little room to stay in. Oh! please Good Man, take me along with Ma. I have been a bad girl sometimes, I expect; but I will always try to be a good girl up there. Oh, do please let me go too!' And she threw her tiny arms round her mother's neck, and they both fell over to the floor. She talked to her mother, and prayed that she might go with her, for a long time; and at length her little heart ceased to beat, for it was broken.

"I fell on the floor with the cakes, and was picked up by the undertaker, who said that he *guessed* I would get him a horn of brandy; and the next place I found myself was in a grogery."

"Your experience and mine have been very different," said the Slug; "but I assure you that I have seen a little of the world myself. I once helped to buy a Governor, and upon one occasion I actually bought an Attorney General myself. When I have been engaged in purchasing Legislators, they have sometimes given back some change. I have helped to induce newspaper editors to change their politics; I have let criminals out of the State prison; I have been the cause of several murders, and there is no end to the *Hon.* Judges that I have purchased. Upon the whole I have been a considerable Slug, if I have been in existence only a few years. But Mr. Pic, you said just now that people had worshipped you; please tell me about it, for I like to hear you talk."

"That has often occurred," said Pic; "you have heard of misers, have you not? Well, I fell into the hands of one of those fellows once, and he said that he liked picayunes better than he did dollars. *He* worshipped me. Then I was once given with a few other chaps like me, to a starving girl as the price of her honor. *She* worshipped me: 'Oh! money!' she said, 'thou art the idol of the world, and henceforth thou shalt be my idol. I will go down to the lowest depths of profligacy to find you. There is no just God, and the Bible is a fiction; for it says that he will be a father to the fatherless, and where is the proof of it? *No!* MONEY is the true God! for all the world worship it. I will take this Picayune and hang it round my neck as a remembrancer of my vow; and it will also help me to remember the days of my innocence, when I thought there was a more powerful God than Money. O Ignorance, thou art bliss! and none but the foolish seek to be wise!'

"I hung round the girl's neck for two years, at the end of which time she died. But every day she used to take me in her hand and talk to me. Sometimes she would pray to her God, the Creator, to forgive her sins and lead her into the paths of righteousness; but then she would say that she knew her sins were past forgiveness. At any time during those two years, had any one have talked kindly to her, and have pointed any road that she could have traveled through life except the one she was in, she could have been saved. But NO; human philanthropy does not extend so far; and as a general thing, Mr. Slug, that girl was right: *the Idol of the World is Money.* To get hold of such fellows as you are, is what every man, woman and child, almost, are striving for."

"You are a philosopher, Mr. Pic," said His Slugship. "For my part, I never paid any attention to such trash. I like to be passing round from one person to another, or what I like best is to be exhibited on some banker's counter."

"Yes," said Picayune; *wealth likes show, but poverty likes seclusion.* That is the difference between you and I; you represent wealth and I represent poverty. And the only thing in which we resemble each other is, that we are both continually passing from one person to another. A man may be rich to-day and poor to-morrow, or *vice versa.*"

"Well I wish," said the Slug, "that our present owner would either get richer or poorer, so that he would have to let us go, or get us more company. But tell me, Mr. Pic, how you happened to get to California? no one ever imagined that you would make a fortune for them, did they?"

"Accident brought me here," said Pic, "and accident has done more in this world than anything else; it has made the rich poor, and the poor rich; it has made the christian a sinner, and the sinner a christian; it has made the humble proud, and the proud humble; it has raised men to the highth of earthly power, and then degraded them; it has brought from seclusion great writers and great statesmen, and it has prevented others equally as great from ever being known: in short, *accident* is the ruler of the world; but *money* is the executive officer. And among other *great* things that accident has done, it brought me here, and I am waiting for accident to take me away; for I have never done any good here, except perhaps it was to swindle a *monte* dealer."

"Swindle a monte dealer," said Slug; "tell me how it was accomplished?"

"Well, you are aware," said Pic, "that in the night there is a remarkable resemblance between a gold dollar and myself, and upon one occasion a fellow took it into his head that he could make a 'spec' by laying me on the monte table, and by saying nothing pass me off for a gold dollar. He tried it and succeeded. I won for him ten silver dollars. The gambler won me at length, and threw me into a box with his gold, and next morning when he found me then he threw me into the street, and people walked over me every day, but no one would stoop to pick me up. How would you like that kind of treatment, Mr. Slug?"

"There is no danger of my ever receiving such treatment," said Slug.

"No, there is no danger," continued Pic; "poor folks are often neglected, and trodden on by the world; but rich ones, never."

Here the conversation ended, or my dream closed, or else I have forgotten the rest, and I would upon no account put down anything that I have not a distinct recollection of hearing.

Mr. Slug and I have parted company, but Pic sticks to me, and I intend sending him east; so, kind reader, if you are going that way, you will do me a favor by taking charge of him. Poor fellow, I want him to get back to where he is appreciated!

And I also would like to get among a class of readers that could *appreciate me.*

Where "in this wide world" are they to be found? Echo answers (no)"where?"

BEN. PERLEY POORE.—This gentleman, whose recent great wheel-barrow feat is still fresh in the memory of many, was present, as an invited guest, at the recent annual festival of the Columbia Typographical Society in Washington, and in answer to a complimentary toast, made the following neat little speach:

Mr. President—Having served a regular 'prenticeship in a printing office, I no sooner saw your announcement of this festival than I determined to join my fellow craftsmen in honoring the natal day of the noblest graduate of our Alma Mater. I had hoped to come here of my own accord, nor was it until this afternoon that I received the polite invitation of your committee, honoring me with a "sit" at the upper end of the table. This I well knew would subject me to a call for "copy;" but I did not expect to be called upon at such an early hour, for I had reason to believe that the "paper was full." All that I expected, to be called to furnish in my Poore way, was a contribution to the *agricultural department*, on the fourth page, showing perhaps the best way to get apples to market. Pardon me, Mr. President, if I attribute this early call from you to the fact that the cold has kept my seniors away, rather than to my own merits, and I thus stand before my fellow-craftsmen merely as a "sub."

Cordially, fellow-craftsmen, do I second the idea just advanced, that printers should erect a monument to the memory of Benjamin Franklin. Gladly would I see such a work, executed by the gifted sculptor alluded to; but not at the Printer-Philosopher's tomb. Boston has honored his birth-place; let Philadelphia, who so profited by his bounties and so cherished his fame, honor his grave. I would rather see a monument in this city, occupying one of the vacant reservations on Pennsylvania avenue; and I would not only have it an evidence of our patriotism and of our gratitude, but of our calling. Others have represented him as a legislator, as a philosopher, as an ambassador; let us represent him in the pursuit of his favorite calling—as a PRINTER! Let the sculptor reproduce him, standing with his shirt-sleeves rolled up, and with a paper cap on his head, by the side of his old Ramage press! And when we have placed such a witness of the power and of the purity of our calling before their eyes, I doubt much if our legislators will seek to air their eloquence by defaming us.

We may not, fellow-craftsmen, claim the honors bestowed upon the "Typothetæ" by Frederic the Third, of Germany, and have our especial social rights; but let us ever, as one man, sustain the honors of the Press. Mind acts upon mind now-a-days, almost with that telegraphic velocity which has annihilated time and space, and if we do not rise promptly above all uncharitableness, we must grovel at the feet of those who assail us, and write *Illium fuit* upon the "beds" of our presses.

Good reason for not fighting duels are in demand about these times, and we recall none better than the one given by a celebrated French duelist by the name of Evremont. He had approached a perfumed dandy, and being disgusted with the aroma that met his nose, he exclaimed, "How shockingly that man smells!" The sweet-scented party resolved to snuff the insulter's blood, and sent him a challenge, which the wiley and witty duelist declined in these words: "Were you to kill me you would not smell the less; and were I to kill you, you would smell the more."

NO HARM.—"Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear; but why do you ask?" "'Cause I dropped the basket jist now, and see what a mess I'm in with the yolk."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A good-natured husband, a dozen children, and a happy home.

* For an interesting description of the Nightmare or "The Devil in the Pickle Jar," see CALIFORNIA FARMER, Number 9. But it appears that the D—l or something else got into the *head* of the authoress, for instead of signing her name plain Alice, that we all love (don't get jealous, Mr. H.?), she has Ordelle, and an *alias*. Ordelle is a stranger, and *aliases* belong to Gen. Estelle's flock. Allow, I protest.

HORTICULTURAL.

Commercial Nursery,

Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.

THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the FIRST PREMIUM OF THE STATE SOCIETY the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, *For the Trade of* 1856 *and* 1857, that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

Our Stock consists of

One Hundred Thousand Trees,

FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
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Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;

TOGETHER WITH

Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Smith's Pomological Gardens AND NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
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Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ **J. F. SWIFT,** No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

v6-19 3m A. P. S.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer

Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Ailanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

25,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.

San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856. v6-13 4m

The French Garden,

Near the Cottage, on the Santa Clara Road.

A. DELMAS,.....PROPRIETOR.

GRAPE VINES! GRAPE VINES!!

THE Proprietor of these extensive grounds would take pleasure in calling the attention of the public to the very great collection of Grape Vines, which he will offer the present season.

The Fruit from this Garden was exhibited at the late State Fair, and received the Diploma of the Society. The White Wine made from this Vineyard received the First Premium of the State Society. This Vineyard also obtained the First Premium for the Best Vineyard of Foreign Grapes, the present year.

The Proprietor will offer the present season his grand collection of Eighty One Varieties. Among this splendid assortment will be found—

Black Hamburg;
Chasselas of Fontainbleau;
Chasselas of Frondignac;
Cannon Hall Muscat;
Muscat of Alexandria;
Charlesworth's Tokay;
Syrian; Black July;
Golden Chasselas;

Together with every variety of the Grape known and approved.

The undersigned is confident that this collection is the largest and most complete in the country, and to this the attention of the public is particularly invited.

The subscriber would also offer—

APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, APRICOT, NECTARINE, and other Fruit Trees.

—Also,—

RASPBERRY, CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY TREES, In good assortment.

Catalogues of all the varieties grown in this Garden will be sent to all who desire them, by addressing letters to the proprietor.

All orders will be answered promptly, and Trees and Vines carefully packed for any place in the country.

A. DELMAS,
v6-13 4m French Gardens, San Jose.

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.

THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.

Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.

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Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

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☞ Subscriptions for any of the above works received at the offices of the FARMER and forwarded v7-2 tf

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.

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LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of

Five Hundred Wood Engravings!

It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.—Gardens at the Mission; Gardens at San Leandro; Langerman Garden, and much other matter, we are obliged to defer till another week, that we may give notice for our Panama friends. Sacramento county shall have her share another week, as we have spent a goodly portion of the week there. Sacramento is in her glory now, as to the season; now is the time to visit her. Communications from "Florence Percy," and "Oak," are received and will appear in next Number.

What Shall be Done with Our Surplus Products.

THE prospect of so abundant a harvest as is anticipated for the year '57, in California, is now beginning to excite the attention, not only of all who are producers, but of our wisest business men over the State, for it has most generally been noted that when any branch of business is overdone, it materially affects all the industrial interests connected with it; but however correct this case may be, as a general result, we believe that, as all general rules have their exceptions, in the present case it will prove so with the prospect before our State for the present year.

The peculiar circumstances which have operated to produce the results before us—the abundant rains, the renewal of a planting season, the immense breadth of land planted, the great number of new homes built, and the present remarkable luxuriance of early crops—all of which bespeak one of the most abundant seasons ever known—do not awake in us any fears of unfortunate results; but, on the contrary, they inspire us with hope and pleasure, for we believe "a way will be opened" by which the honest laborer will find an ample reward for his toil, and his earnest efforts be crowned with complete success.

We have often, nay, always observed, when Nature and Providence have seemed to speak for the laborer and to come to his aid by a propitious season, as in the present year by abundant rains, that there was a lesson conveyed, bidding him prepare for great results, and it will be observed that almost spontaneously over our State, even up to the sides of the mountains, more land has been cultivated, more grain sown, and a greater effort made to improve so auspicious a season—and when such admonitions have been obeyed we have observed that a great abundance in one portion of a State, or of the earth, has been followed by a corresponding scarcity and want in some other part of the world. The overflowing, abundant harvest of '46 in the United States was followed by the *Famine of England, Ireland and Scotland.* We ask what would have been the consequences of that immense harvest in the United States, had not the wants of Europe made a demand? Bankruptcy, ruin, and suspension of specie payments must have inevitably taken place had not such "a way been opened," and when the immense number of ships which were built and brought into use for carrying grain to Europe had finished that labor, it was supposed the surplus shipping would bankrupt commercial men; but "a way was opened." The California gold-fields were discovered, and every ship was wanted. The surplus of ships, of produce and of goods all found a market, and so we believe it will be for California the present year. "A way will be opened," and were we asked to say where, we would point to Australia, to China, and to Europe, and facts warrant us in the belief that markets may be and will be found in each and all these places for all we can spare.

The increased population of Australia, for her gold-fields, has not increased the number of her acres of produce, but rather decreased them, while the population has augmented fourfold.

The war in China, ere it has ended, will materially affect her markets and our own, and new sources of trade and new openings will appear not yet observed.

Give to California good clipper ships, and she can place grain and flour in Liverpool as low as they can be shipped from Chicago. This may seem erroneous to some, yet it will be done, and in addition, there will be a larger emigration this spring than many anticipate, both by land and sea, and from Germany and other countries, of a better class, too. They will come as permanent, industrious settlers, come to make their homes with us, and they, for the present, will be *consumers.* With these views and prospects, and many more hopeful ones, we have no fear for California. Her star is in the ascendant, and on no portion of her people will the coming prosperity fall more abundantly than on the WORKING CLASSES. We prophesy a glorious reward for the Industry of California, in the coming years, and we rejoice to herald such news. Then let there be no fear that, because a bounteous Nature has given us the "early and the latter rain," and "seed-time and harvest," that we shall have too great an abundance, but rather let us be grateful for these rich blessings, and believe that "whatever is, is right," that "He doeth all things well," and that for all the bountiful harvest of the coming year "a way will be opened" and the laborer will receive his reward.

BOOK NOTICES.—We have received from Hon. J. B. Weller the Presidents' Messages, a document of much value, and other valuable reports, for which we return our thanks.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells have sent us a Manual of Compositions and Letter Writer, a gem of a book. We are grateful, and shall quote from it hereafter. 'Tis indeed, most valuable.

State Agricultural Society.

THE State Agricultural Society by the action of its members, voted to hold its Annual Fair at the city of Stockton; by a recent meeting of the new Board at Sacramento, some preliminary measures were adopted to prepare for the Annual Fair, which the new Board announce for September 29th. That meeting adjourned to meet on the 1st of May, at Stockton.

It is of the utmost importance that the earliest notice be given of their plans, and a list of the premiums to be awarded, as the friends of Agriculture over the entire State are now making constant inquiry of said plans, etc., we regret to notice much dissatisfaction expressed at the time and place appointed. The lateness of the time will preclude any exhibition of the finest fruits, and the distance of Stockton from some common center, will prevent a large attendance, unless immediate and very active measures are adopted to arouse enthusiasm commensurate with the good that can be accomplished. So much dissatisfaction has been expressed at the action of those who selected the place now appointed, after it had been agreed to hold it at Marysville, that we have been called upon to know if the whole action was not in direct violation of the Constitution? Our only answer, of course, must be an appeal to the Constitution itself. Article VI. reads thus:

"The Society shall hold a Fair and Cattle Show at *such time and place as the* BOARD *shall direct.*"

And we believe had the *Board* alone acted, the Fair would have been appointed at Marysville the coming year.

Much complaint has also been expressed, because there is *no action* of the Society to awake the people of the State to a just and true appreciation of the value of the agricultural products of the State, and to lay their Annual Reports before the Legislature, that action may be had thereon. Delays in these matters are dangerous.

Stockton can be made of easy access, if the citizens do but know their true interests, and take some definite action upon the matter. If the citizens wish the Fair held there, it is high time some public action be had, and if they *do not wish it there,* then say so—for all these delays serve but to make the Show less and poorer; for much that can be grown and manufactured for the Exhibition must be *commenced now;* hence the necessity of that immediate action which we hope will soon show life and activity.

Items at the Capital.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—A very interesting exhibition of the Public Schools took place at the Rev. Mr. Benton's Church, on Wednesday evening, in which teachers and pupils participated, much to the credit of each and to the honor of the city. We trust that no event will occur to check the prosperity of our Public Schools in any portion of the State hereafter.

The noted Aubin gas, on trial at the Orleans Hotel, has *gone out,* and the proprietor of that celebrated establishment is now experimenting upon a new kind of gas, made from the common mountain-pine wood.

The Impeachment case is slowly progressing.

E. A. Rowe, the witness in the noted Treasury case of $124,000, was brought on shore as a witness, on Wednesday, to testify as to the whereabouts of the interest money.

Several unfortunate disputes have occurred among officials and persons who *dare* speak by means of the press. Free country this!

Dr. W. G. Hatch, the active and honored Physician of the County Hospital, has made a very favorable report of that Institution.

The deaths in the city of Sacramento during the month of March, were only fifteen—which, in a population of sixteen thousand, less than one to a thousand, shows the superior health of this section of our State.

The Postmaster of Sacramento, in accordance with general orders, has announced that hereafter Spanish quarters and bits will be received at twenty cents and ten cents. We hope all letter writers will pay away this kind of coin and thus get it out of circulation, for when once in the hands of the government it passes to the mint to change its livery and appear with the young eagle's wings.

Rowe's great Pioneer Circus is astonishing the citizens, who crowd the mammoth tent nightly—and the Wizard draws fair audiences at the Forrest theater.

An attempt was made to fire the dwelling of Mr. J. Murphy, on L street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Tuesday last, but was early discovered and frustrated.

The Chain Gang are at work upon the streets, which are now indicating an improved business appearance.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SACRAMENTO.—A fire occurred about one o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, says the Union, on the north side of E street, between 11th and 12th streets, destroying property estimated at about $20,000. It originated in a frame building 120 feet long, by 52 feet wide, filled with baled hay, about 225 tuns, and speedily communicated with one adjoining of like dimensions, in which were deposited about fifty-five stage coaches and wagons, belonging to the California Stage Company. The hay belonged to Gen. Hutchinson, and the buildings to B. Cahoon; value estimated, $6,000. The loss sustained by the Stage Company in vehicles, harness, etc., is estimated not to exceed $15,000. No cause is assigned for the fire, although it is generally supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The President of the Company, James Haworth, Esq., has offered $1,000 reward for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the buildings.

"When Doctors Disagree?"

THE following letter from our valued correspondent and former citizen of San Francisco, Dr. C. F. Winslow, we shall lay before our readers. It is a reply to a criticism upon Dr. Winslow's Address, which he delivered before the Legislature, and at Musical Hall in this city. It will be recollected by our readers that Mr. E. F. Brundage and others seemed to ridicule the positions which Dr. Winslow assumed, and ridiculed them as unscientific; we forwarded copies, as in duty bound, to Dr. W., and this is the reply; and it seems also that the Doctor does not shrink from the criticism, or fear being able to make good his position—nor does he fear the "battle of the quill:"

EDITORS FARMER: I see by your paper of January 16th, that I am severely reprimanded and ridiculed by a correspondent, for having had "the presumption" in my discourse on the "Preparation of the Earth for Man," to make the "stupid blunder" of calling the Earth at its beginning—at the time when it became a moving, circling sphere in space—*a globe of incandescent liquid matter.*

I hardly know what to say in reply—if reply be necessary—to such a severe review, as your correspondent has seen fit to inflict on the opening page of the Discourse alluded to.

Had he reviewed with calmness and doubt—(the true method of pursuing scientific research to arrive at exact knowledge)—the idea with which I started, which he now admits to be sound philosophy and "in good working order," I should have assented to the difficulty of arriving at positive knowledge of events which are so mysterious and remote in the history of the Universe. It is only the severest induction which leads philosophy to such conclusions. But when the original liquid condition of this globe, on which we live, and which we can study every day, is called in question in the year 1857, I really do not know what to say, except to refer all your readers to the simplest works of Geology for schools.

I have no disposition, and have not time, to review or criticise any remarks of the correspondent, who has done me so much honor as to ridicule a fact as clearly demonstrated as that the earth revolves on its axis or moves round the sun.

Even the grand speculation of Laplace—a monument, through all time, to the immortal genius of that great astronomer—which, although regarded by many as unstable, and at present being proved to be untrue by the mathematical deductions of Dr. Benj. Pierce, of Cambridge, as I just learn by a letter from his friend Rev. Thos. Hill, of Waltham, even this wonderful effort of the human mind is ridiculed by your correspondent, by being "alloyed with Milton's Paradise Lost."

The object of your correspondent seems rather to be to present his own views, that the globe was solid rock from the time that matter first condensed around its centre, and that it has continued solid throughout, ever since. If he is determined to think so, I have not the slightest objection to his conclusions.

I had no wish to prove any theory in that Discourse, but *to establish the fact,* that God designed the creation of the human soul long before he laid the foundation of the Earth; and that the peaceful pursuits of agriculture and science, during the present geological age, the human epoch, were to be the means of adorning that soul with unusual grace, whereby it would better subserve the purposes of God here, and its own immortality and glory hereafter.

For a critic to seize on a well established fact in science and denounce its existence as impossible, and to *admit* ideas not so clearly proved nor even capable of absolute proof except by induction, makes even this notice of his correspondence unnecessary. The "other errors" to which he alludes, I hope he will do me the justice to present to your readers.

If your correspondent wishes to discuss the facts, conclusions or speculations presented in that address, in a philosophical and tranquil manner, for the purpose of advancing the general interests of science and exact learning, he will not find me unwilling to encounter his pen. Ridicule is neither fact nor argument, and has no force in science and nature. We must deal in exact words and absolute facts—that which is positively known, and conclusions which inevitably spring from such knowledge. I am yours, truly,

C. F. WINSLOW.

TROY, N. Y., March 3d, 1857.

County Fairs.

THE present time is most propitious for awakening an interest in Agriculture, Horticulture, and Floriculture. The earth is putting on her beautiful robes of living green, and decking herself with the jewels of earth's fairest and fragrant flowers. No contemplative mind can go forth in the early morn and inhale the fresh air, or wander at eventide and enjoy the rich scenery that meets you everywhere, and not feel that we have a beautiful country, and should do all we could to draw out the many unrevealed though vast resources of our State; and in no way can it be better done than by the organizing of County Societies, establishing County Fairs, and in the frequent conference and interchange of theoretical and practical experience.

We hope many of our Counties will not let this spring pass, without action. It seems strange to us that so few are cultivating a taste for "rural life." Some Counties have Societies formed, but we want them to increase. We hope the farmers will awake, even if it requires a galvanic battery, to this subject. Where is Yuba? Where Sacramento? Where Napa?

THE SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL.—We trust ere long to be able to give notice officially of the first Sheep-shearing Festival in California, and it should glad the hearts of all to know of so happy an occasion.

Very Important Decision.

THE decision in the case of Billings *vs.* Hall, on Tuesday last, which we copy from the Sacramento Age, will settle a very important question which has long hindered the adjustment of many differences between settlers and owners; and we believe a *settlement of these questions* will do more to restore harmony among men, and tend to improve, build up and increase the prosperity of this country, than any event that could happen. We have noticed all over the State a very kind and honorable disposition shown, in the mass of the settlers, to have these questions settled, and a wish to know how and where they stand, so they can go to work and make a permanent Home, and improve and beautify it:

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Murray rendered a very important decision on Tuesday last, in the case of Billings *vs.* Hall. Justice Burnett's concurrence was given in a separate opinion, in order to express his views more fully, which was done in the form of twenty-two propositions or maxims. John T. Hall held possession of two lots in this city, for the recovery of which Frederick Billings, of San Francisco, having a title from Gen. Sutter, brought an action of ejectment. The Court below directed the jury to find a special verdict, upon which a judgment was entered for the defendant. Plaintiff appealed. The Supreme Court held that the statute of limitations of 1855, which repeals that of 1850, having been passed eleven days before the expiration of the five years necessary to perfect a title of possession, no absolute rights had vested under the previous act; possessory rights must date from the passage of the latter act. The act of 1856, for the protection of actual settlers and to quiet land titles in this State, bears upon the second point in the case, and is found to be unconstitutional. The Legislature cannot directly pass a law divesting vested rights; neither can it indirectly bring about that end by requiring the owner of the soil to pay for improvements made contrary to his wishes, under forfeiture of his rights. Judgment reversed.

Dr. J. L. Polhemus.

THE name of Dr. Polhemus, or Polhemus' Drug Store, is familiar as household words to every Sacramentan, and to all who have ever known aught of the rise and progress of the "Levee City." Our object in giving sketches of the business men and business houses of Sacramento, is to present those men whose long and permanent residence, and whose energies and wealth have been devoted to the upbuilding of this world-wide known city. It is not our intention to write panegyrics upon men, or to puff their business, but simply to point out prominent citizens to whose labors this city owes her elevation. We shall select those men whose long residence and whose unchanged business likens them to the pillars and corner-stones of some good edifice, that while we gaze at and admire, we, at the same time, honor.

Dr. J. L. Polhemus, we know, can be ranked both as a citizen, as a business man, and in his profession, as one of the corner-stones of Sacramento. Dr. Polhemus has occupied the same store, upon the corner of J and Seventh streets for nearly seven years, amid fires which leveled proud edifices, and floods that left desolation. With losses upon losses, and the various calamities, he has steadily pursued his way onward, giving to his business his whole time, and devoting to this very important profession the whole energies of his mind, so that he could qualify himself to stand at the head of his profession, and we are confident that we can say there is no merchant or business man in the "Levee City" who has been longer, or so long, in one place, with all their business relations unchanged. This is *permanency.* It is upon such men that a government can rely for support in all the matters which tend to build up the institutions of a city or State. It is to old established business men, too, that citizens should and can rely for correct business, and, especially, in the business of the Druggist and Apothecary. Such men are indeed indispensable to a city and community where prosperity is secured by the *health* of its people.

The reputation of Dr. J. L. Polhemus has been established for years, as an educated, skillful, and careful druggist, upon whom a community can with safety rely, and we can with unbounded confidence, commend, far and wide, those friends in the country who require the aid of the Druggist and Apothecary, to this House, whose extensive stock, both in amount and quality, and in prices, will compete with any in the State. The amount of business which has been done and successfully done, amid the calamities of fires and floods, would surprise you. The Doctor is now one of the most prospering Druggists in the State.

PUFF, PUFF, SMOKE, SMOKE—PUFF AWAY. Quite an ingenious plan has been adopted by the celebrated Sutro, at his cigar establishment on Montgomery street, next to Messrs. Barry & Patten's, to show the luxury of smoking. Now we are ignorant of this luxury, as *some* men call it (not being a smoker), and shall probably remain in ignorance during our natural lives, on this subject, but we confess there does seem to be a vast deal of comfort about it, if we should judge by the easy, pleasant and happy manner depicted upon the features of some of those who indulge in the *true Meerschaum*—but to the "smoker." On the left hand of the door of Mr. Sutro's fine store, upon a pedestal stands a Turk, in costume, smoking his dashy pipe, and as easily and gracefully as possible he sends off the smoke (*real smoke*) in little wreathing clouds, as nice as any young gentleman connoisseur could do it; as the crowds go there to look at the haughty Turk, puffing away, we could see the lips of the bystanders move, almost imagining they enjoyed that fine flavored article that is rolled up in the *sausage skins* in the window. Well, every one to their taste! Some will smoke, and smoke—and some will go into *Barry & Patten's*—where—"Oh no, we never mention it;"—but smoke away, smoke away, and like the Turk, you may smoke all day.

To our Panama Readers.

WE hope to greet many friends who are turning their eyes and minds to our golden shores, and as they come to us like "doves returning to their windows," having been wandering for a time from this bright land; or, come they from far-off lands, from the homes of their fathers, to seek a new home and dwell with us forever, we would greet them with a cheerful and happy welcome; and ask them to peruse our special home journal, which we now send to show them that we have a goodly heritage here—"a land flowing with milk and honey"—where the industrious are sure to prosper, and where the earth yieldeth her increase, "sixty and an hundred fold."

We greet you, friends, and ask you to look to our special record, where we point out to you, if you are strangers to our land, some of our Hotels, where you can find a home till you establish one of your own. We show you those Furnishing Warehouses where you can supply that home when ready to receive you, and those other needed aids, where the necessaries and luxuries can be found that will make that home comfortable and happy.

As you come by thousands we greet you, and ask you to come with warm hearts and generous minds, and join the good throng of workingmen, and aid in the upbuilding of our industrious institutions, for it is to these we look, and on these we rely, for the safety, prosperity and perpetuity of this bright and beautiful land.

Come fathers, come mothers, come daughters, sons, friends—all! and come, work in the great vineyard of labor, and you shall sit under your own vine and fig tree, and eat the luscious fruit thereof, with nothing to molest or make you afraid.

FURNISHING WAREHOUSES.

Messrs. Jonas G. Clark & Co.

THIS large and extensive Furniture Warehouse, at 123 Washington street, San Francisco, of which we spoke in our last steamer issue, is deserving of being kept in constant remembrance, not only on account of their immense stock of goods, but on account of the enhanced value it should bear, with every true Californian, from the fact that this house is now manufacturing HERE. They are now converting the trees of the forest into the furniture of our houses, and giving constant employment to scores of mechanics, who depend upon this house for the support of their families. Here is one of the foundation stones of our prosperity as a State. Here we find home manufactures, and home labor, and thus the gold of our hills and mountains is made to build up the homes of our towns and cities, and to make prosperous the whole State. Messrs. Clark & Co., in this noble effort to encourage home manufactures, should receive the earnest encouragement of every well wisher to California; and our hearts glow with warmth of feeling and hope, as we see the beautiful and magnificent furniture of our own mechanics, and the products of our own soil. Citizens, everywhere, should go and see, and know by actual, positive proof, that they can now be supplied with sets of furniture of California manufacture, richer, better and handsomer than they can procure abroad. We speak thus of this house, in behalf of home manufactures, and in aid of our own California mechanics. While the house are thus employed they are obliged to import largely of the best foreign manufacture, until they can increase their facilities for a complete home establishment this side. That time we hope will come, for we regret to see the vast drain of precious metal that goes abroad by these large importations.

The business of this house is conducted also at Sacramento.

Geo. O. Whitney & Co.

This old established Furniture Warehouse is known to our citizens as long as most men have had homes in the Bay City. Messrs. Whitney & Co. are among the largest furniture importers, as their very extensive warehouse will show. Here can be found all that is needed to furn a home. Here every taste can be suited—simple, neat and plain; or, the rich and fashionable make; or, the luxurious and elegant can gratify their costly desires.

Messrs. Whitney & Co., as will be seen by their card, have long had warehouses at San Francisco and Sacramento, and their long experience and extended business acquaintance give them a wide spread influence and consequent trade. Hotels and homes, from the Bay City to the tops of our gold mountains, contain evidences that they have visited the warehouses of this well known firm; and while they are thus popularly and deservedly known, and are receiving so large and prospering a trade, we hope they will give a thought to "home manfactures."

FAMILY GROCERIES.

S. C. Bradshaw & Co.

Are now opening at their new family grocery warehouse, corner of Sansome and California streets, one of the largest and most complete family stores that can be found on this continent. Mr. Bradshaw has been educated to the business, and knows not only all the varied wants of a family, in the thousand little comforts; but he knows those requisites in the varied articles which make them valuable by being economical in their uses in a family; and he knows that the best grocers are always the cheapest for a family, and, knowing this, is prepared to supply them.

Reynolds & Law.

Our up city friends that dwell in the vicinity of Kearny and Jackson streets, must know the firm of Reynolds & Law. Here, *too,* can be found a family grocery, fully able to furnish those needed comforts and luxuries, to add to the happiness of the home. Messrs. R. & L. are widely known as very large dealers in Oregon and California produce—famous for butter, cheese, lard, hams, eggs, fruits, jellies and jams: all the produce of labor from our soil, that rich mine that will never fail so long as man is industrious. Every needed comfort can be at this store, where all who like good things should call.

Messrs. Coddington & Tabor.

We take pleasure also in presenting the names of another long established Family Grocery, where homes can be supplied. Messrs. C. & T. are familiar with their business, and amply able and qualified to know what families want, and how to supply them in the very best manner, and the large number of patrons they have supplied for years can testify to this. It is on such establishments we depend for the best, and are not disappointed.

HOTELS OF THE PACIFIC.

Rassette House.

Those who come to the Pacific shores must not forget this far famed House. A few words only is needed to remind them that Mr. and Mrs. Rassette have one of the few real homes that strangers should seek, till they build their own. While much has been said about the comfort and safety of this truly popular House, we know, from a long residence there, that there is not a safer or more comfortable Hotel on the Pacific shores, and no person can labor harder for the true interests of a House than Joseph Rassette, to whom all praise is due for his untiring exertions in sustaining such a House. Mrs. Rassette has been also indefatigable in her exertions to make her boarders happy. The family parlors are always graced with as happy groups of boarders as any on the Pacific coast.

Oriental Hotel.

The Oriental Hotel, so long and so popularly known, should attract the notice of all Californians. This Hotel is one of the pioneer Hotels, and always, deservedly, a favorite and fashionable House. Messrs. Watriss & Loring are well known, as public caterers of no ordinary stamp. Their long connection with the Astor House, New York, and the Tremont House, Boston, should secure to them hosts of friends.

International Hotel.

This Hotel, under the new administration of the Haleys,

is moving on in a prosperous way, and bids fair to make a distinguished name. It is indeed a fashionable House, and worthy the attention of all travelers.

What Cheer House.

We know of no public house in all California so popular with the masses of the people as the What Cheer House of San Francisco. Woodward is the great caterer for public favor, and any one who visits his Home for the Masses will have proof of his very great success. His Free Reading Room, Free Baths, and his low fare, are winning golden opinions from the whole State.

Dawson House—Sacramento.

This new and splendid structure is now complete in all its arrangements, and crowded with patrons. The Dawson is the largest Hotel on the Pacific shores. Beautiful in design, conspicuous in its position, and finished in a chaste style, it is one of the finest ornaments to the fair City of the Plains. Mr. Dawson is very popular, and wins favor steadily. Mrs. Dawson, by her agreeable manner in the ladies' department, secures to families a home, pleasant and agreeable. Senor Kelly, the ever attentive and courteous clerk, secures additional favor to this leading Hotel of Sacramento county.

Orleans Hotel.

The Orleans Hotel and Mayor Hardenburgh are synonymous terms, and this Hotel has always been the head quarters of legislators, public men, political gatherings, &c., and will always be a popular Hotel so long as Mayor Hardenburgh presides.

ANTELOPE RESTAURANT, SACRAMENTO.—This very excellent Eating House is probably one of the very best places of the kind in Sacramento. Excellent cooks, attentive waiters, and gentlemanly proprietors all tend to secure that neatness, order and cleanliness which should characterize an Eating House. In addition to the eating department they have twenty-four fine rooms for lodgings, as neatly furnished as any hotel, and private dining and party saloons, upstairs, where they attend to their patrons. We can add, also, that when off duty, as page in the Senate, Jake is, as usual, in attendance, and is one of the most polite young fellows we ever saw in a saloon. Go, by all means, and patronize the Antelope.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS.**—*The annexed statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to the Professional Men.*

An opinion having been asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express in the following form:

The composition of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by Fevers, Dyspepsia, Agues and General Debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence.

These are rendered permanent, and remain active in this preparation *as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined.*

It is a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable *General Medicine*, which experience has demonstrated.

In this medicine, no metallic salts can be found, by the most delicate chemical trials.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Mass.

No. 1 Pine street, Boston, 16th Dec., 1852.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their Agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 11-1m

☞ **FLAX SEED.**—We have just received several cases of very superior Flax Seed, from the East. It is of very superior quality; and there is no doubt but it can be grown here more successfully than in any other State in the Union. We really hope many will be induced to try this most valuable article. We are ready to furnish all who would like to try it as an experiment, with small parcels, *free*, if they will try it carefully. Those making it a business can be supplied in large quantities. WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
v7-10 WARREN & CO.

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ **READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing.** That all may have an opportunity of sending the FARMER to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have

Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.

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A CARD.

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DR. H. S. BURGESS, DRUGGIST.—We take pleasure in noting the large and handsome establishment of Dr. Burgess, on J street, directly opposite the Public Plaza on which the capital is to be built. Dr. Burgess, for a young man, has accomplished more than is usual, or can be done under the vicissitudes of such fates as have befallen Sacramento. Commencing business in 1852, he steadily devoted himself to a knowledge of his business and profession, and his march has been onward. In July, 1856, Dr. Burgess erected a handsome brick edifice 24x80—fire-proof—at a cost of about $6,000 or $7,000, which is now established with a large and valuable stock of all these goods so necessary for a large druggist and apothecary establishment; and we are happy to note the fact of a large and prosperous business. Dr. Burgess having been so long in the business, and making it a study and profession, he becomes one of those reliable and permanent fixtures of a city—one of her reliable citizens upon whom a community can build up her institutions, relying upon such for a support. To such men as Dr. Burgess the community can again turn with confidence when they depend upon him in his profession. This establishment shows the evidence of prosperity.

EARLY STRAWBERRIES.—Through the kindness of Mr. J. A. Wolf, we received a box of delicious Strawberries, raised in the garden of Messrs. Wolf & Lusk, at the rural city of Oakland. They are the British Queen and Longworth's Prolific varieties, and, we learn, are from plants set out this year. One of them is nearly a feast, the largest measuring three and a half by three inches in circumference. We mentioned this garden last week as belonging to Mr. Lusk, omitting the name of the firm. They will have a large crop this year, and we wish them an abundant income.

BLOTCHES on the Skin, Eruptions, and all Cutaneous Diseases, will find an infallible remedy in Holloway's Ointments and Pills; if the Ointment be rubbed on the parts affected, the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds of even twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

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A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

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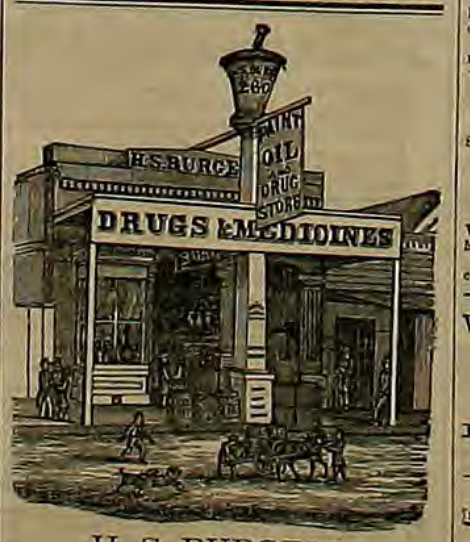

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PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;
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1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
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Together with a great variety of

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WHATNOTS,
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PINE WORK, &c., &c.
☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition
Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
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Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.
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DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
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Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather.*
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
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☞ Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
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Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong, healthy PLANTS, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.
Address to WM. PAUL,
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ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral duty*, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered unassurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom then will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,700 Sterling.
Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

| | | |

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Of James Buchanan, President of the United States,

On the occasion of his Inauguration into office at the Capitol, at Washington, March 4th, 1857.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation. Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the Government except the desire ably and faithfully to serve my country and to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen.

We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm. The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception, then, was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern, to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the Territories! Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom; but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States as a natural consequence. Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission. A different opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and besides, it is a judicial question, which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be, though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska-Kansas act the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the Territories shall justify the formation of a Constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But, be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the Government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote. This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer, than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—everything of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjusting, because all agree that under the Constitution slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct. Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of more pressing and practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, while it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country; it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States, from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union. Nor has the danger yet entirely ceased. Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago exasperated the public mind, have passed away and are now nearly forgotten; but this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man, therefore, exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object. It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union.

Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution, and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point.

We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expensive country, such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroad and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and the West of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin.

But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion to every portion of the Confederacy—to the North not more than to the South, to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintainance of the Constitution and the Union is the duty of preserving the Government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in its Treasury. This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures and begets a race of jobbers and speculators whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party, through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the Government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt, a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat—now greater than that of any other nation—as well as the defence of our extended sea coast. It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point, it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defense of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals, or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff—but the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public lands.

No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands. In administering this important trust, while it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States, by furnishing them a hardy and independant race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens, they are entitled, under the Constitutions and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native-born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed, has, more or less, divided political parties from the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the Government is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the Constitution. Whenever, in our past history, doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injurious and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the Constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the Government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication. While deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear that under the war-making power, Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road when this is absolutely necessary for the defense of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution, Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to repel invasion. Thus endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader?

In case of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific Coast, because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America. It is impossible to conceive that while the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them, by any fair construction, the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific Coast may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition, the only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion.

I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing the great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will, in a great degree, vanish as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained.

It may be right that, on this occasion, I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great Family of Nations. In our intercourse with them, there are some plain principles approved by our own experience, from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own national interest, but in a spirit of Christian benevolence toward fellow-men, wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation. To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return.

It is our glory that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave kindred, and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased these possessions under the treaty of peace for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent. Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere or to complain if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto, in all our acquisitions, the people under the protection of the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, while humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$8 00
" " Common " "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

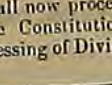
No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, R. L. Johnson, Esq., Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Sacramento. Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Drs. Cole & Finney, Rev. E. B. Walworth, E. B. Mastic, Esq., San Francisco. John S. Tennent, Esq., Marysville. Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., R. B. Parker, Esq., Stockton. Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Benicia. v6-20 tf

New Agricultural Books.



THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
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SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
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HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
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For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

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(Opposite the Market.)

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THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with, and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his

Large and well selected Stock of Furniture

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Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
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Pads,	Sheets,
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Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.

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(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.

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BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all the principal Eastern cities BULLION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, &c., bought at the highest market rates. Collections made and money transmitted.

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ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

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George E Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles, Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)

Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).

Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

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Solano Hotel,

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THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.

F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,

Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE, Proprietor. v6-1

To be a Man in this World!

YOU MUST OBSERVE

TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!

FIRST, THAT

"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"

SECOND, THAT

"Early to Bed and early to Rise."

You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION

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PRICE OF LODGINGS!

AT

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119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night ..... 50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night ..... 75 cent
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If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

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N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

OYSTER SALOONS.

CHOP, OYSTER AND CLUB HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,

No. 136 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Clay and Commercial streets, to an OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.

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THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,

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OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pot Crackers, &c.

☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.

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THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,

Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,

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THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line TO PANAMA,

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Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On MONDAY, - - - - - - - - APRIL 6th,

At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

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Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, April 4th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., April 4th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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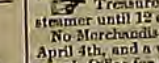
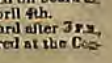
☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.



Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Sceley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Corner Broadway and Davis streets

ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.

v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

Sale of the Superior Shorthorn Herd

OF THE LATE

NOEL J. BECAR.

To the Editors of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIRS: I wish to communicate through your columns, to the Breeders of Shorthorns, that I have been authorized, by the executors of the late Noel J. Becar, to dispose of his entire herd of far famed Shorthorns. We have also determined not to sell a single animal from that herd until JUNE, 1857, on the day of my annual sale, which generally takes place about the 20th.

Many inquiries have been made by letter, and otherwise, and I take this course to answer previous and future questions. A very full and explanatory Catalogue will be issued in due time, and very generally circulated to all my present correspondents, and as many others as may desire it.

L. G. MORRIS.

Mt. Fordham, Westchester, N. Y., December, 1856 } v7-4

PROSPECTUS

OF

VOLUME VII.

OF THE

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4 tf

IRON WORKS, &c.

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☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

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And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

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☞ Old Shutters on Hand. ☜ v7-1 3m

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☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-12 3m

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On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Terms: n all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

MARBLE! MARBLE!!

J. W. LADD,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imitation Slate, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at

No. 44 Bush street,

opposite the Russette House,

Between Monigomery and Sansome.

Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v7-1 3m

B. & J. S. DOE,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

DOORS,

SASH AND BLINDS.

FRENCH WINDOWS,

Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., &c.,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,

NOS. 4 AND 6

Court Block, Clay street,

v6-17 SAN FRANCISCO.

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

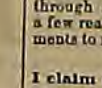
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,

Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!



THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wurf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

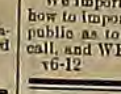
A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montez.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

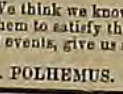
*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Foreign and Domestic



STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

Offers for sale to the trade:

A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive,
and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-12

MEDICINES, &c.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1853.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but perseveringly with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c.,

G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-10 3m

C. MORRILL,

IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,

Of every variety and kind, growth of 1856, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.

Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.

The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.

C. MORRILL, Druggist,

K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;

Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,

v7-9 San Francisco.

TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,

38 Gold street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK

(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand

HOES', ADAMS', } **PRESSES.** { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES'

CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS

(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

in all their branches.

TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ **Second-Hand Presses** (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

*** **Particular attention paid to orders from California.** ***

WM. HAGAR, Jr., } WM. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. }

v7-2 3m

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

123 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and upwards;
10,000 reams Manilla, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.

v5-10

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by

v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

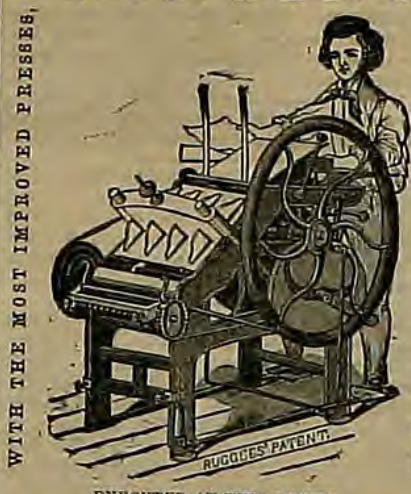
SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,



EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,

121 Font st eet, corner of Oregon,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,

AND

LIQUORS,

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole importers of the celebrated

MAX SUTAINE & Co.,

CABINET CHAMPAGNE;

Also every kind of

LONGWORTH'S

Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,

received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.

*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.

v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,

v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

v7-2 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,

Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

v7-7 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

EDWARD FELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particularly. Orders from CALIFORNIA. v6-12

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),

Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

108 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,

v6-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all size) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;

Extra Steel Cultivator Tooth;	Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Straw and Hay Cutters;	Ox Yokes and Bows;
Power and Hand Corn Mills;	Cut Nails;
Portable Flour Mills;	Horse Shoe Nails;
Smith's Patent Smut Mill;	Well Buckets and Wheels;
Garden Rakes and Hoes;	Butter Pails and Saddles;
Thermometer Churns;	Spades and Shovels.

Grass Seeds:

Alfalfa, or Chili Clover;	Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass;	Timothy, or Herd Grass,

Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.

For sale by H. McNALLY,

State Agricultural Warehouse, 85 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco

v7-8 1m

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;

Or to C. FINKBONER,

(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),

v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear.

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes. Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows; Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers.

Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,

v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,

Washington street, near Davis,

San Francisco

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks &c. &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by

v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

The New Guano Islands.

By the arrival of the bark Yankee, with dates from Honolulu to March 12th, we learn of the success of the expedition sent from that place for guano. As this will probably be of importance to California in the future we extract the following account of it from the Commercial Advertiser (Honolulu):

ARRIVAL OF THE SCHOONER LIHOLIHO WITH 100 TONS OF GUANO.—The arrival of the fine schooner Liholiho, Capt. John Paty, on Saturday, with about a hundred tons of guano, from Jervis and New Nantucket Islands, caused no little excitement in our town. When the expedition sailed, on the 25th of December, no one appeared to take much interest in it, further than to express a general denunciation of all humbugs.

The appearance of the specimens of guano which we have seen is that of a fine powder, very much resembling snuff, without the strong smell of ammonia which the Chincha guano has. Under a microscope, it appears entirely composed of crystalized substance, and resembles snow. Good judges pronounce it to be first quality guano, but what its value is, compared with Chincha guano, remains to be determined. About eight tons of this guano goes forward by the bark Yankee, to be sent on by the mail steamer via Panama, to New York, the object being to land it in New York as soon as possible. The balance is being shipped on the clipper ship Aspasia, to New York direct, and will reach that port about July 25.

The vessel was ten days from Honolulu to the Islands, and the same number of days loading, which was effected with whale-boats.

On the 29th of January, they sailed for Howland's Island, where they arrived on the 5th of February, landed, brought off a sample of the deposit, and set sail next day.

They saw New Nantucket on the 9th of February, a low island, which, as they approached, gave faint signs of vegetation, in the shape of dry grass and dead bushes on the water's edge. They landed on the 10th, and were agreeably surprised to find the entire surface of the island not only destitute of vegetation, but affording a vast deposit of guano of the very best quality. The Liholiho being already well down in the water and somewhat leaky, only seventy-four bags of this guano were taken on board. The passage to Honolulu was made in twenty-three days, reckoning from the 12th of February until the 7th March. Absence from Honolulu 71 days.

The usual course of the wind was from the N. E. or S. E.; and although the voyage was made in mid-winter, the weather was mild, excepting the great heat on shore at mid-day. The currents appeared to change with the changes of the moon, from the westward or eastward, and from one to one and a half miles an hour. The landing might perhaps be considered difficult by inexperienced persons, but it appears to have presented no obstacle to our enterprising voyagers.

The Agent of the Company, Mr. A. Benson, erected upon each island a flag-staff, upon which now floats the American flag, and each island has on it a small house for the protection of the property of the Company as well as a general caveat against all intruders. One great drawback to these guano islands, is the want of fresh water, not a drop of which is anywhere to be found. Rain seldom falls, as appears by the very dry condition in which they found the guano as deep as four or five feet below the surface.

Birds, eggs and fish are in such abundance as almost to stagger our faith in human testimony. At times, the birds were so thick as actually to cloud the atmosphere, and it was almost impossible to step without treading on the nests. Altogether, it seems, these islands are by all accounts, a wonderful place.

Eastern News.

THE steamer John L. Stephens, Capt. R. H. Pearson, arrived here on the 29th, with dates from New York and New Orleans, to March 5th, and bringing 773 passengers, including 278 U. S. troops—all well.

The railroad being in excellent order, the passengers crossed the Isthmus in three hours.

The U. S. sloop of war Cyane still remains at Aspinwall, and the U. S. frigate Independence and sloop of war Decatur are at Panama, to insure passengers safe transit across the Isthmus.

THE INAUGURATION.—Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated with great ceremony on the 4th of March, and delivered his address before an enormosns congregation of all the distinguished people of the country, foreign representatives, etc. The address is one of more than ordinary excellence, and will be found in our columns.

On the conclusion of the ceremonies President Buchanan entered upon the occupancy of the White House, where Miss Lane, his niece, is to play the part of hostess.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierce remain in Washington, domiciled with Governor Marcy.

THE CABINET.—Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, of Mich.; Secretary of Treasury, Howell Cobb, of Ga.; Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson, of Miss.; Secretary of Navy, Aaron V. Brown, of Tenn.; Secretary of War, J. B. Floyd, of Va.; Postmaster General, Arnold Plummer, of Pa.; Attorney General, Nathan Clifford, of Me.; Assistant Secretary of State, Henry Ledyard, of Ia.

The President has appointed James Buchanan Henry his Private Secretary.

CONGRESSIONAL MATTERS.—The Senate passed a bill directing the Postmaster General and the President to make a contract for a line of telegraph between Washington and San Francisco.

An amendment to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, providing for the transportation of letter mail in coaches from the Mississippi to San Francisco, was adopted and the bill finally passed. The appropriation is $600,000

A Postal Treaty with France has just been concluded. Under the provision of the treaty the postage to and from France and the United States will be fifteen cents for the one-fourth ounce, doubled and proportionably increased for every additional one-fourth ounce or fraction thereof. Pre-payment optional.

Among the passengers who left for California was Capt. Underwood, U. S. A., of the Fourth Regiment. This regiment returns immediately over the Plains, by orders of the War Department, to make one of the new wagon roads.

It is stated that the very decided position President Buchanan takes in his inaugural in favor of the speedy construction of the Pacific railroad, gives form to the rumor that he intends to make this one of the prominent features of his administration.

California 7's, 1857, are quoted at 65 cents on the dollar, at New York.

The Tea-growing experiment in South Carolina is said to be a failure, owing more to the high prices of labor, and the impossibility of competing with the pauper labor of China, than any defect in the climate and soil.

THE SHIPS OF THE PLAINS.—The camels which have been imported by the U. S. Government, to be used upon the plains which lie between the Eastern and Western ocean, for the carrying of the mails, are reported to be in the care of a Company of the Second Cavalry, in Texas, and in most excellent condition. A Texas paper, speaking of the subject, says, that it has already been ascertained that more can be done by six camels in five days, than by two six-mule teams in ten days. The camels make a trip from Camp Verde to San Antonio, sixty miles, and back, in six days, with more loading than the two wagons possibly could carry; and the wagons usually take ten or twelve days for the trip.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CALIFORNIA.—California was liberally dealt with by the Congress recently adjourned. The Telegraph Bill gives $300.000 per annum for ten years, to aid in constructing a Telegraph to San Francisco; $600,000 per annum for a semi-weekly Overland Mail, or $450,000 for a weekly, or $300,000 for a semi-monthly mail; $800,000 for Fortifications on the Pacific, $400,000 for the Navy Yard; and upwards of $500,000 for the Post Office, Indian Department, etc.

SHASTA COUNTY.—The planting season, says the Shasta Republican, is now entirely over with our farmers. We are informed by those living east of the Sacramento river, that the fields generally give promise of abundant crops. The Spring has opened as favorably for the agriculturist as could have been hoped.

ON and after Monday next, 6th inst., the pay of the California Legislators will be but $5 per diem.

WAGON ROAD.—A Convention has been called, by some of the members of the Legislature and of all persons favorable to the construction of the Emigrant Road, by way of the Big Tree route, to the southern counties, to take place at Mokelumne Hill, Calaveras county, on 2d of May next.

LAUNCH OF A STEAMER AT STOCKTON.—A new steamer was launched at Stockton, last Wednesday, before a large number of spectators. She is called the Eureka, and is intended for the Stockton and Sacramento vegetable trade, but will also be fitted up for the accommodation of passengers traveling between these two cities. The Eureka is expected to have her boiler and engine fixed, and made all ready for the route, in the coming week.

NEW STEAMER FOR PETALUMA.—The Petaluma Steamboat Company propose building a first class steamer that will make a trip from San Francisco to Petaluma, and back, in one day. She is to be 130 feet in length, 26 feet breadth of beam, 7 feet depth of hold, and be propelled by double engines.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.—Col. Gift has leased the rooms in the north side of Lucas, Turner & Co.'s building, at the corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets, which he is fitting up for the purpose of a Government Land Office—having removed from Benicia to this city.

PACIFIC IMMIGRANT AID ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Jacob R. Snyder, President; John Sime, Vice President; Jules David, Treasurer; Joseph S. Wallace, Recording Secretary; J. H. Purkitt, Corresponding Secretary.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed Alexander G. Abel, Commissioner of Immigration, and George W. Ryder, Guager of Wines and Liquors, for this city.

RATES OF FARE.—The rates of fare by the J. L. Stephens, to sail on Monday, are as follows: First cabin, $250; second cabin, $150; steerage, $100.

TREASURE.—The export of treasure from the port of San Francisco, during the past three months, amounts to $10,288,546.

PASSENGERS.—During the months of January, February and March, there arrived at this port, by sea, 5,745 passengers, and 3,562 departed—leaving a net gain of 2,183.

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.
For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.
THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.
For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

To Farmers and Traders.
THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, In Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-6 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

To Poultry Raisers.
A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento.

To Butchers.
SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

Peacocks and Peahens Wanted.
ANY person having such for sale will please inform us, and we can find them a customer
v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.
A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 63 Battery street.

MERCHANDISE, &c.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES,
Now landing ex J. R. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality,
Now landing ex J. R. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS,
Now landing ex J. R. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

2.000 POUNDS LARD,
Now landing ex J. R. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.

REMOVAL.
Look Out for Bargains!
ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of
Groceries, Provisions, Butter, Lard, Teas, Wooden Ware,
In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.
v7-8 BRADSHAW & CO., Corner California and Battery streets.

REMOVAL.
WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 123 Front street, corner of Oregon.
Costa Rica Coffee; Rio Coffee;
Old Gov. Java, 50-lb. sacks; Green Java Coffee, 50-lb. mats;
Manila Coffee, 50-lb. mats; Allspice;
Pepper; Ginger;
Cinnamon; California Mustard;
Cloves;
Mace, fresh ground, in ½-lb. glass.
ALSO,
Nutmegs, Cassia in mats, and all kinds of Spices in the grain.
For sale by WM. H. BOVEE & CO.,
v6-7 123 Front street, corner of Oregon

Merchandise for Sale by Bradshaw & Co.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
CALIFORNIA Lard, Butter, Hams, Bacon and Smoked Beef—
3,000 lbs New California Lard;
6,000 lbs New California Butter;
1,500 lbs Hams, Bacon and Tolcs;
5,000 lbs Smoked Beef.
The above Goods are received every week, and selling at States' Prices. [v5-22] BRADSHAW & CO.

BROWN GRANULATED SUGAR.—Another lot of that splendid Brown Sugar, just received—equal to Crushed, and one-third less price. [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.

WASH YOUR WINDOWS.—Round Patent Window Brushes, retailing at 75 cents—and every family should have one—at [v6-24] BRADSHAW & CO.'S.

OLD CIDER VINEGAR—3,000 gallons—contains no acid; just the article for families and those making pickles; in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs and barrels.
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO.

NO. 1 CHINA RICE—500 mats, 50 lbs pounds each. Now landing and for sale by
v6-24 BRADSHAW & CO

Harvest Machines!!!
WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.
We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.
N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

The Great Stump Puller.
WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:
The Orange Improved Stump Machine.
Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!
My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.
It is a good *ROCK MACHINE.* It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.
It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS,* ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.
The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.
Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!
It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.
The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

New Cultivator.
THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.
Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.
All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.
v7 5 3m R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
35 Pine street, San Francisco.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.
A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.
Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.
P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

SEEDS, &c.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 CALIFORNIA STREET.
THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of
Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.:
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed:
Red and White Clover, Lawn Grass;
Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.
—ALSO,—
Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
Apricot and Nectarine Pits;
Fruit and Ornamental Trees;
Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.
☞ **All Seeds Warranted Fresh.** ☜
Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
v7-7 3m San Francisco.

Seed Trees, &c.
J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of
Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October. Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to. J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.
THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid.* Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.
NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.
Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.
Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE,
OR,
SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.
THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:
First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.
Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.
Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.
This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.
Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.
A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.
Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,
ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.
Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.
Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.
Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

NEW SEEDS.
A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seeds.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Garden Seeds.
THOSE who desire Garden Seeds of an extra quality, of any kind, can be furnished at the lowest rates by an order to us, with remittances for the amount desired, to which order will be added a handsome collection of New and Rare Seeds from the Patent Office, with full Reports of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, *free of charge,* accompanying every order.
Orders sent to our Office at San Francisco or Sacramento will be promptly attended to. v6-24

The Great Giant Rhubard.
THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed Rice.
A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.
WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

Seed of the Great Tree.
A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Shell Mound Nurseries
AND
FRUIT GARDENS,
Near Brooklyn, Alameda county, directly opposite San Francisco.
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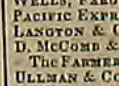
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—on Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
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Sheep Raising, &c.

SACRAMENTO, March 28th, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: To argue in favor of the excellency of our climate, grasses and pasture range for the breeding of all descriptions of domestic animals, will be superfluous. That no country on the globe surpasses it for such purpose, is known to all who know anything of California. A large extent of country, however, being hilly and mountainous, and mostly covered with herbage, that is, in the coast range and contra-coast range, is peculiarly adapted to sheep raising; in fact, fit for but little else. Were I to select a sheep ranch, my preference would be somewhere north of the Bay of San Francisco—say in the upper portions of Sonoma county, or Mendocino, where in the vicinity of the ocean the bunch and other grasses are green the year through.

In July 1852, I was with an exploring and hunting party in the mountains west of Colusi, and on to the head waters of Eel river. Away in the fastnesses of these ranges, where no wheeled vehicle will ever go, and with great difficulty a horse can enter, we found some splendid sheep pasturage. For weeks previous the grass in the plains and valleys had been parched by the summer drought, and as usual burnt up by the fires in many places, but here on ascending some lofty elevations we found ourselves in the midst of spring again; a variety of flowers just blooming, bushes and trees not yet in full foliage, and grass in abundance growing most luxuriantly. Cool spring water, too, was obtained almost on the very summit. I thought, then, what a paradise it would some day be for sheep, and kept constantly calling the attention of my companions to the fact. Here, as in Spain, the shepherds can keep gradually driving and feeding their flocks up the slopes of our Sierras, as the season advances.

In Oregon, likewise, is a vast deal of hill and mountain country, just calculated for sheep; indeed I know not what all that immense region lying between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains will ever be put to except grazing purposes, and especially sheep. But little, comparatively, is tillable land, and no way to get produce to market if raised, since the Columbia is not navigable above the Dalles, and the Cascade range a pretty good barrier against roads. I got the impression while living in Oregon, that the winters west of the Cascade were too rainy and muddy for sheep to thrive very well; although the Puget Sound Company (English) have bred them in large flocks for a number of years. What the quality of their wool is, I am unable to say. Were I in San Francisco I might refer to a letter, written me by Gov. Douglas of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the winter of 1848, in answer to one soliciting the shipment to me of certain shrubbery and fruit cions, and also making inquiry about sheep. He stated the different qualities the Company then had, and the price they could be furnished at their farms.

Whilst on the subject of early enterprises in the sheep importation line, I will add that Mr. Dickson, of the old firm of Dickson & Hays in San Francisco, was a fellow passenger with me and my sheep from the Islands, in 1847. He had lived in Australia, was then a merchant in Honolulu, and on his way over to see about establishing himself in California. Knowing the lucrativeness of wool growing in the Australian Colonies, and from listening to my enthusiastic description of this country, for such purpose, he determined shortly after landing, to go extensively into the business here himself. But for the gold discovery he would have dispatched a vessel to Sydney, in the latter part of 1848, principally to bring over two hundred head of the finest wool sheep to be obtained in that quarter, and in which venture I was promised an interest, and a passage tendered also to go over and see the country and superintend the sheep shipment,—which latter, though, I declined, by reason of my detestation of sea traveling, being sick all the time. Enough, though, of the past.

In a January number of the FARMER you have given a cut of the male and female Cashmere goat. Col. Davis—brother to Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, the first and only importer of those animals into the United States—has given me some very interesting information connected with their introduction. The Colonel, like his brother, is an enthusiast about cattle, horse and sheep breeding, and designs going extensively into the business in California. He is owner of a large and splendid body of land lying on the west bank of the Sacramento, not far above its junction with the San Joaquin. Besides grazing, he intends reclaiming a quantity of his tulé land for rice growing, which he is of opinion will succeed well. Being a South Carolinian, his opinion on this point is of some weight. Col. Davis says he also intends getting out some of those goats, very soon. By the by, they are mentioned in a late number of the New Orleans Delta, in the highest terms. Some have been sent to Tennessee, where they thrive also, as in South Carolina and Georgia, admirably. Indeed, the anxiety to have them is great among all stock raisers, and almost fabulous prices paid for a pair. If in those Atlantic States they do so well, what may we not look for in this superior even than Cashmerean clime, when transplanted and propagated here.

In my other letter you improperly inserted the word "Sutterville." The little village, meant and so written, was San Francisco, which in 1847 was but a village. At that period there was no settlement on the Sutterville site, although laid off the year previous into town lots. The printer also put Gen. for Geo. before McDougal.

There are those disposed to sneer and laugh at my expression of feeling in that communication. They have my pity in return. Some few I know are not so devoid of tender emotions, nor hardened and deprived of all generous sympathetic sentiment, in this coarse, unvirtuous, sensual society of ours, as to unappreciate what was thus spoken from my heart.

One remarked it was "maudlin," and he felt ashamed for me. The man himself is a poor, miserable sot; the most of his time in a maudlin state of inebriation. Once he occupied a high and influential position in society in California; and was possessed of a wife, than whom no woman in the State was nor is more lovely and accomplished. They have parted. She by daily labor earns a support for herself and their three beautiful little girl children, and leads a most exemplary and virtuous life; while he sponges out among bawdy houses and in company with "sports," vagabonds and pimps, a miserable existence. His relations and their friends in the meantime, despairing of his reformation, praying a drunkard's grave may soon relieve them of the disgrace which he attaches to them. Would that this poor mortal had felt for *his* little lambs a tender regard; the affection of a father, if not love and admiration for his noble wife, might in that event have saved him for himself, his family and his country.

For fifteen years I've roamed and sojourned far away from all my kith and kin and old home. But though so long severed from such associations, my heart instead of growing callous and cold, as I grow older and mix with the calculating, selfish, scheming and unprincipled herd of money seekers which surround one in our sodomite cities, all the more anxiously and ardently longs for something to love. Did I possess a wife and children, upon whom to open the flood-gates of pent up affection, I might possibly dam somewhat the channel which leads an overflow in the direction of pet sheep.

Since it is easier to preach than to set a good example by practice in some things, permit me here to urge on those forlorn and unhappy bipeds of my sex, who yet have hearts left in them and honor and true manhood enough to entitle them to seek the love of a chaste woman, to win a mate as soon as possible—and if at all qualified or the least inclined to a rural life, go to the country at once, and prove themselves patriots and good citizens of California, by raising as fast as circumstances will permit, all the grass, grain, grapes, chickens and children, and other animals, in their power.

As for me, I have long been wedded to a bride—(if I may thus personify what most persons tell me is a Utopian idea of mine, a mere chimera or hallucination of the brain)—political reform in California. By nature designed for such occupation, with ardent zeal have I for years past devoted myself to this cause. The thieves and money-changers and soul-traders must be driven out of our temple of liberty. The fathers of this republic did not build it to be desecrated, and have its high seats filled with such a band of plunderers as have taken possession of and polluted this western wing. Truly have they made it a den of thieves, and more unclean than Augean stables or a guano island rookery.

In another paper I shall speak more to the point on political topics—not partisan nor personal—but certain great questions appertaining to the interests of this State, which I doubt not you, Mr. Editor, and all who have made this land their HOME, will fully indorse,

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

THE IMPORTED SOUTHDOWN RAM—"TONEY."

Bred by Jonas Webb, of England. A winner of first prize at the Fairs of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society of 1855 and 1856, and of the United States Agricultural Society, at Boston, 1855. Also a winner at the Fair of Somerset County Agricultural Society, 1855. Imported by, and the property of, George Hartshorn, Esq., of Locust Grove, Rahway, New Jersey.

Lime vs. Insects.

[THE following most pleasing, because practical letter came to hand, last week, from a correspondent at the beautiful city of Oakland, and we hope it will induce many more to look to their soil, and by practical labor do as our worthy friend has done, and they will make their waste places blossom with the rose. We do hope that the citizens of Oakland will awake to their true interests, and make efforts to establish a County Horticultural Society, and connect with it the Mechanic interest. Then we shall see great results. We trust to hear often from the "Oaks."]

EDITORS FARMER: Having in your late visit to this locality, intimated a desire to be put in possession of any stray thoughts that may have, from time to time, lit upon the buds of our horticultural experience, we hereby comply with the invitation, and present you with the following.

Four years ago we fenced in our lots and commenced raising a few simple flowers. The spare moments, 'tween times, thus spent in spring, were returned to us again, throughout the season, with compound interest, in the form of pleasure derived from the contemplation of the beauties of nature. The following season was passed in like manner. The third season ditto, save the introduction of a new feature in the garden, not previously calculated on, viz: disease in some of the plants. Last spring we resolved to renovate the soil by the introduction of leaf-mold, stable manure and ashes. Three inches in depth of the old soil was removed, and a like quantity of leaf-mold put on instead. This, with a liberal supply of stable manure and wood ashes, we imagined, would give a healthy tone to the plants, and remove any disease that might be lurking about. Our calculations, however, were fallacious; for the disease of the previous years returned, and more than one-half the plants were affected. When the plants showed symptoms of decay, numbers of small insects of a pea-green color, would be found on the buds and new shoots. Having consulted with many, reputed to be skilled in these matters, innumerable prescriptions were the result; ashes, soot, tobacco juice, coal tar water, pure water, &c., were all duly administered, but the benefits derived were only temporary.

At the commencement of the present season, when sap was on the rise, the disease extended to nearly all the plants. It now became a question whether the insect world should *boss* the garden, or "we, us and Co." Ere the vote was taken, a resolve was made, not to desert the sinking ship until an effort was made to discover the leak. We reasoned thus: soils are composed of many ingredients; and if the component parts are not in due proportion, the vegetation is incomplete. Nature does nothing by chance; consequently, vegetable, as well as animal life, has laws for its rule and guidance, and the infringement of which always produces the penalty. It is mentioned, I believe, in Stephens' Travels in Arabia, that the natives in the interior of that country are sickly, walking skeletons, caused by the scarcity of the simple article, salt. It is also asserted, that the cholera first came into existence in Hindostan, owing to the insufficient quantity of salt consumed by the natives. This, we see, is the effect produced from an insufficient supply of salt in the propagation of animal life; and when this substance is supplied in excess we have the disease called scurvy. Such is salt when used homeopathically and in excess. Then may not vegetable life be diseased or destroyed, from the lack of some one simple ingredient in its food? It is held that calcareous matter is necessary as a component part to all fertile soils. Taking this for fact we proceeded thus: the geological character of our soil can boast of little or no calcareous matter in its composition. The vegetable matter used contains even less than the former, and stable manure is similarly situated. Again, the soil had been cultivated for four seasons; consequently, much of the component parts must have been extracted. To supply this waste, vegetable and stable manure was given; but no calcareous return was made to supply that extracted by vegetation. This brought the secret to a focus—lime was the secret—lime was wanted, and lime was given. Having a lot of old whitewash, we mixed with water to the consistency of city milk, and applied it to the roots of the plants; the sap ascending at the time, the calcareous influence was soon at the extremities of every bud and twig; when the insect world left for parts unknown, probably to the back country, to commence a course of smut and rust on our neighbors' wheat, where no calcareous influences can molest them.

OAKS.

OAKLAND, April 3, 1857.

The Chinese Prolific Pea.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR: At the request of my friend, Mr. W. F. Douglass, I give you my personal knowledge of the Chinese Prolific Pea.

I feel a great interest in the extension of this extraordinary Pea, and I am satisfied that if the Southern farmers will give it a fair trial, they will find it to be the *greatest pea both for table use and for feeding stock* now known. It must be admitted, by every reasonable and sensible man who will take the pains to inform himself, that it certainly is the most prolific pea ever seen or heard of. The extraordinary yield from one single pea gathered by Mr. Douglass far exceeds anything of the kind I ever saw. It only remains to show, then, that it is a good pea for use.

It is a beautiful and delicious pea for table use; and as to stock, the hogs eat them with the greatest avidity: and the experiment having been fully tried by Mr. Douglass to my certain knowledge, I can say with candor to the public that they not only agree with them, but fatten faster than anything I have seen tried.

It is a well known fact that pea hay is most valuable for winter feed for stock; and it will be needless to add that where there is so great a yield of grain that the vine increases in tenfold proportion. I will only say that on the one and a half acres Mr. Douglass had in cultivation last year, there was at least four times as much vine as I ever saw on any piece of ground of the same size.

If you think this statement will be of any importance to the public, or benefit to Mr. Douglass, you are at liberty to publish it.

Yours, &c., J. B. L. MARSHALL.
Ass't Engineer Little Rock and Napoleon R. R.

SOUTH BEND, ARKANSAS, Jan. 4, 1857.

FOOT EVIL, OR "RUN ROUND" ON A HORSE'S FOOT.—*Editors Southern Cultivator:* Take soft soap and stir in fine salt, spread it on a rag three inches wide, and twelve inches long, and smear it on the hoof, so that the diseased part be covered, and over this sew a slip of osnaburg four inches wide, so as to be securely arranged. Put on fresh soap and salt, and clean rags every twenty-four hours. It is a never-failing remedy. I have stopped the disease so quick, that it only extended an inch long. It will also cure the Scratches.

MECKLENBURG.

FRUIT TREES IN THE NORTH.—Mr. J. McGillivray, one of the most enterprising farmers in Trinity county, has set out several acres of fruit trees on his ranch, near the junction of the north and south forks of the Trinity river. Many of the peach trees (which with the other fruit trees were brought from Oregon) are already in bloom. Near Cox's Bar D. I. Smith has set out a well selected variety of fruit trees.

Mixing of Corn Blossoms.

A writer in the Ohio Cultivator says: I see that the Hon. C. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, warns the public against cultivating the Chinese Sugar Cane in the vicinity of Dourah corn, Guinea corn and Broom corn. It is equally as necessary to warn the public against cultivating it in the vicinity of Maize or Indian corn, as the Cane hybridizes with Indian corn as readily as with the others. A neighbor of mine planted both in his garden last year. The cane, growing by the side of the corn, presented quite a different appearance from that growing remote from the corn—having small imperfect ears growing on the panicles, among the seed.

I see the Cane is highly spoken of for feeding hogs and cattle, but have seen no account of experiments in feeding it to sheep, or speculations on the subject. What do you say? I suppose it will be very good, unless it causes them to fatten too much.

SUGAR CANE IN NEBRASKA.—The Bellevue Gazette, published at Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, has the following:

We acknowledge the receipt of a small quantity of molasses, which was manufactured from cane grown in our Territory. Mr. Charles McRay informed us that the cane is known as the "Chinese Sugar Cane," and that from the early maturity of this species there is every reason to think that its culture can be made profitable.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.—It is stated that a plan has been invented in France, that proves successful in making sirup by cold masceration. The cultivation of the plant is progressing in France, and meets with great favor. One variety has yielded 80 to 100 bushels of seed per acre, and one-half of the weight of the stalks in sirup. The results in France show that the ripening of the seed of Sorghum does not detract from the value of the juice.

Shade Trees about Dwellings.

My views in regard to the effect of shade trees around dwellings coincide with yours—that, to a certain extent, they do engender sickness—but this must depend in a measure upon the locality of the place, as well as the nature of the tree producing the shade. A friend residing in a neighboring county had a large number of the barren Mulberry growing in his yard, casting so dense a shade that the rays of the sun never reached the ground. I called his attention to the fact, and advised him to remove every alternate one, but he choose to let them stand; the consequence was he lost his wife and his only three children, and came very nigh losing his own life. Now, whether this is to be attributed to the dampness caused by the shade or not, I am not prepared to say; but my impression certainly bears in that direction. I may be mistaken in my notion, but it seems to me that the leaf of the Mulberry retains moisture longer, and is more difficult of decomposition than the leaf of any other tree, for which reason I have always looked upon it as a species of *Upas*, and have never allowed the woodman to spare it on my premises. On a high, sandy, elevation, I cannot think that shade would be so apt to produce sickness as on a low place, but in either case the trees should not be suffered to stand so closely as to prevent the sun from drying the ground, and again they should be trimmed sufficiently high to permit a free circulation of air. I belive, too, that if the housewife would be careful in having all fallen leaves immediately removed to the manure pit before they commence decaying, a very great cause of sickness would be removed with them. I would also recommend a similar disposition to be made of all slops, dead chickens, &c. This includes a part of my rural management, and I think the bakers will attest my family has enjoyed a good share of health.—[V. L. in Southern Cultivator.

TULE LAND BILL.—The Bill, which passed, though not so good as might be wished, is yet as good as can be had under the circumstances. It is needed immediately. The first section provides for the second class of lands separately, whereas some suppose the proceeds *all* go for reclamation, which do not. It was supposed the law of 1855 affected all lands, but it was those above the highest tide water. The present Bill embraces all these lands named, but keeps the proceeds separate, which accomplishes the end most to be desired. We shall speak further when we have examined the results deeper.

HORTICULTURE.—On Messrs. Allson & Powell's ranch, situated on Moriposa creek, near this town, we saw some two or three hundred peach trees in full bloom and in a most thriving condition. Nothing is more glorious and beautiful in botanical scenes than a large orchard of peach trees in full bloom—the glowing pink of the blossoms is vividly contrasted with the verdant leaves, while the graceful shape of the trees imparts order and completeness to the whole attractive display. On this ranch, too, may be found many choice varieties of grape vines, which will yield an abundant supply this fall; while here and there, throughout this well cultivated garden, may be seen the sturdy young tree, giving promise of future excellence and fruitfulness. As an experiment, we believe the growth of fruit in our vicinity will prove eminently successful and reasonably profitable, and no occupation in life is more delightfully interesting and healthful than that of the horticulturist.—[Mariposa Democrat.

NEW PAPER.—A new independent weekly paper called the Dispatch, has just appeared at the thriving town of Granite, the present terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad. It is published by Carpenter & Wellington.

AT St. Louis, Sierra county, water is increasing, and the miners are all busy. The town is fast filling up with men from the valley. The weather in that region is pleasant.

Important Query for California Orchardists.

We clip the following from the Wisconsin Farmer, and ask our fruit growers carefully to note any contrast between those fruit trees in their orchards raised from the budded stock, or by *root grafting*. This is a very important subject for them to study, as so many trees are raised in California by root grafting; and if trees in this State grow and bear luxuriantly by root grafting, when they fail in the other States, we have a very important point gained in Pomology!

ROOT GRAFTING—ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Messrs. Editors: Fourteen years ago last spring, I bought twelve root-grafted apple trees and set them out in good land, manuring them thoroughly and washing them with soap suds every spring. They made a fine growth. For ten years I cultivated those trees, and not even a blossom made its appearance to reward me for my labor. During the last four years two of them, the Golden Pippin and the Rhode Island Greening, have borne, perhaps as many bushels of apples. The balance have not borne enough to pay their first cost; and last winter about half of them were winter-killed, and all are beginning to decay.

Twelve years ago last month I planted a nursery. Some of these trees were grafted at one year old, and a part of the balance at standard hight, while a few I set out in my orchard without grafting at all. Of these last the seedlings were the best bearers, those grafted at standard hight the next, and none have winter-killed. My yellow Belle-Flowers and Greenings are the best bearers, and yield the largest and soundest fruit.

From my experience, I would not accept of all the root-grafted apple trees in the State as a gift. Nurserymen *must* know that they are reselling a worthless article when vending them. Persons intending to raise orchards had better begin by planting the seeds, and when their trees are large enough to graft, do it themselves —selecting their own cions from trees they know—than trust to itinerant grafters who furnish cions which *may* be the kind they represent them, or *may* not. Any man, with a sharp knife in his hand and common sense in his head, can graft as well after one hour's experience, as those who make grafting a profession.

C.

The New England Farmer.

Dear to the heart of every true American will ever come the welcome sound of dear New England, and among the glorious names used to designate her best and happiest citizens none rank higher than the good old familiar homestead name of a New England farmer, and if there is one class of citizens more happy than all the rest, it is, it must be, the New England farmers: and as we recall their labors, as we remember their rock-bound soil, the long ice-clad hills and valleys; as we bring to mind how long are the winters, and how short the summers, and how much they have to contend against, and yet what they have accomplished, we cannot but exclaim, this is the result of intelligent farming, and this is brought about by that universal habit of New England farmers—they always take the agricultural papers; they pay for them, and they read them, and they practice upon the precepts taught in those journals. All know that New England has a class of agricultural papers that will equal any that are published in any part of the world; and among them none stand more deservedly high, none occupy a greater share of public confidence, or are more ably conducted, than the New England Farmer, published at Boston, Mass., edited by Simon Brown, Esq., and published by Joel Nourse, Esq.

The New England Farmer is one of the oldest papers published in Boston, and we cannot but acknowledge its worth, for it is always willing to commend all that is worthy, wherever found, without any party, sectarian or local consideration. It is well known that most of the Eastern papers are silent upon everything that speaks in praise of California, lest it should draw away their population; but we notice, with pride and satisfaction, the following handsome tribute paid to California and her capacities, and to the State Fair; and the kind and flattering notice of our own journal, for this, especially, and for all kindness we shall always be grateful. We append the article entire, and commend it to all our readers, that they may know and feel that California is beginning to be known and appreciated.

California Farming.—"All is not gold that glitters;" nor, thank fortune, is all worthless that does not glitter. The mineral wealth of California which flashed so suddenly upon the vision of a money-dreaming world, is pale and dull in contrast with her vegetable productions. What are a few particles of gold mingled with the sand and mud of the earth's surface, or seamed into rocks, when compared with trees whose trunks spring from the soil to an elevation exceeding twice the hight of Bunker Hill monument? Such monstrous trees, however, are but specimens of the wonderful fertility which the soil of California delights to manifest.

> "Whatever fruits in different climes are found;
> That proudly rise or humbly court the ground—
> These here disporting own the kindred soil,
> Nor ask luxuriance from the planter's toil."

The Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held last fall at San José, must have afforded a grand spectacle to those who are more interested in the productions of her farms, than in those of her mines. Although we have not seen a full description of the exhibition, we have seen enough to excite our wonder and admiration. Samples were presented of oats from a yield of one hundred and thirty-four bushels to the acre; beets weighing one hundred and three pounds, and of those that measured three feet and four inches in length, two feet and two inches in circumference, at the top, and twenty inches in circumference, two feet and a half from the top; of cabbages, measuring four feet and eight inches in circumference, weighing fifty pounds; of pumpkins as large round as an ox, measuring seven feet eight inches in circumference, and weighing two hundred and fifty-six pounds; and of many other mammoth vegetables.

The early maturity of fruit trees in California is perhaps even more wonderful than the great size which vegetation attains there. In Colonel Wilder's address before the American Pomological Society, at Rochester, it is stated that one of his neighbors, who went to California in 1854, and now resides in Napa city, writes:—"Such is the rapid growth of vegetation in this district, that apple trees from seed planted in the spring of 1853, and budded the same year, yielded fruit in the autumn of 1855." He says in the same letter to Col. Wilder, "I wish you could take a look at our peach orchard, loaded with fruit. You could hardly believe that the trees had made all their growth, and were most of them raised from seed since I came to California (Feb. 8, 1854). The crop from this orchard is now (July 18, 1856), going to market, and we expect it will amount to between ten and twenty thousand dollars."

But intelligent farmers in California do not suppose that the fertility of the soil is inexhaustible. We find in a late number of the California Farmer timely cautions against the "skinning" process that has so greatly impoverished the soil in other sections of our country. The writer argues that, in consequence of the peculiarities of the climate on the Pacific coast, a somewhat different course must be adopted to preserve the fertility of the land from that pursued in other agricultural sections. He says:

"In other States and countries, where agriculture has been studied and practiced, both as a Science and an Art, rain falls at short intervals during the warmest summers, and in consequence, as a general rule, the warmer the weather the greater the luxuriance of vegetation. There the grass is ever green, and a regular rotation of crops, admitting of an agreeable change, such as Nature delights in, from one species to another, may be adopted with ease, and the profits of such a sensible rule calculated on with certainty. Here the long continued drought of summer, in most cases, entirely precludes the possibility of having clover and the usual grasses, so essentially beneficial in other States, admitted into any course of crops which may be adopted.

"Turnips, also, form a crop which in many countries have conferred upon northern latitudes the advantages in some respects of the tropical, by affording to the farmer, at seasons when 'the hills are covered with snow,' the luxury of green and juicy food for his stock. But turnips could not be raised in this State, to be of any benefit when we are most in want of them, namely, when the old grass has been eaten cleanly off, and the earlier rains of winter have not had time to restore even a scanty vegetation in the pithless leaves of the new."

The writer of the article from which the foregoing is extracted, does not express any opinion as to the course that should be pursued by the farmers of California; he merely calls attention to the importance of "making some compromise with nature," by which the present fertility of the soil may be preserved. We regret that he does not suggest some definite plan; because, without grass and clover, whose multitudinous fibres fill the soil with a mass of vegetable matter that has been estimated to amount, in some cases, to forty tons per acre, and whose tap-roots are thought to be a tolerable substitute for the subsoil plow, we should hardly know where to begin or end a system of rotation. Nor should we be willing, we think, to exchange the green carpet which covers our hills and dales, and which the eye never tires in gazing upon, even for the bright flowers and mammoth vegetables which manifest the wonderful fertility of the soil of this land of gold.

Wonderful in gold, wonderful in fruits and vegetables, California is still more wonderful in itself. To her how strictly applicable are the exclamations of the poet-prophet,—

> "Who hath heard such a thing? who hath seen such things?
> Shall the earth be made to bring forth in one day?
> Or shall a nation be born at once?"

But to us, as an Editor, the California Farmer is the most wonderful of all. As large as our own weekly sheet, this paper has already advanced far into the sixth volume of a vigorous existence. It is well edited, has able correspondents, is one of the most spirited of our agricultural exchanges, and appears to be well supported. And all this, on a portion of the earth's surface, of which a dozen years ago the civilized world knew little more than they did of the territories of the moon,—a portion, too, that has been settled by people who went there,—as Cortez scornfully told Montezuma he and his followers came to Mexico,—not to till the soil like peasants, but to gather gold.

A Voice from Old Kentucky.

We rejoice to note a new and generous desire on the part of other States to show to their people the *true condition* and resources of our own glorious California. We give the article entire from the Tri-weekly Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, and ably conducted by Thomas M. Green, Esq. We shall place the Commonwealth upon our exchange list with pleasure.

[From the Frankfort (Ky.) Tri-weekly Commonwealth.]

Agriculture in California.

The people who have navigated two seas, or crossed a vast wilderness, and settled the distant shores of the Pacific, are an enterprising and progressive people. The farmers of California especially, have displayed an energy, industry and public spirit, worthy of all praise, and they should be held up for the admiration and emulation of their brethren in older States. Their valleys and mountain sides are already teeming with agricultural and horticultural productions of vast amount, gigantic size, and almost infinite variety, and soon they will be presented in the chief markets of the world.

Besides numerous County Agricultural Societies they have also a large and flourishing State Agricultural Society (under the liberal patronage of the State), which held her second [third] Annual Fair last fall, which was entirely successful, and would have done credit to the oldest State in the Union. The State Society, also, during the last summer, sent a committee of intelligent gentlemen through various portions of the State to inspect her agricultural resources and progress, and their Report, together with the Report of the State Agricultural Society, is already published and widely circulated, in order to invite the enterprise and capital of the world.

But this is not all. The California farmers know the value of an agricultural paper, and they have one, the California Farmer, now in its sixth volume, published weekly in San Francisco, of large size, handsome style, wide circulation, and liberally patronized. The editors are gentlemen, not only of intelligence and enterprise, but also of public spirit and liberality; for their paper is sent regularly to the Corresponding Secretary of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society and may be seen on file at the Room of the Society, over the Executive Office, in Frankfort.

But this, even this, is not all, Mr. Editor. In the last number of that paper I noticed the following announcement which you will please to republish for the edification and emulation of the farmers in Kentucky:

Exhibition Rooms, State Agricultural Society.—It may not be generally known how much time and labor have been expended to prepare a place of interest, such as is now offered freely to all who will take the time to visit them, as can be found in the State Agricultural Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Sacramento. A large variety of specimens in agriculture, in minerals, in manufactures, and mechanical skill, together with works of art, are exhibited in the cases, and displayed upon the walls of the Rooms, and upon the counters. To all who feel any interest in these matters, we can say that a few hours can be spent in examination of the various curious products of genius and skill, there exhibited. Strangers from abroad and all others are freely and kindly invited to take notice of these rooms.—[Cal. Farmer, vol. 6, page 22.

We, also, have an *Agricultural Room;* and after one year's effort, in frequent appeals, there are *some things* in it, and there is *room, ample room*, for many more.

Yours truly, Franklin Farmer.

Feed for Poultry.

Neither fowls, nor anything else, can prosper unless well cared for. No observant person could have the charge of fowls for a month, and not be fully aware, at the expiration of that period, that the growth of the chicken, the accumulation of flesh, and the production of eggs may be best promoted by a judicious adaptation of the food to the object specially in view. That without good shelter for our birds, the consumption of food is also increased in proportion to the carbon thus exhausted, will be soon manifested to the dullest intellect.

Grain of different kinds forming the main article of our poultry's feed, at the present high prices would seem to indicate increased inquiry as to the relative value of each for that purpose.

In estimating the comparative value of the numerous items which are more or a less portion of our fowls' "bill of fare," let us take Indian corn as our standard. Now the present price of this grain is 87½ cents; barley $1 25; buckwheat 80 cents, and oats 60 cents per bushel. Oats at this price (30 pounds to the bushel), we would not recommend, excepting where some change of diet appears necessary; but while the relative prices of corn stand as above, we should not be found among the purchasers of oats, to be given whole, however useful in the form of meal, or crushed.

The existence of fowls would be of short duration were they confined or limited to one single kind of food, however excellent of its kind; this would necessarily imply a state of confinement for the experiment, for a large variety would always be at hand. Many articles most useful for a change would, if given continuously, prove highly injurious, such as wheat, peameal, or animal food; while others, such as barley and crushed oats, harmless in themselves, would either be refused, or else, if taken, disorder the natural functions of the body.

But though wheat is a dearer article than barley, it is most useful at certain periods; for nothing exceeds it for laying on flesh, and forming muscle for young birds.

Barley sprouted, and malt mixed, could, occasionally, be given with excellent effect; and it is excellent for poultry of all ages—and so is brewer's grains, if given fresh and hot. Buckwheat must be of the very best, for samples any way stale, will be rejected; indeed, we have found our poultry dainty about it even when accustomed to it when young; but many breeders find it otherwise, and use large quantities of this grain, which, when boiled, appears to be more highly esteemed.

Indian corn, whole or cracked, the latter probably is most profitable shape, we consider the most ecomical, and most highly esteemed.

Whenever flesh is to form a portion of the food of our poultry, we should prefer giving it boiled, and not in a raw state.

Poultry eat a great variety of food: all kinds of grain, and seeds, and preparations made from them; also, most sorts of vegetables, raw or boiled; and, it is well known, they are fond of a certain quantity of animal food, raw or cooked—insects and worms, grubs and maggots, they search for and devour with avidity, and some persons collect these on purpose for them. Wheat middlings, shorts, bran, corn and oatmeal are useful, and are profitably given in combinations, particularly with boiled or steamed potatoes, in which form they afford a cheap supply of very nourishing food; but it is essential not only that these should be boiled or steamed, but that they are given *warm*, for fowls dislike them if given to them cold. In most houses there are many scraps and refuse that will serve for fowls, such as crumbs of bread, fragments of pies and puddings, and even bits of meat, and fish, and vegetables, such as lettuce, endive, cabbage, spinach, chickweed and grass.

Fowls do not judge so much by taste and smell as by the eye in distinguishing their food, which, when first swallowed passes into their crops, and after being there mecerated, goes into the funnel-stomach, and then into the gizzard, in which it is triturated, or ground, as in a mill, which appears to answer the same purpose as the teeth of quadrupeds. To assist this effect, fowls pick up and swallow many small pebbles and stones; and it is proper to lay some of these about in the place where they are kept. Pure water only should be given them, for foul or bad water is certain to cause disease.

The faults of modern feeding are feeding out of vessels of any description—throwing down large heaps of food, irregularly—and too often the substitution of anything cheap, for that which is wholesome.

Fowls are early risers. In a state of nature, all birds, at break of day, are in search of food, and they find it. What an evil it is, then, for them to be fed one day at seven, next day at nine, and sometimes not till mid-day. A still greater evil is, to endeavor to make up for previous neglect by an extra quantity. If whole grain is fed, it is better to throw it far and wide, and scatter it as much as possible—among straw or grass, spread over the ground, making them work for a living, and you will see the fowls scatter about in a natural way, seeking the stray grains, and there will be none lost. It will cost no more than feeding in troughs, and the condition of the fowls will amply compensate for the little extra trouble. [Bement, in Genesee Farmer.

Expensive Chinese Sugar Cane Seed. It is stated in Washington, that Mr. Asa Whitney, projector of the Pacific Railroad, resides near that city and keeps a dairy, from which he now supplies the people of Washington City with milk. Also that he raised an hundred bushels of the seed of the Chinese Sugar Cane, this season, and that it was all purchased by the Commissioner of Patents at $5 per bushel—a far more profitable crop than wheat.

General History of the Horse.

[CONTINUED.]

THE WILD HORSE.

Troops of wild horses are found in the plains of Great Tartary, and also in several parts of South America. In neither, however, can we recognize an original race. The horses of the Ukraine, and those of South America, are equally the descendants of those who had escaped from the slavery of man. The Tartar horses are fleet and strong, but comparatively of an ordinary breed. Those of South America retain, almost unimpaired, the size and form of their European ancestors.

In no part of America, or of the more newly discovered islands of the Pacific, was the horse known, until he was introduced by Europeans; and the origin of the horses of Tartary has been clearly traced to those who were employed in the siege of Azoph, in 1657, but were turned loose for want of forage.

All travelers who have crossed the plains extending from the shores of La Plata to Patagonia, have spoken of numerous droves of wild horses. Some affirm that they have seen ten thousand in one troop. They appear to be under the command of a leader, the strongest and boldest of the herd, and whom they implicitly obey. A secret instinct teaches them that their safety consists in their union, and in a principle of subordination. The lion, the tiger and the leopard,* are their principal enemies. At some signal, intelligible to them all, they either close into a dense mass, and trample their enemy to death; or, placing the mares and foals in the centre, they form themselves into a circle, and welcome him with their heels. In the attack, their leader is the first to face the danger, and when prudence demands a retreat, they follow his rapid flight.

In the thinly inhabited parts of South America, it is dangerous to fall in with any of these troops. The wild horses approach as near as they dare; they call to the loaded horse with the greatest eagerness, and, if the rider be not on the alert, and have not considerable strength of arm, and sharpness of spur, his beast will divest himself of his burden, take to his heels, and be gone forever.

Capt. Head gives the following account of a meeting with a troop of wild horses, where the country is more thickly inhabited. Some poor captured animals are supposed to be forced along by their riders at their very utmost speed: "As they are thus galloping along, urged by the spur, it is interesting to see the groups of wild horses one passes. The mares, which are never ridden in South America, seem not to understand what makes the poor horse carry his head so low, and look so weary.† The little innocent colts come running to meet him, and then start away frightened; while the old horses, whose white marks on the flanks and backs betray their acquaintance with the spur and saddle, walk slowly away for some distance, then breaking into a trot as they seek their safety, snort and look behind them, first with one eye and then with the other, turning their nose from right to left, and carrying their long tail high in the air."

The same pleasing writer describes the system of horse management among the rude inhabitants of the plains of South America. They have no stables, no fenced pastures. One horse is usually kept tied at the door of the hut, fed scantily at night on maize; or at other times several may be inclosed in the *corral*, which is a circular space surrounded by rough posts, driven firmly into the ground. The mares are never ridden, or attempted to be tamed, but wander with their foals wherever they please.

When the *Guacho*, the native inhabitant of the plains, wants horses for himself, or for the supply of the traveler, he either goes with his *lasso* to the *corral*, and selects those, possibly, who on the preceding day had for the first time been backed, or he scampers across the plain, and presently returns with an unwilling, struggling, or subdued captive. When the services of the animals have been exacted, he either takes them to the *corral*, and feeds them with a small quantity of maize, if he thinks he shall presently need them again, or he once more turns them loose on the plains.

Travelers give some amusing accounts of the manner in which all this is effected. Miers thus describes the *lasso*, simple in its construction, but all-powerful in the hands of the Gaucho.

"The *lasso* is a missile weapon used by every native of the United Provinces and Chili. It is a very strong plaited thong of equal thickness, half an inch in diameter, and forty feet long; made of many strips of green hide, plaited like a whipthong, and rendered supple by grease. It has, at one end, an iron ring above an inch and a half in diameter, through which the thong is passed, and this forms a running noose. The Gaucho, or native Peon, is generally mounted on horseback when he uses the lasso. One end of the thong is affixed to his saddle girth; the remainder he coils carefully in his left hand, leaving about twelve feet belonging to the noose end, in a coil, and a half of which he holds in his right hand. He then swings this long noose horizontally round his head, the weight of the iron ring at the end of the noose assisting in giving to it, by a continued circular motion, a sufficient force to project it the whole length of the line."

When the Gauchos wish to have a grand breaking-in, they drive a whole herd of wild horses into the corral. "The corral was quite full of horses, most of which were young ones, about two or three years old. The *capitar* (chief Gaucho), mounted on a steady horse, rode into the corral, and threw his lasso over the neck of a young horse, and dragged him to the gate. For some time he was very unwilling to leave his comrades; but the moment he was forced out of the corral, his first idea was to gallop away; however, a timely jerk of the lasso checked him in the most effectual way. The peons now ran after him on foot and threw a lass over his fore legs, just above the fetlock, and twitching it, they pulled his legs from under him so suddenly, that I really thought the fall he got had killed him. In an instant a Gaucho was seated on his head, and with his long knife, and in a few seconds, cut off the whole of the horse's mane, while another cut the hair from the end of his tail. This, they told me, was a mark that the horse had been once mounted. They then put a piece of hide into his mouth to serve for a bit, and a strong hide halter on his head. The Gaucho who was to mount, arranged his spurs, which were unusually long and sharp, and while two men held the horse by his ears, he put on the saddle, which he girthed extremely tight. He then caught hold of the horse's ear, and in an instant vaulted into the saddle; upon which the man who held the horse by the halter threw the end to the rider, and from that moment no one seemed to take any further notice of him.

"The horse instantly began to jump in a manner which made it very difficult for the rider to keep his seat, and quite different from the kick or plunge of an English horse; however, the Gaucho's spurs soon set him going, and off he galloped, doing everything in his power to throw his rider.

"Another horse was immediately brought from the corral, and so quick was the operation, that twelve Gauchos were mounted in a space which hardly exceeded an hour. It was wonderful to see the different manner in which different horses behaved. Some would actually scream while the Gauchos were girding the saddle upon their backs; some would instantly lie down and roll upon it; while some would stand without being held—their legs stiff, and in unnatural positions, their necks half bent towards their tails, and looking vicious and obstinate; and I could not help thinking that I would not have mounted one of those for any reward that could be offered me, for they were invariably the most difficult to subdue.

"It was now curious to look around and see the Gauchos on the horizon in different directions, trying to bring their horses back to the corral, which is the most difficult part of their work; for the poor creatures had been so scared there that they were unwilling to return to the place. It was amusing to see the antics of the horses—they were jumping and dancing in different ways, while the right arm of the Gauchos was seen flogging them. At last they brought the horses back, apparently subdued, and broken in. The saddles and bridles were taken off, and the young horses trotted off towards the corral, neighing to one another."

When the Gaucho wishes to take a wild horse, he mounts one that has been used to the sport, and gallops over the plain. As soon as he comes sufficiently near his prey, "the lasso is thrown round the two hind legs, and as the Gaucho rides a little on one side, the jerk pulls the entangled horse's feet laterally, so as to throw him on his side, without endangering his knees or his face. Before the horse can recover the shock, the rider dismounts, and snatching his poncho or cloak from his shoulders, wraps it round the prostrate animal's head. He then forces into his mouth one of the powerful bridles of the country, straps a saddle on his back, and bestriding him, removes the poncho; upon which the astonished horse springs on his legs, and endeavors by thousand vain efforts to disencumber himself of his new master, who sits quite composedly on his back, and by a discipline which never fails, reduces the horse to such complete obedience, that he is soon trained to lend his whole speed and strength to the capture of his companions."

*These animals are of a different race from those which go under the same names in the Old World, and are very inferior in strength

†An Englishman once attempted to ride a mare, but he was hooted and pelted by the natives, and thought himself fortunate to escape without serious injury.

Domestic Department.

To Preserve Corned Beef for Summer Use.—In the month of April, or May, when the brine begins to ferment, take up the beef—empty the brine from the barrel; and wash and dry with a cloth. Then take a tub of water, and wash each piece of meat well, and also dry with a cloth. When all is done, take dry salt and rub thoroughly on each piece, and lay back in the barrel. When all is completed, cover the barrel, and the beef will keep two years or more, as nice as when first packed. Salt beef should be put in warm water the day before using, to extract the salt.

For Curing Hams.—Take of salt twelve pounds; molasses half a gallon; brown sugar two pounds; salt peter half a pound. Make the salt peter fine, and mix well with salt, then add of cloves, allspice and black pepper one tablespoonful each, pounded fine. Mix all well together, and rub on the hams. The above quantity will cure 175 pounds of meat. The hams should be taken up once in two weeks, and rubbed with the liquid in the bottom of the tub. Let them lay six weeks in pickle, then smoke with corn cobs.

Orange Custards.—One sweet orange; four spoonsful of sugar; four eggs; one quart milk. Squeeze the juice, and grate the peel. A little rose water is a great addition. Bake or boil.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Boil two large potatoes—mash fine and strain. Add a piece of butter size of an egg; a little salt; a pint of sour milk, or butter milk; a tea cup of sugar; two small tea spoonsful soda dissolved in water. Bake, and serve with cream, or some kind of sauce.

Gooseberry Pudding.—Mash one pint stewed gooseberries; when cold stir in two ounces sugar; add two ounces butter and two of sugar, beaten to a cream; two ounces grated bread, three eggs, beaten; stir all in in turn; line pudding dish with puff paste, pour in, and bake one half hour.

Indian Pudding.—Two quarts scalded milk, one-half pint meal, one-half tea-cup molasses, salt and spice; bake one-half hour.

Paste Pudding.—Make a paste of one egg and flour; boil three quarts milk; shred the paste fine and stir in; when cold, add nine beaten eggs, salt, sugar and nutmeg.

Sponge Cake.—One pound butter, one of sugar, one of flour, one of citron, two tea spoonsful essence lemon, one of cream tartar, one-half soda, yolks twenty eggs.

Lady Cake.—Same as above, only use the whites, instead of yolks.

Apple Pie.—One quart scalded milk, one pint grated sour apples, two eggs, sugar and spice.

Rural Walks.—If we wish rural walks to do our children any good, we must give them a love for rural sights; an object in every walk; we must teach them—and we can teach them—to find wonder in every insect, sublimity in every hedge-row, the records of past worlds in every pebble, and boundless fertility upon the barren shore; and so, by teaching them to make full use of that limited sphere in which they now are, make them faithful in a few things, that they may be fit hereafter to be rulers over much.

Miseries.—Small Miseries, like small Debts, hit us in so many places, and meet us at so many turns and corners, that what they want in weight, they make up in number, and render it less hazardous to stand the fire of one cannon ball, than a volley composed of such a shower of bullets.—[Colton.

Poverty a Virtue.—Dr. R—— maintained that poverty was a virtue. "That," said Mr. Canning, "is literally making a virtue of necessity."

Miscellany.

TRIBUTE TO G. D PRENTICE.

'Twa following beautiful tribute to the poet, Prentice, we copy from the Louisville Journal. It is indeed a beautiful tribute:

I envy not a courtly name,
Its power, its pomp, its riches all;
I envy not the phantom fame
How'er her siren tones enthrall
To homage and idolatry.

Yet envy I the child of song,
Whose pinions far through realms of space
Can soar beyond this mundane throng,
And for the world its visions trace,
And revel in its phantasy.

Ah! would that I, in measures sweet,
Could breathe to thee the heart's full flow
Of feeling deep—ah! then replete,
In plaintive cadence soft and low,
Would gush my soul's wild melody.

Thy thrilling words have soothing power,
As to my listening heart they steal,
And nestle there at twilight hour,
That hour when we most deeply feel
Love's magic spell and witchery.

A dream of joy, of new felt bliss,
Is borne upon the evening's shades;
It lulls the soul e'en as a kiss
In raptures sweet, and, while it fades,
Leaves soft but thrilling ecstacy.

I've treasured every word of thine,
E'en as a miser hoards his gold;
For deep within my heart's deep shrine
Are longings wild but yet untold,
Reared by thy magic minstrelsy. RENEN.

Letter Writer.

We make the following extracts from the new work just published by that excellent publishing House, Messrs. Fowler & Wells of New York, from whose presses issue so many very valuable works, of so much real interest to the people. This "Letter Writer" we spoke of in our last number, and we now present to our readers, and more especially to those who desire to order a newspaper and similar works, the following valuable hints:

Orders for Newspapers and Magazines.—Everybody has occasion to write to editors and publishers, inclosing subscriptions for newspapers and magazines. It seems a very simple matter, and, in fact, really is so; but in no other department of business correspondence is so much carelessness exhibited and so many blunders committed. The consequences are less disastrous than they would be in larger commercial transactions, but the delays and vexations of which they are the source, are neither few nor small. They may all be easily avoided, and we are about to tell you, in a few words, how.

When you sit down to order a newspaper or magazine, consider:

1. What is the name of the publication you desire. It is not sufficient, in every case, to say, "Please send me your paper," for several papers may be issued from the same office. *What* paper?

2. When you wish your subscription to commence. Do you want the paper from the commencement of the current volume, from the present time, or from—when?

3. For what length of time you purpose to subscribe. The amount of money inclosed should, it is true, determine this; but it should also be stated, to show that you fully understand the terms.

4. Where you wish it sent. What is your address? You write "Greenville," perhaps, at the head of your letter. Everybody, of course, knows where Greenville is, for there are nearly as many Greenvilles as there are States in the Union; but the publisher may wish to know to which particular Greenville you desire your paper sent. Always mention the State, and, except in the case of large cities and important towns, the county also; as, "Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn." That tells the whole story. This last particular may be embraced in the date; but if you do not give it fully and distinctly there, be careful to do so in the body of your letter.

5. Your own name. Strange as it may seem, some correspondents actually neglect to sign their letters; Mr. Jones, for instance, expecting, perhaps, that the publisher will recognize his *handwriting*, which very possibly he may not do; leaving Mr. Jones to wonder why his paper does not come.

6. The inclosure. The cash should in all cases accompany the order for a newspaper or magazine. Publishers do business on no other terms nowadays. Do not forget to put the money in your letter.

With these simple directions before you, or in your memory, you certainly will not write such a letter as the following:

ROCKVILLE (no State,) Nov. 6, 1856.

MR. EDITOR: I write for you to send me your valuable and interesting paper, to this place, and inclose two dollars, to pay for it. Send immediately. [No name.]

Now all that "Mr. Editor" can do is to lay the letter carefully aside and wait till he hears again from the writer, who in the mean time will go every day to the post-office and inquire for his expected paper, and finally get vexed, and perhaps angry, and write a very indignant letter to "Mr. Editor," demanding why he has neglected to send the publication ordered. Perhaps he will put his name at the bottom of his letter, and his full address at the top this time. The order might quite as easily have been correctly written at first, in something like the following terms:

ROCKVILLE, ADAMS Co., OHIO, Nov. 6, 1856.

FOWLER & WELLS.

Gentlemen: I inclose two dollars, for which please send me Life Illustrated one year, commencing with this week's issue. Address me as above, and oblige,

Respectfully yours,
JAMES CLARK.

A few more examples under this head may be useful. We do not insist upon any arbitrary forms, but simply that the essential particulars be briefly expressed.

ZANESVILLE, MUSKINGUM Co., OHIO, Dec 14, 1856.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS.

Gentlemen: Inclosed you will find $5 (five dollars), for which please send (according to your published terms) three copies of Life Illustrated, for one year, commencing with Jan. 1st, 1857. Address them as follows:

James Walters, Zanesville, Ohio, 1 copy.
Paul Harland, Putnam, " "
Miss Clara Wilson, Maysville, Ky., "

Hoping to be able to send you a larger list, in the course of a few days, I remain,

Respectfully yours, ANDREW WALKER.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells have also in press the following new hand books, for home improvements:

How to Talk: a new Pocket Manual of Speaking, Conversation, and Debating; or, Hints towards a Grammatical and Graceful Style; with more than five hundred common mistakes corrected. Sent by mail, postage prepaid. Price, paper, 30 cents, muslin 50 cents.

How to Behave: a Manual of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules and By-Laws for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies. Price, paper 30 cents, muslin 50 cents.

How to do Business: a Guide to Success in Practical Life, and Hand-Book of Legal and Commercial Forms. Price, paper 30 cents, muslin 50 cents.

How to Write is now ready, and may be ordered by mail or otherwise. It will be rapidly followed by the other numbers of the series. One dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or $1 75 in muslin, and they will be sent to subscribers *prepaid by mail* as fast as issued.

Address Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New York.

The Forged Will.

THE New York Evening Post gives the following thrilling scene in court, as related by Samuel Warren, F. R. S., author of the Diary of a Late Physician, Ten Thousand a Year, &c., to a gentleman of that city, as having occurred in his own practice:

A few years since, a man of respectability was tried in England on the charge of forging a will, in which it was found that he had an indirect interest to a large amount. Mr. Warren was the associate prosecuting attorney, and the case was tried before Lord Denman.

The prisoner being arraigned and the formalities gone through with, the prosecutor, placing his thumb over the seal, held up the will and demanded of the prisoner if he had seen the testator sign that instrument, to which he promptly answered, he had.

"And did you sign it at his request, as subscribing witness?"

"I did."

"Was it sealed with *red* or *black* wax?"

"With red wax."

"Where was the testator when he signed the will?"

"In his bed."

"Pray how long a piece of wax did he use?"

"About four or five inches long."

"Who gave the testator this piece of wax?"

"I did."

"Where did you get it?"

"From the drawer of his desk."

"How did he light that piece of wax?"

"With a candle."

"Where did that candle come from?"

"I got it out of a cupboard in his room."

"How long was that piece of candle?"

"Perhaps four or five inches long."

"Who lit that piece of candle?"

"I lit it."

"With what?"

"With a match."

"Where did you get that match?"

"On the mantel-shelf in the room."

Here Warren paused, and fixing his large, deep, blue eyes on the prisoner, he held the will above his head, his thumb still resting upon the seal, and said in a solemn measured tone,—

"Now, sir, upon your solemn oath, you saw the testator sign that will—he signed it in his bed—at his request you signed it as subscribing witness—you saw him seal it—it was with red wax he sealed it, a piece of wax, two, three or four inches long—he lit the wax with a piece of candle which you procured for him from the cupboard—you lit that candle by a match you found on the mantel shelf?"

"I did."

"Once more, sir—upon your solemn oath, *you did?*"

"I did."

"My Lord—IT'S A WAFER!!!"

KISS OR FIGHT.—An exchange tells a story of a country party, thus:

A stalwart young rustic, who was known as a formidable operator in a "free fight," had just married a blooming and beautiful country girl, only sixteen years of age, and the twain were at a party where a number of young folks of both sexes were enjoying themselves in the good old fashioned pawn playing style. Every girl was called out and kissed except Mrs. B., the beautiful young bride aforesaid, although there was not a youngster present who was not dying to taste her lips, they were restrained by the presence of her herculean husband, who stood regarding the party with a look of sullen dissatisfaction. They mistook the cause of his anger, however, for, suddenly rolling up his sleeves, he stepped into the middle of the room, and, in a tone of voice that at once secured marked attention, said:

"Gentlemen, I have been noticing how things have been working here for some time, and I ain't half satisfied. I don't want to raise a fuss, but—" "What's the matter, John?" inquired half a dozen voices. "What do you mean? Have we done anything to hurt your feelings?" "Yes, you have; all of you have hurt my feelings, and I've got just this to say about it: Here's every gal in the room been kissed mighty nigh a dozen times apiece, and there's my wife, who I consider as likely as any of 'em, has not had a single one to-night; and I just tell you now, if she don't get as many kisses the balance of the time as any gal in the room, the man that slights her has got me to fight—that's all. Now go ahead with your plays!" If Mrs. B—was slighted during the balance of the evening, we did not know it. As for ourselves, we know that John had no fault to find with us individually, for any neglect on our part.

HOW TO MAKE NIAGARA FALLS USEFUL, AS WELL AS BEAUTIFUL.—I lately heard an idea suggested of such a bold and extraordinary nature, that it struck me with awe from its very magnitude. Of course the originator is a Yankee, for no one but a Yankee could eliminate such a gigantic idea. The proposition is simply this: to construct an immense water-wheel at Niagara Falls; not a small temporary affair, but one large and strong enough to use the entire power of the Fall. From this, with proper grading, he would lay down a permanent shaft through the State of New York, terminating at Albany. Those in want of power could then "belt" on, *ad libitum, ad infinitum*. What a splendid row of cities—manufacturing cities—would grow up along the whole line of the shaft! Steam engines would then be nowhere; and as for those paltry water-powers called "privileges," they would be like children dismissed from school by an indulgent master, henceforth to play at leisure, running through their "course," without a restraining "dam."

Agricultural Papers.

AGRICULTURAL Science is still in its infancy. "Darkness as darkness itself," hangs over the pathway of him who attempts to explore its fields. In its present stage of development, some of its most important truths are incapable of demonstration. What one approves both in theory and practice, another condemns. Philosophical deductions and practical experience are arrayed against each other. And yet its principles are as fixed in their operation as are the principles of any science; and when they shall have received the careful and philosophical attention which the coming years are destined to bring them, they will be found as demonstrable as are the truths of mathematics.

In attaining so desirable and important a result, we must rely in no small degree upon agricultural papers. It is their peculiar province to awaken inquiry, direct it in proper channels, and stimulate the energies of the laboring masses. That they have accomplished very much in this respect during the last decade, cannot be denied. We are indebted to them to a great extent for the increased attention which has of late been given to agricultural science. But broader and richer fields, sparkling with rarest gems, are opening before them; all the sciences are coming to their aid in clearing away the mists that have so long enveloped the great truths of Agriculture; educated intellect is anxious to pay its *devoirs* to those truths; the best disciplined minds of the age are reckoned in the lists of practical agriculturists. But whatever offerings science may bring, whatever discoveries she may make, actual experience must attend her *pari passu*.

Upon farmers, therefore, devolves a sort of moral obligation to give to the world, through the medium of agricultural papers, the results of their experience. And, dear farmer, when you experiment let me persuade you to do it with the *utmost care* and *exactness*—thus the *reflex* influence of your experiments will be no small part of the benefit resulting therefrom. When we can bring to bear upon the disputed points of agricultural science the careful experience of thousands of practical men, we shall have done much towards their settlement, and therefore, much for the benefit of the world. No subject offers a richer reward to patient investigation.—[Senior, in Genesee Farmer.

A NEW VEGETABLE PRODUCT FROM WEST AFRICA.—Among the various plants cultivated by the natives in the western part of Londar, is a species of gourd, the seed of which is held in universal esteem and constitute lucrative articles of traffic, on account of their manifold economical appliances. It is known by the name of *eguse*, is extensively grown, and is purchased with avidity at Sierra Leone, as one of the standard constituents of various dishes. There are two varieties of the gourd, known as the "male" and "female," the former being applied to the larger species, and the latter to the smaller and delicate varieties. Both are planted in April or May, previous to the raising season, and the young shoots soon overrun a large extent of ground by their rapid and exuberant growth. The fruit of the male "eguse" is a succulent gourd from twelve to eighteen inches in length, and four to five inches in diameter. The other variety seldom exceeds six or eight inches in length. Embedded in the pulp are numerous white seeds, nearly an inch long in the male variety, but smaller in the other. These seeds, when fresh, possess an agreeable nutty flavor, resembling that of the young almond or hazel nut. Their bland and nutritious properties render them very palatable adjuncts to the native edibles, and they are eagerly sought for. From both kinds a valuable and wholesome oil is procured, of a rich golden hue, and of a somewhat pleasant taste. The natives express the oil from the seed, after cleaning, drying and parching them over a fire, beating in a mortar, and reducing them to a fine paste, by compressing the paste between the hands, when the oil oozes forth. This beating and squeezing process is repeated until all the oil is expressed. This oil is used chiefly as a constituent of many of the native articles of diet, but is also useful for medicinal purposes, among others to avert attacks of dysentery and diarrhea. When pure it is an excellent substitute for salad oil, and is equally useful for the lamp, burning with a bright, clear flame. Its qualities are such that it may yet become a very valuable article of commerce with other countries. [Boston Journal.

TEACHING THE EYE.—The great majority of mankind do not and cannot see one fraction of what they were intended to see. The proverb that "none are so blind as those who will not see," is as true of physical as of moral vision. By neglect and carelessness we have made ourselves unable to discern hundreds of things which are before us to be seen. Thomas Carlyle has summed this up in one pregnant sentence, "The eye sees what it brings the power to see." How true is this! The sailor on the look-out can see a ship where the landsman sees nothing; the Esquimaux can distinguish a white fox amidst the white snow; the American back-woodsman will fire a rifle ball so as to strike a nut out of the mouth of a squirrel without hurting it; the Red Indian boys hold their hands up as marks to each other, certain that the unnerring arrow will be shot between the spreadout fingers; the astronomer can see a star in the sky, where to others the blue expanse is unbroken; the shepherd can distinguish the face of every sheep in his flock; the mosaic worker can detect distinctions of color where others see none; and multitudes of additional examples might be given of what education does for the eye.

THE OLD WOOD FIRE.—People who have seen an old fashioned wood fire, will recognize the truth of the description of "Peter Parley," as follows:

"The fuel was supplied from the wood lot—sweet-scented hickory, snapping chestnut, odoriferous oak, and 'reeking, fizzling ash.' It was a goodly sight to see these stalwart products of the forest laid in large piles, all alive with sap, on the tall, gaunt andirons. You might have thought you heard John Rogers and his family at the stake, by their plaintive simmerings. The building of a fire was a real architectural achievement favored by the wide yawning fire-place, and was always begun at daybreak. There was first a backlog from fifteen to four-and-twenty inches in diameter, and five feet long, embedded in the ashes; then came a toplog, then a fore-stick, then a middle stick, and then a heap of kindlings reaching from the bowels down to the bottom. A-top of all was a heap of smaller fragments, artfully adjusted, with spaces for the blaze. Friction matches had not then been sent from the regions of brimstone, to enable any boy or beggar to carry a conflagration in his pocket."

COMMISSION CARDS.

NICH. REYNOLDS. L. V. H. HOWELL.
N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
79 and 81 Davis street (bet. Clay and Washington streets), San Francisco.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Grain and Gunny Bags.
First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

AGENTS FOR LICK'S FLOUR.
HIRSHFELD & JORDAN.
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 66 Clay street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.
WOOL, HIDES, SKINS, TALLOW, Purchased at
3m MARKET CASH PRICES. v7-2

W. B. MEAD. JNO. H. BENNETT.
MEAD & BENNETT,
Grain and Produce Merchants,
Corner of East and Merchant streets,
Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
v6 20 3m San Francisco.

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street, San Francisco.
Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v7-6 3m

M. J. POWER. C. S. NEWCOMB.
POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
No. 28 Clay street (between Drumm and Davis),
v6-21 3m San Francisco.

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-20 3m

BUSINESS CARDS.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.
OFFICE---RASSETTE HOUSE,
2d door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third door from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY.
Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs, Napa City, California. v7-8

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.
Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco.
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v7 1 3m San Francisco.

C. S. HOBBS. O. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates, v7-1

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-3 3m TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.

JOSEPH C. PALMER,
BANKER,
Corner of Washington and Kearny streets, fronting the Plaza, San Francisco.
BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all the principal Eastern cities BULLION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, &c., bought at the highest market rates. Collections made and money transmitted.
Agent in New York City—JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway v7-8

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,
HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v7-1 3m

B. & J. S. DOE,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS,
SASH AND BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.
A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 53 Battery street.

HOTELS, &c.

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George B. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-2 1m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. C. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S
ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. S. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.
By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent Patent French Spring Beds, AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.
Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cent
If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.
Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.
FREE BATHS.
In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conchlin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Reduction of Freights.
FROM the FIRST OF APRIL the rate of FREIGHT
TO MARYSVILLE,
On Flour, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Liquors in wood, Pork, Bacon and Butter, will be
TEN DOLLARS PER TON.
TO RED BLUFFS,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON,
For Measurement Goods.
Other freight by the former Tariff.
SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
v7-11 Pres. Cal. S. N. Co.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets
ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

To Butchers.
SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Helvin Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited free.

"God made the Country."

If there is one season of the year, more than another, when the impress of the Deity is more fully stamped upon the face of Nature, it is the spring-time. Then the earth is putting on her new, fresh robes of living green; the bright flowers are peeping from out their beds of royal mother earth, and giving forth a sweet fragrance that is wafted forth to regale the senses of the true worshipper of Nature. The birds go forth to mate, and they send forth their happy carols as a thanksgiving for the beauty that is around them. The winds kiss the trees, and leaf after leaf comes out to ornament the naked branches, and fruit blossoms, too, come thickly to join in the worship that is paid to returning spring-time. The sun catches new fire, and sends its warming beams upon the earth, and hill and valley blush with the colors it gives to the gentle flowers that play in the lap of their nursing mother earth. The birds, the trees, and the flowers, all join in one glorious hallelujah chorus, to welcome spring, and every heart that sees, hears or feels beauty and truth, sees, feels and hears the great Author of Nature speaking to man, and saying, "the earth is full of His glory." It is to the country one must go to be most fully impressed with the many voices that come home to man amid the scenes that touch his heart in the country.

Go to the country, say we. Parents, take your children there! Brothers, take your sisters there! Husbands, break from the thraldom of business, and take your wives there! a nobler recreation and amusement than a game of tenpins or billiards, and will cost less. Teachers, take your pupils; and young men, take those whom you may hope to make yours in the future. Go to the country, and you will hear voices, see beauty, learn truths, that will teach you, be music to you, and be a source of joy to you that will forever tend to make you wiser, better and happier. Go to the country! Go to the country! for there you will find pleasures without alloy, and friends in nature that never betray.

Langerman's Garden.

We often read of the "oases in the desert," we often see them too, and that is not all; we believe *we know to enjoy them.*

A little time since we were invited to examine a place we had often heard spoken of very highly, and as in occasional perambulations we had been deprived of an opportunity, we resolved to make an especial visit to a spot where in Forty-nine we had wandered over a morass, an unsightly, uncultivated wild, a very wilderness, and supposed then would remain so.

Joining with some friends who we knew would enjoy the beautiful in nature, we visited Langerman's Garden, at the Mission. Although anticipating a very handsome garden, and a fine collection of flowers, and fine ones too, we were surprised to see so large and choice a collection. W. H. Langerman, Esq., of the firm of Langerman & Co., had taken this beautiful spot, made so by nature, as it abounds with native shrubs and evergreens, and by a liberal and generous expenditure of wealth, under the superintendance of a most excellent practical gardener, Edward Weimar, the place has indeed become an oasis in that *once* desert place.

A very tasteful cottage, elegantly furnished, stands embowered among the fine evergreen's, and surrounded by several conservatories filled with the choicest of plants, while the garden is laid out in pretty design, and filled with choice things. The collection of Roses, Camelias, and other plants, is very numerous and shows the attention of an experienced gardener. Some rare plants were of unusual growth. Young fruit trees in the garden were in abundant bloom.

Great praise is due to the gardener for his skill and care in producing so fair a show in the garden and conservatory; and we rather envy our friend Langerman this beautiful spot. Although we are a believer in progress, we did not believe we should see such a change as we have seen, within eight years, notwithstanding its being so prophesied by a friend of ours, with whom we were riding at that time over this very ground.

We were riding over this section in the September of '49, with the late lamented W. D. M. Howard, and he then said that in a few years all these grounds around the Mission must become valuable, and would become garden spots, and he then urged us to give our time and attention to this subject, and we remember the inducements held out to us to do so; but we cannot recall eight years, although we can recall his prophecy, now fulfilled, and the beautiful garden of Langerman is a verification of it.

Our visit to this pleasant place will long be remembered, together with the courtesies received for our friends and ourselves, and we trust that the brightest of flowers and the richest of fruits may always cluster around the happy home of this chosen spot.

Oakland Lyceum.—We are pleased to note a great interest at Oakland for a Lyceum, and a Course of Lectures; and we learned with a pleasing interest of successful Lectures of our friend of the Alta, E. Gould Buffum, Esq., who is most happy in all his efforts. Mr. Sals also made a happy impression at Oakland. Such Lectures should be like seed sown broadcast—go everywhere. The Oakland Lyceum is destined to be successful. Lyceums are the *breaking-up plows*, and flowers and fruit spring up where they are formed.

Oakland—Brooklyn—San Leandro.

Two weeks since we were on the "Oakland side," and enjoyed much. From thense we passed along the shore to visit those who love the country and its pleasures and find happiness there too. Would we could describe all the beautiful homes we found before crossing from that beautiful City of Oaks—the fine location of the Collegiate Institute, the grounds of Volney E. Howard, Esq., and Dr. Morse (under the care of Mr. Brown), and many others who are locating them upon that beautiful section, among them Messrs. Richardson, Harris, Vose, Judge Thorne, and others—after crossing the bridge all along the hillsides, no pleasanter spot could be found.

That gem of a spot selected as the residence of Gov. Foote, we esteem one of the most beautiful in the State, and we tarried willingly, for we were "at home" there. It is always pleasant to meet those you know stand ready to welcome you. We met friends here, and rested and were refreshed. Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, who occupy this splendid mansion, we were most happy to meet, and to partake of refreshment always so acceptable to a traveler; but most of all to meet kind friends and feel at home. It is indeed a bliss to find a home, and there *are homes* where Bliss is always found. The grounds and garden of Gov. Foote are beautiful in design, and will make one of the finest and most beautiful spots in our country.

Near by, also, we met by surprise an old friend and fellow voyager "round the Horn"—the pleasant residence and well-cultivated grounds of Mr. Patten—and in this meeting we lived over again the pleasant memories of "coming round the Horn." At several other fine gardens we spent a little time. The garden spots of Mr. James Bailey, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Eagan, Mr. Lacy, Judge Walker, of Brooklyn, all give promise of beauty and worth, and we rejoice to see the spirit of improvement visible there. A better system of cultivation is being adopted in all our towns and villages, and we rejoice to see it.

We visited Shell-Mound Nurseries, under the careful and practical eye of J. L. Sanford, Esq., and although Mr. Sanford has had his hands, head and heart fully employed by a prosperous business season as a nurseryman, yet his nursery ground, garden and all were in fine trim—fruit trees in bloom, roses and and rich flowers in luxuriant growth, and everything giving promise of a luxuriant season. Strawberries will be as abundant as the sands on the sea shore, and as large as—hens' eggs—*we have said it.* A pleasant spot and a good dinner kept us, and ere aware of it the dusk of evening was upon us, and a prospective ride to San Leandro, some six miles, over a new road, muddy, and dark night; but the *prospect* of a happy ending of our labor, and pleasant meeting of friends dispelled the clouds.

Before bidding adieu, we were presented with a bouquet of rich flowers, and such specimens as we have rarely seen—among them a spike of Gillia, surpassing in magnificence anything we ever saw, each flower upon the large truss like a rose, and the volume of fragrance from it equal to one. To Mrs. Sanford we were indebted for this beautiful bouquet, to whom, with her sweet little daughter, and to Mr. S, we return thanks for kind courtesy.

We reached San Leandro—safely—at last; but the road—the darkness—the fog—those deep creeks, and our lost way—we will not speak of these, for Carlysle says: "Look not mournfully on the past"—that is gone, and the happy welcome compensated for all we had suffered by a dark chilly night.

A night of rest, a bright morning, and a wish to see the prosperity of the farmers, gave cheerfulness even to weariness. A little after morning, however, the clouds gathered, "the rains descended, and the floods came," and we out in the fields caught a—nice wetting; but for all this visited the pleasant and prosperous farmers, orchards, and gardens of many of our friends that we found prospering. Among the prosperous farmers we found Messrs. Conroy & Brockway, Joseph Demont, F. F. Fargo (formerly in express business, now independent farmer), John Haas, Mr. Holland, Mr. Keeney, Messrs. Young, Taylor, Leland, Strong, and Mr. Southe, stock raiser; these are all men laboring to build up our State by building up Homes, and were it not for the unsettled titles in this vicinity and in other places, our land would be covered with ten thousand, yea, an hundred thousand more happy homes than at present, and more, many of the present residences of our farmers would give place to better homes, finely improved buildings and grounds. But until titles *are* settled, everything is unsettled. There is *one dark heavy blight only* that now rests upon the country and its prospects, and that is the unsettled titles; it behooves every good man, every well wisher to our State, to do all he can to remove this blighting evil.

We have conversed freely with settlers, and we find them ready and willing to do all they can for a just and equitable settlement of these troubles. It may be there are some few hard cases—and these will always be—but, we believe, that if large land owners will but come forward, in a spirit of generous and noble conciliation, and meet and adjust these long-deferred matters, a dark and heavy cloud would pass away, and great improvement would immediately spring up, and all real estate would rise in value, and the owners of these vast landed estates would be the gainers, two to one, for all the liberality they show.

The "Estudillo title," at San Leandro, is a great bar to improvement, by reason of the difficulty of adjusting it so as to have good improvements go on. There is no finer spot of country in the world. In richness of soil, in beauty of scenery, in salubrity of atmosphere, it has no superior; and we would say to our city friends—if you have the blues, or are a little dyspeptic, go over the bay; visit the Estudillo House, and you will be restored to perfect health. The gentlemanly proprietor, Mr. Mulford, and the courteous and attentive superintendent, Mr. Hannegan, will give you such a reception, and care for you so well, that you will not know how time passes. To them we were much indebted for kind attentions, for which we return thanks, and hope they will have a full house always, and, in consequence, a full purse.

A new Court-House is nearly completed, adding much to the appearance of the place; and would add more, if the architectural beauty of it was not spoiled by the want of finish of one end of the building. It looks at that point like a building sawed in halves. Oh, gentlemen of San Leandro, finish, finish, we pray you.

We visited several private gardens and new grounds being laid out and designed by gentlemen composing the officers of the courts and county, of which we shall speak in another issue. Our own visit was made most happy in a home circle of dear friends, the remembrance of which hangs round the heart and memory as pleasant thoughts, mingled with music and flowers.

Destruction of the Beautiful.

Sometime since we were at the garden of that famous Rose Grower, Sonntag, at the Mission Dolores, and then his prospect for roses was beyond description. Since then we have been shown his houses, which were partially blighted by foul air; and, still later, the cause appeared to be the effect of the chemical works near by. Mr. Sonntag showed us the foliage, and we suggested a careful analysis of the leaves, and other experiments, to ascertain the fact of the influence of this poisoned atmosphere. We saw the plants and leaves; they were spotted by many colors; in some leaves the color was extracted, and the loss to Mr. Sonntag must be several thousand dollars. This matter we esteem of vastly more moment than mere dollars and cents. Life—the life of our citizens may be effected by this, and it is important that this matter be looked into, If the atmosphere is poisoned by the chemical factory—it can be easily known—we have scientific men who will prove it, if so—the only remedy is removal. Life is of more value than property. Every citizen is interested in this matter. We know how dear to a *true florist* are the plants he has tended and watched with care, and when an injury happens to them the florist feels it. Even beyond their value in money—his love of his pets makes him feel it. And we hold that full damages should always be recovered against those who *destroy the beautiful.* We hope to hear more fully from Mr. Sonntag on this subject, for we remember a similar case; not where simple flowers were destroyed, but large trees, for a quarter of a mile were affected; some literally burned up and killed—leaving the place around like a forest of dead trees.

Sunset on the River.

If there is one moment more holy, more pure, more soul-satisfying than all others during the period of a man's day duties and cares, it is when the day-god declines in the far west; when the busy hum of labor ceases; when the cattle upon a thousand hills return to their allotted places; when the sportive lambs come frollicking home; when all domestic creatures gather to their own places, and the husbandman comes from the fields to greet his wife and little ones, and is serenaded by the birds of song as they offer up their evening vespers—this hour, this holy, happy hour is eventide, just as the twilight bends down to kiss the flowers, and the tears of nature come in pearly dews and unite in marriage with the fragrance of the flowers: it is at such a moment that the soul rises above earth, and feels its similitude to Him who holdeth the earth in the hollow of his hand. O, how dead must that creature be, whose ear is never opened to the sweet voices of nature, and whose heart never rises in thankfulness to Him, who has cast his lot upon so fair a spot of earth as our own beautiful Eureka State! And how happy and joyous are those who love to break from the thraldom of earth, and hold communion thus—blessed as such communion ever is—even alone with God and Nature. But is there not a deep voice in the soul that sighs for communion with kindred spirits to make the heart's melody complete?

Do not Disappoint Us.—We have once before remarked that as we travel over the country, we often meet the farmer at his labor in the fields, half a mile, one mile or two or three miles from his home and his *money purse*, and such becoming subscribers, they assure us we can depend upon the money being sent *immediately*; and believing they mean as they say, we in all good faith send our paper. Our terms being at the present low price of Five dollars, *always in advance*, we feel more grieved than angry if we are thus disappointed. We ask all to remember that it would be more beneficial to us *not* to subscribe, than to subscribe and lead us to hope and depend upon such promises. We therefore hope that in all such cases of backwardness, they will understand it leaves us under the impression they are *not as prosperous* as they said they were—and the only way they can remove that doubt is simply by remitting as they agreed. This can always be done by *mail, and safely too*; and if persons are particular, they can register their letters, and then there is no fear.

San Leandro Horticultural Society. There is a feeling among the Cultivators for a County Association, and this should be encouraged. We know great good would come from one successfully in operation in every county.

Report of the Committee on Agriculture.

We present our readers with the Report of the Committee on Agriculture, and the Joint Resolutions asking Congress for a grant of land for an Agricultural College for California. To the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Assembly, and to the gentlemen of both Committees, and to all the friends of such a bill there will redound great honor by its accomplishment; and we have no doubt that our Delegates in Congress will promptly co-operate in so great and good a work.

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the Joint Resolutions relative to Agricultural affairs, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to make the following report:

This branch of national industry, which now employs more than three-fourths of the labor and capital of the country, and which has, within our present territorial limits, a scope of ten hundred million acres of land, whereupon to expand and develop its immense capabilities, has been considered a proper subject for the care and encouragement of our government since its foundation.

Presidents Washington and Jefferson, and nearly all the chief magistrates who have succeeded them in the performance of a constitutional duty, in their annual messages recommended to Congress the true policy of enlightened legislators, by suggesting the propriety of legislative action to aid in the improvement and development of Agricultural pursuits.

The "Father of our Country," himself a practical farmer, saw the vast benefits which would result from the adoption of this policy, not only to the people engaged in these pursuits, but from the fact that they compose the sub-stratum upon which all other pursuits are mainly based; that the advantages would be equally distributed to all classes of citizens. The "Sage of Monticello," one of the great founders of our political system, whom we regard as good authority upon all questions of political economy, was equally impressed with the necessity of promoting, upon scientific principles, the advancement of this pursuit. Had the advice of these great statesmen received due consideration and action by the legislators of former days, the waste fields and deteriorated lands of the elder States would not now bear witness to the actual loss of national wealth, which may, in a great measure, be attributed to the indifference and disregard of these wise recommendations. But, while all other interests have been well cared for, this, the greatest of all interests, has, until within the last few years, been strangely neglected.

This indifference arose perhaps from two reasons: one was the great quantity of new lands without inhabitants and open for occupation to the emigrant, dissatisfied with the condition of his ill cultivated and impoverished fields; the other, a mistaken belief that this class of legislation conferred its benefits exclusively upon a particular class of citizens, and did not come properly within the legitimate duties of government.

As our "Star of Empire" can make its way no farther westward on this continent, and on the East, mountains and deserts intervene to separate us from the, to us, miscalled Western States, we are thereby admonished of the importance of preserving undiminished our Agricultural resources. By timely legislation in procuring reliable statistical information, and by acquainting ourselves with the character of our soil by the aid of science, we may do much to avert the exhaustion of the essential elements of the husbandman's products, contained in the soil of our now fertile valleys.

Everything we do to awaken attention to this subject, even though the instruments be cheap compared with the objects sought to be obtained, may confer lasting benefits upon the future condition of the State. The excess of production in this State, in the year 1853, of one article alone, which wasted without a market or consumption, was, by loss of labor and by extracting from the soil the elements which constitute vegetable production, destructive of as much wealth as one of the great fires of San Francisco; and this resulted from want of a little useful information.

One great want in this State is Agricultural statistics in a reliable shape—official shape—placed before the people in due season, showing annually the quantity of each article produced, as well as other information which it is not necessary to detail here. The value of these statistics in the instance above stated is best known to the Agriculturist, and the regular dealer in his products, but the benefits extend equally to all; the effect produced would be to relieve the miner, the merchant and the mechanic, from the support of an intermediate class of speculators, who flourish on the derangement and fluctuations of trade.

Your Committee will not extend this report by enumerating the many advantages which would result from the establishment of a Department at Washington, exclusively devoted to Agricultural interests; they are mostly such as cannot be effectually obtained by individual effort and private enterprise.

Concert of action between the National and State governments would, by enlightened legislation, produce all the desired beneficial results. Congressional committees of the last Congress have recommended the measure proposed in the resolution. The increasing wealth and population of our country, as a matter of course, affects a corresponding increase in the business of the Executive Departments at Washington. Hence the Secretary of the Interior, in his last annual report, says: "When the legitimate objects of the different departments are duly considered, it would seem that a re-organization of the whole had become necessary." The following further extract from his report, will show some facts bearing upon this subject. He says: "In addition to the business of the Patent Office proper, there has been devolved upon the Commissioner of Patents the supervision of the National Gallery, and the direction of the fund annually for Agricultural purposes. The former of their duties is comparatively of small moment; the latter of great and increasing importance. There seems no natural or immediate connection between the legitimate business of the Patent Office and the subject of Agriculture, except in their mutual relations to the industrial pursuits of the people. But the revenues of the Office being somewhat in excess in 1839, the Commissioner of Patents was authorized to apply $1,000 for the purpose of procuring Agricultural statistics. These were increased from time to time until they reached the sum of $5,000, when they remained nearly stationary for several years. In 1854 the appropriation was increased to $35,000, and made payable out of the treasury, and the appopriation of the present year (1855) has been increased to $105,000."

From these facts we see the advancement of Agricultural interests as a science, and aided by a national system for its promotion, is rapidly growing in favor with the people; and at the re-organization of the Departments at Washington, which must necessarily soon take place, this subject will occupy a prominent position and receive more attention than has hitherto been awarded to it. The Commissioner of Patents is presumed to be a person distinguished for his qualifications to investigate and determine questions relating to Mechanical Art and Science—therefore, it is clear that the supervision of the Agricultural Bureau is misplaced.

In view of the above facts, your Committee approve the first proposition contained in the resolution, which recommends the establishment of a department at Washington, exclusively devoted to the interests of Agriculture.

In regard to the second proposition, asking for a donation of 10,000 acres of land for the endowment of an Agricultural College, to be established in California, your Committee will only say that donations of land for similar purposes have been granted by Congress to other States, and, as an auxiliary, the national institution which promises soon to be established: from our peculiarly favorable situation to collect and test improvements in rural science, and introduce the cultivation of products now foreign to our country, an Agricultural College would probably be the means of conferring great and lasting benefits upon the State.

The collection and increase of knowledge in this, as well as in all other departments of science, are much facilitated in this State from the attraction hither, and intermingling of people from all parts of the civilized world.

One great obstacle to the successful introduction of improvements in Agriculture as a science in other States, has been the predisposition of the rural population to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors, and to oppose innovation, without first making an unprejudiced investigation. But here everything is new, and experiment and investigation are the order of the day. Here our genial clime has stripped the Agricultural pursuits of the hardships and privations which are incident to them in regions where extremes of heat and cold prevail. Here the life of the practical farmer is made easy and agreeable by the equal nature of our climate and the fertility of our soil.

What we want is a general diffusion throughout our State, and the whole Union, of knowledge relating to the Agricultural interests of California. Then increased immigration would come to stimulate all branches of industry, and distribute itself over our broad domain. Then thousands of young men now here, who, not being accustomed to laborious pursuits, shrink from the toils of the hardy miner, and who see imaginary hardships in the life of the farmer, would, if properly informed, turn their attention to Agricultural pursuits, cease to be a burden to themselves and society, and become useful citizens to the State. Then the miner, the merchant, the mechanic and the professional man would not repair to other lands to enjoy the fruits of their well-earned treasures, but would remain to enrich and beautify the land of their adoption. Then our valleys and hillsides would smile with neat cottages, blooming orchards and happy homes; and then society would be purified, the haunts of dissipation would be deserted, order come out of chaos, and every man might live in security under his own vine and fig tree.

Your Committee believe that this is the true object of legislation, and that an Agricultural College, established in this State, would have a tendency to promote the realization of these and many other valuable results, therefore your Committee approve of the second proposition, and recommend the passage of the "Joint Resolutions."

Benjamin H. Miles,
Chairman Committee on Agriculture.

The following were the resolutions offered by Mr. Miles, of Santa Cruz, which were referred as above:

Whereas, The experience of the past few years has established the fact that the agricultural interests of California are rapidly advancing to that pre-eminent importance which, by settling our lands with a permanent population, and relieving us from dependence upon foreign supplies, tends to secure the highest degree of prosperity to the State, and justly entitles this branch of industry to such aid and encouragement as may be legitimately afforded by the government.

And, Whereas, The variety of our soil and climate, together with the unequaled fertility of our valley lands, peculiarly adapt California to the successful production of nearly all the necessaries and luxuries belonging to the vegetable kingdom which enter into the wants of civilized life—

And, Whereas, The signs of the times indicate that the day is not far distant when we shall have an ample, safe, and speedy transit through our own territory, in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to convey the produce of our generous soil to the markets of the East; it therefore becomes a matter of national concern that the agricultural interest of California should receive all the facilities and fostering support in the power of the Government to aid in developing its varied capabilities and unlimited resources; and believing that the establishment of an agricultural department at Washington, and agricultural college in California, would eminently promote the development of this great interest throughout this State and the whole Union, by collecting and disseminating material and information for the general diffusion of such knowledge as tends to promote this fundamental and most important industrial pursuit; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of California, that our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to procure the establishment of an Agricultural Department at Washington, exclusively devoted to the interests of Agriculture, and that they endeavor to procure a donation to the State of California of one hundred thousand acres of public land, for the endowment of an Agricultural College.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A Popular Candidate.—A striking instance of popular favor was manifested during the election of city officers last Monday. Geo. R. Moore, Esq., was elected as City Attorney by almost a unanimous vote, being ahead of all other candidates nearly one thousand votes, and that number higher than any other city officer. Knowing the gentleman as we do, we say he is truly deserving such favors, and will look after the true interests of the city of his adoption, with devotion.

Sheep Shearing Festival.—We hope to lay before our readers the plan of the coming Festival in our next issue.

Overflowed Lands.

We give a synopsis of the Bill which has passed the Assembly, touching these important lands of our State, as it is necessary all laws relating to them should be thoroughly understood by our cultivators:

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Synopsis of the Bill which passed the Assembly March 28th, 1857:

SECTION 1. Provides for the sale of the Swamp and Overflowed Lands, donated by Congress, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid into the Treasury as other State revenue, to be credited to the account of the fund for the reclamation of such lands, and be appropriated for that purpose as the Legislature may hereafter direct—the State reserving the right at any time to enter upon, use, and occupy of the lands sold, for the purpose of leveeing or otherwise reclaiming the lands, without compensation; provided, that the salt-marshes shall not be purchased or located until after the expiration of six months, except by persons located upon the adjoining lands.

SEC. 2. Requires the purchaser to file an affidavit setting forth that he has not purchased any other land under the provisions of this Act, and that he does not know of other legal or equitable claim to the land sought to be purchased; and he must cause the same to be surveyed.

SEC. 3. Prescribes the manner in which the records of the surveys shall be made and kept by the County Surveyor, and certified to by the Surveyor General.

SEC. 4. Provides that previous to, or at the time of filing the plat and field notes for record, the purchaser shall pay to the County Treasurer one dollar per acre for such lands, either in money or Controller's warrants issued for the payment of the expenses of the State, after the first of January, 1857, and take and record his receipt in the County Recorder's office.

SEC. 5. Directs the manner in which the County Treasurers shall pay over to the Treasurer of State the money or Controller's warrants received under this Act, accompanied with the proper certificates and description of the land and names of purchasers.

SEC. 6. Directs the Secretary of State to issue to the purchaser upon the receipt of the State Treasurer, a certificate description of the land and circumstances of the purchase, but he shall not issue a second certificate of purchase of the same lands, nor permit the name of one person to be substituted for that of another before the patent is issued.

SEC. 7. No person is allowed to purchase more than three hundred and twenty acres, which must be in quarter sections, except where a fractional section is sought to be purchased, then from other subdivisions the necessary amount may be taken to make up three hundred and twenty acres.

SEC. 8. Excludes from the operation of this Act all lands situated within ten miles of San Francisco or San Diego, and five miles of Oakland, or within the limits of any incorporated city or town.

SEC. 9. Requires all surveys to be made under the instructions of the Surveyor General of the State, and in accordance with the surveys of the United States; and no claimant shall hold more than one-half mile front on any river.

SEC. 10. Provides that upon the full payment of the purchase money, the Secretary of State shall certify the same to the Governor, who shall issue a patent for the land, which patent shall be *prima facie* evidence of title in fee simple in any Court of Justice in this State; but the lands must be certified to the State as swamp and overflowed lands by the General Government.

SEC. 11. Requires a fee of one dollar each for the certificate of the Secretary of State, and the patent for the benefit of the Library Fund.

SEC. 12. Guarantees to persons holding settler's claims, or claims by possession, upon swamp and overflowed lands, the protection of such rights, provided they, within twelve months from the passage of this Act, comply with all the requirements of other purchasers, and that they acquire no rights except by the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 13. All expenses attending surveys are to be defrayed by purchasers, except in the case of frivolous legal surveys.

SEC. 14. Repeals the swamp and overflowed land law, passed April 28th, 1855.

Black Hawk—A Splendid Animal.

The splendid Black Hawk stallion, "David Hill" takes his position for the season, as will be seen by the card in another column. No horse now in our State presents a finer form, or a character for higher excellence. Black Hawk David Hill was purchased, at great cost, of the original owner, David Hill, and was imported by A. J. Easton, Esq., the present owner, without regard to the expense in introducing so fine an animal into California. Mr. Easton sent an agent for the best animal he could purchase, and the agent selected "David Hill" and returned with him.

By the card it will be seen that so highly esteemed is this stock, that $500 is offered for the entire colts, at early age. This is the true evidence of the value put upon the stock of this noble animal.

Gen. Scott—Another Splendid Animal.

The fine stallion "General Scott" is now at Hattuck's Stable, Oakland, and, we learn, has attracted great attention for the elegance of his figure and action. Such animals are of great value to a country as new as ours, and those who are now introducing them are doing great good to the State. We hope to lay before our stock growers the full pedigree of all such animals in our advertising columns.

Bill Blossom.

We would also desire to call the attention of breeders of fine stock, and sporting men in general, to this splendid animal, who will make a season at Tattersall Stables, Oakland, from the 15th of April to the 1st of August. The proprietors challenge California for any trotting or pacing stallion, one mile heats, best two in three, or best three in five (harness), for from $1,000 to $5,000, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco. This alone should wake up the lovers of the turf, and we hope soon to see some good young colts that will at no distant period compete with the world both for speed and beauty of form.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of CHARLES DOUGLAS CLARK, native of Aberdeen, Scotland. When last heard from (15th June, 1854) was at Salmon River, Shasta county. Any information regarding said person will be thankfully received at the office of this paper, 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

THE CELEBRATED

PACING STALLION,

"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK, AND FULL BROTHER TO THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

"FRANK PIERCE,"

NOW OWNED AT WHITE HALL, NEW YORK, WILL STAND FOR MARES AT

TATTERSALL STABLE, Oakland, Alameda County,

At $100 Per Season!

FROM APRIL 15TH.....TO AUGUST 1ST, 1857.

TERMS CASH---IN ADVANCE.

HE IS A CHESTNUT SORREL, STANDS FOURTEEN AND A-HALF HANDS HIGH, AND IS SEVEN YEARS OLD this Spring. He is a SURE FOAL GETTER, having never failed in any one instance. "BILL BLOSSOM" was bred in Canada by D Prevee, and imported from there by O. C. Gunn, to Albany, N. Y., and from thence to California. While he was owned in Canada he was known as "Canada Peacock;" and when four years old challenged all Upper and Lower Canada. He has never yet been beaten, and challenges now the United States for any Stallion Trotter or Pacer, one mile heats, best two in three, or best three in five (in harness), for from $1,000 to $5,000; and any Trotting Stallion in the State, two mile heats, best two in three, for $1,000 to $5,000 (in harness), over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco.

While in Albany, he challenged New York State. He had two races, and won them. He has had two races in California, and won them also.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may be assured every care and attention will be shown them at a moderate charge, and good pasturage for them.

For further particulars inquire of

HOLSEY I. YARRINGTON, AGENT.
At the Stable.

v7-13 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS.**—*The annexed statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to the Professional Men.*

An opinion having been asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express in the following form:

The composition of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by Fevers, Dyspepsia, Agues and General Debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence.

These are rendered permanent, and remain active in this preparation *as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined.*

It is a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable *General Medicine*, which experience has demonstrated.

In this medicine, no metallic salts can be found, by the most delicate chemical trials.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Mass.

No. 1 Pine street, Boston, 16th Dec., 1852.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their Agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 11-1m

☞ **FLAX SEED.**—We have just received several cases of very superior Flax Seed, from the East. It is of very superior quality; and there is no doubt but it can be grown here more successfully than in any other State in the Union. We really hope many will be induced to try this most valuable article. We are ready to furnish all who would like to try it as an experiment, with small parcels, *free*, if they will try it carefully. Those making it a business can be supplied in large quantities.

WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.

v7-10 WARREN & CO.

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ **READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing.** That all may have an opportunity of sending the FARMER to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have

Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.

It will hereafter be found at the following places:

J. W. SULLIVAN, ULLMAN & CO., } Post Office Arcade.
NOISY CARRIER'S, Long Wharf
HUTCHINGS & ROSENFIELD, Montgomery street.
BOOK STORE, corner of Clay street and the Plaza.

At these places can also be found copies of the State Society's Reports. Price 50 cents.

The FARMER will also be had ready for mailing at all times at the office, at $1 50 per dozen; also single copies.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

A CARD.

☞ THE Report of the Agricultural Society, for the year 1856, including the full Reports of the Visiting Committees to the Farms and Vineyards throughout the State, Reports on the Exhibition, the Annual Address of the President, Address of Col. J. B. Crockett, detailed list of the Exhibited Articles, the Prize Essay on the Potato, with other important matter, is now issued in a neat Pamphlet of about eighty pages, illustrated. Persons desirous of obtaining copies will please address the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, when copies will be forwarded as per order. Price Fifty Cents.

For sale at the Offices of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento—and at No. 130 Washington street, San Francisco. Also, at Ullman & Co's, J. W. Sullivan's, J. J. LeCount's, San Francisco; Dr. J. C. Cobb, and J. B. Manny, San Jose.

☞ NEWSPAPER ROUTE FOR SALE.—We can offer a good Route for the city of San Francisco, and one for Sacramento, to one who has the taste for making known our journal. A very profitable route can be thus secured to active and experienced men.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

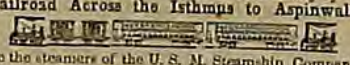
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On MONDAY, - - - - - - - - APRIL 20th,
At 12 M. punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, April 18th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., April 18th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Nich. Reynolds. [v13-7] L. V. H. Howell

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

B. F. FISH, Agent.
April 1, 1857. v7-13

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.

To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.

San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.

The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.

v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
REED SKEIRBACH,
No. 57 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

E. J. LOOMIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us. v7-13

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently *irregular* when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakespeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,246 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Premium.	With Profits.	$2	50	2	57	2	64	2	72	2	80	2	89	2	98	3	08	3	18	3	29	3	41	3	53
	Without Profits.	2	00	2	05	2	11	2	17	2	24	2	31	2	38	2	46	2	54	2	63	2	72	2	82
Age.....		21		22		23		24		25		26		27		28		29		30		31		32	
Premium.	With Profits.	$3	66	3	79	3	93	4	08	4	24	4	41	4	59	4	78	4	98	5	19	5	41	5	65
	Without Profits.	2	92	3	02	3	13	3	25	3	37	3	50	3	64	3	78	3	93	4	09	4	26	4	44
Age.....		33		34		35		36		37		38		39		40		41		42		43		44	

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

A Gardener at Shares.

AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain of paying very handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

A House and Garden Wanted.

A PRACTICAL working Gardener would like to take charge of some house and land, to keep it in order and improve it for one or two years, only requiring as payment the perquisites he could make by extra cultivation and sale of vegetables, &c., such as could be grown while keeping the place in order and safety.

Any person going East, or who wish a place kept in order for one or two years, without cost, can have satisfactory bonds that this will be done, if it is a good place, by addressing "T. Y. F." through the FARMER Office, with real name: then the advertiser will call on them.

☞ Please state where the place is. v7-5 tf

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

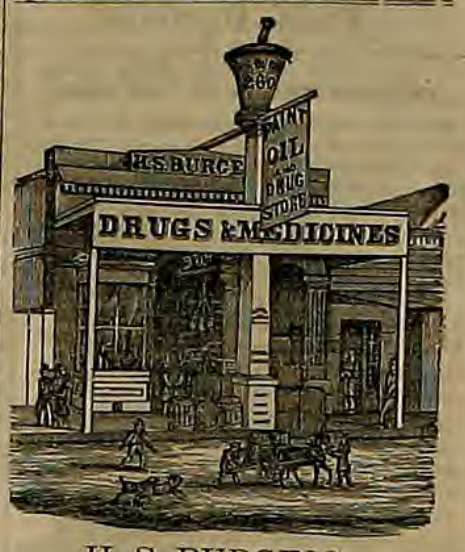
For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

EMPIRE
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street, San Francisco
(Opposite the Market.)
RE-OPENED.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with, and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his

Large and well selected Stock of Furniture

will suit the tastes of all desirous of purchasing

For HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FAMILIES, &c., he guarantees satisfaction, as regards quantity, quality and price.

In store, and now opening, per recent arrivals, leading articles, consisting in part of the following, viz:

Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
Mattresses,	Tête-a-Têtes,
Feathers,	Cribs,
Moss,	Comforters,
Pads,	Sheets,
Curled Hair,	Pillow Cases, &c.

Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. All goods packed and delivered in the city and on board steamers and vessels, FREE OF CHARGE.

EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.
☞ Sign of the Golden Chair v7-7

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000	gallons	Crude Whale Oil;
10,000	"	Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000	"	Sperm Oil;
6,000	"	China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000	"	China Nut Oil—in case
3,000	"	China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000	"	Tanners' Oil;
3,000	"	Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.

All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.

WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
v6-20 3m San Francisco

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES,
Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality,
Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS,
Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

2.000 POUNDS LARD,
Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by
REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.

REMOVAL.

Look Out for Bargains!

ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,

In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.

v7-8 BRADSHAW & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by
BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.

E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1

For sale by
v7-7 WARREN & CO.,
Fourth street, Sacramento.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

AN IDEAL BEAUTY OF THE MIND.

The mind often wanders in its waking hours, as well as at those periods when the body is at rest. The body holds little or no power over the mind; that acts independent, and if for a while these wanderings are interrupted by worldly matters, when rest again reposes the body, the mind assumes its power and action, and unites again upon themes upon which it dwelt in its waking hours. So was it with the writer who now records

A DREAM.

An "ideal beauty" had been my theme,
When, strangely beautiful, in a dream
There came a vision like a meteor bright,
And stood before me in living light.

A form so majestic, a being so fair;
With a smile so radiant—a Medicii stood there:
An eye full of fire, but like gentle Gazelle,
Every flash, like the starlight, touched my heart with a spell;

My soul was in raptures, so blissful swelling,
That the pulse of love at the heart strings were thrilling;
Then a music so sweet, lulled my senses to rest,
And my "dreams came like soft winds from Araby blest."

MORDANNT.

TO ——.

Go where I will, within my heart, dear friend,
Entwined thy image with my thoughts will blend:
Oblivion upon the past can have no claim;
Remembrance of thee will e'er remain the same,
Go where I will—whate'er may be my lot,
Earth has no place where thou will be forgot.

The Pleasant Memories of Youth.

[We give our right hand of welcome to our new and happy correspondent "Florence Percey." Many hearts will be affected as the record is read of the pleasant memories of Florence Percey, and deep sympathy will be awakened to know one so gifted, one whose voice comes to us like the thrilling tones of sweetest music mingling with our dreams of happiness. We know we can bespeak the glad greeting of all intelligent and pure minds, for one who can so truthfully delineate the brightest pictures of our brightest periods of life. We feel proud to know we shall often be permitted to send pleasant thoughts to our readesr, from Florence Percey:]

Dear to our hearts, are the days of youth! Through the mist of time, we dwell on their remembrance. In the twilight of age, we recall the bright sunny hours of morn. How fresh on Fancy's eye, amid the darkened room, comes the thought of those joyous days which have been ours. I ask not gay landscapes, or gardens of flowers; I ask but to wander where in infancy my footsteps strayed; where the rocks and the mountains with their snow-flashes, gleam through the morning sun; where oft I have marked the cataract's foam, and heard the rolling wind, as it swept o'er my own Highland home. I care not for verdure and flowers—such beauties are not for me. Give me the snow-capped mountains—the wild and majestic crags, with their steep frowning glories; where the gale sighs on the overhanging rocks. Blessed spot of my youth! Thy heavy branches bend and sigh as the wind sweeps on, and fans the cloudless sky—where oft I've wandered forth to muse alone, or trod, with those I loved, thy wild and rugged steeps—wandered with those, who now like me, perchance, deplore, the happy scenes of their childhoods' earliest home. Can you recall to view, one scene so much beloved as those where Youth has twined for you her brightest garland? Can hoarded treasures, or the fevered dreams of ambition, bestow so sweet and soothing a balm, as the raptured visions of our childhood's home? Who hath not felt the voiceless thoughts, sink on the heart, with a deep and soothing power? thoughts we would not speak—feelings which are nameless but dear, unmixed with worldly griefs; inviting the heart to recall the past, to recall scenes that steal into the soul, bearing it back to years gone by. How often will such "sweet dreams" steal o'er my soul and beguile it of its grief. They will shed a gleam o'er my pathway, enhancing pleasure's wild throb and bearing to the heart a language which has ne'er been told to the ear; lingering there to shed in the shade, bright smiles! Oft will they chase away the gloom from my brow, and bear me back to that dear-loved retreat, where we whiled the laughing hours away, with tales of vanished days. Oh! scenes of my youth, oft have I thought if aught could soothe the hour of death, 'twould be to know that my humble grave might be, where my bosom had loved to dwell. Methinks 'twere sweet to die, with the fond dream, that where my heart had lingered, there it might lie—there I might sleep in sweet repose, beneath the spot I loved; where the tempest might sweep above its tufted shade—where those my soul acknowledged here, might mourn above my lonely tomb—and by those few cherished friends, deplored, to whom in early days allied. But this may not be! I sometimes think those days again may come—though the present often brings thoughts that check my bosom's fond hope. Yet, I trust that the broad wing of Time, will still shed some spring's dews round the flowers, where it is the delight of smiling youth to dwell, and where hearts swell with rapture over the remembrance of days, when they roved, a wild untutored child. Oft in some fleeting dream, visions of happy smiles press round my heart, and I hear, in my rest, the voice of love, calling me. But ah! I hear—I wake, and it is fled—'twas but a dream—no loving smile greets my wakened sight. But why do I brood o'er those hours of joy, why listen to the past? Because it is, to me, a sweet and silent employ. While my heart thinks upon the future, with hope and fear unknown, I look on the past and a sigh will come as I turn each checkered leaf, to view those sable lines of sorrow and blot them with a tear. Oh! regretted friend—perhaps henceforth lost to me except in dreams. Blest spot of my youth, to which I now must bid a long, perhaps a last adieu. May joy forever, o'er thy hills preside. I quit thee with tears, the saddest that from my eyes shall flow; and when, in solitude's calm hour, when silently its broad wings are spread o'er land and sea—then believe that my soul, dear friend, will be mingling then with thine—when on evening's dark brow, the stars are beaming, and she walks, in grandeur, forth—then think, that with delight, my spirit looks on. When on life's ocean, are bounding our frail vessels, and death and danger surround our dark pathway; when the bright meteors of destruction dance before us, then, oh! then, the light of friendship's lamp will gleam o'er the waves, and shed, if we are lost, its sweet light o'er our graves. And now, farewell, bright scenes of my childhood, too bright, too beautiful to last. My heart-strings will ever cling round my early home and friends. Oblivion dare not fling her dark mantle of forgetfulness, over things of the past, which memory holds so dear.

Florence Percey.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Slighted Maiden.

'Twas nightfall! the last glow of departing day flung its pensive glory over the restless waters, dying with brightest hues the sparkling tide; beaming for an instant its fleeting rays o'er rock and hill, till the dark cliff and glowing vale seemed melting into life. The scene has roused from her revery, a maiden, who sat gazing from her lattice, far out upon the dark blue waters. What does she murmur, as she lean's over her neglected harp? What thoughts flash from those full dark eyes, and cause that cheek's warm glow? She now rests her head upon her hand, and her hair, which has escaped from its confinement, falls on her neck in rich masses. The dark lashes of her eye, trembling, lie upon her flushing cheek, and as you gaze you can trace on her lips a smile. She dreams—soft, subduing memories steal over her unfettered spirit. She breathe's a name—'tis his who first in that shaded bower had whispered love. She sees his dark and flashing eye again upraised to hers; the springing step with which he was wont to seek her. Could you have seen his manly form, and beheld his high, bold spirit flashing in his eye, you would not wonder that she loved. But hark! what has aroused her. Why does she start to the lattice and scan with such searching glances the way from whence comes the sound—the tramping of an impatient steed? What has sent that burning glow on her brow? 'Tis he! her own loved Herman. With trembling hand she tries to shade the beams from her face, which blind her gaze, as breathlessly she watches his approach. But why gasps she for breath? Why that cheek so pale? The steed! the rider! both have passed; and not a look did her false lover bestow to where she stood: now fixed as marble; nought revealing that there was life, but her gasping breath. She heeds not the passing hour, as with blanched cheek she leans over her harp. Oh! could she but weep, it would relieve her over-burdened heart. She now turns to her harp and attempts to wake the trembling tones again; but as she sweeps her hand over the quivering strings, the chord snaps with a mournful sound. She starts! she sinks beside her harp, and tears—"afflictions' sweet relief"—flow long and fast from her streaming eyes. Alas! the past had been all one bright vision; but now the dream from her heart had faded—she must wake to life's realities. Long did the maiden weep: then there rose in her breast feelings deep and strong to combat with her deep sorrow. And with pride did she own that there was strength within her soul, unknown till then. Tears still trembled in her eye; but she dashed them firmly away, and, with erect form, shrank no more from the gulf's fearful brink, but looked calmly down and sought to stifle each rebellious thought. She knew that never again could those trembling chords of her heart be awakened.

"For love there is no death, no disfigurement, no decay; it dwells forever in the realms of eternal life and beauty. Wert thou but granted me, oh! enviable lot. Might but one loving heart beat over me when mine ceases to beat; one tear of sorrow fall on my pallid cheek; one trembling hand support my head—surely my sleep of death would be softer and sweeter."

Edith Plantaganet.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Short Note to Adda.

"I like Adda," said I, as I read over a sketch of hers, "and I will tell her so." Under this impulse I took my pen, dipped it into the ink, and laid my hand on a sheet of foolscap. Here the question arose, how should I begin? I could not say, Dear Adda, for that would twang of impudence. I could not say, Friend Adda, for we are strangers, and she, perhaps, would not recoguize the saying. So Adda, you may choose any epithet known to any language, and consider it written where it should be, and all this stuff not written where it should not be, and we will begin:

Well, I like your style; there is no affectation about it. You appear to say just what you think; but in one place, Adda, you *think* wrong. You say: 'that men *may* make themselves really quite comfortable when necessity demands the effort." Now I generally like to let ladies have their own way, but if you had put the word *appear*, in the place of the word *really*, I should have liked that sentence better. I profess to know something about these things, having kept Bach. for five or six years. It is true that we can keep the old clothes out of the front yard; we can wash the dishes, and find a better place for the "dish-cloth" than the mantlepiece; but to talk about *comfort* without a lady, is something that the most impudent old bachelor among us would not dare do.

Had you have asked those bachelors that you called on if they were comfortable, they certainly would have said that they were not. All of us have a "craving void left aching in the breast." You found there Harper's Magazine and the California Farmer; I *take* both these, but I would rather *take* a Wife than to take all the magazines and newspapers in the world. I can't enjoy a good paper by myself; neither could those old fellows that you tell of. It never was intended that man should live by himself, and he violates a law of nature when he does it; and no one can violate nature's laws and be "comfortable." Then you might ask, why there are so many bachelors in this country? I will tell you: Most of us left our old homes several years ago, and all the young ladies that we then knew have grown up and got married. Were we to go back there, it might take us some time to get acquainted with, *court* and marry one of the new ones that have taken the place of our old sweethearts. There are not many of us that have time for this. And we are actually afraid to fall in love with a California girl, because they have got the idea into their pretty little heads, that they have absolute power here. They think that they can act the coquette as long as they please, break as many hearts as they can, and marry when they like. All general rules, however, have their exceptions, and I received the impression somehow that Adda was one of the exceptions. That is the reason why I said, "I like Adda."

But, perhaps you are not one of the *girls?* if you are not, then some man is in luck; that's all I've got to say about it.

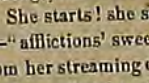
Well, as I headed this "a short note," I had better stop, for if I go on it wont be short. So I must say, farewell, and subscribe myself,

Your friend, The Author of —— &c.

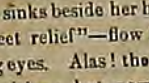
One's Mother.—Around the idea of one's mother, the mind clings with fond affections. It is the first thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when soft and capable of receiving most profound impression, and all the feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us from the object of our filial love; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amidst her tears. Around that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection and even when the grief at our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance and twines the image of our departed parent with garlands of graces, and beauties and virtues, which we doubt not that she has possessed.

Advice to a Bride.—I beg to remind my new daughter that the husband has a thousand elemens of disturbance in his daily avocations to which his wife is an utter stranger; and it will be her privilege, and her title to the respect of all whose respect is worth having, to make his own fireside the most attractive place in the universe for the calm repose of a weary body or excited mind. The minor comforts, which are most valuable, because the most constantly in requisition, will depend more upon her look, her manner, and the evidence of her forethought, than upon all the other occurrences of life.

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!



THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Worf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

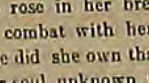


Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

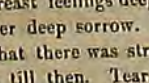
A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening
Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).
*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Foreign and Domestic STATIONERY,



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AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
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Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
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MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

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STOCK AND CHEMICALS,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY
R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
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BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.
To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish.
v7-12

Osage Orange for Hedge.
A FEW THOUSAND strong, healthy PLANTS, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.
Address to WM. PAUL,
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HORTICULTURAL.

Commercial Nursery,
Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.

THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the
FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY
the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 *and* 1857,
that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.
Our Stock consists of
One Hundred Thousand Trees,
FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.
Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 21 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.
Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.
Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.
Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.
☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.
All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.
v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of
Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants
to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.
FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:
Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.
Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.
We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.
ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.
Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.
GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.
☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.
☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.
We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.
Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.
☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.
The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer
Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.
In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.
The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—
Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.
—Also,—
20,000 Mulberry Trees,
All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.
The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.
Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.
Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856. v6-13 4m San Jose City.

Benicia High School.
THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by Cornelius J. Flatt, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.
This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.
The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17th of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.
A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.
The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.
TERMS: PER MONTH
Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping) $10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies 6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages 5 00
Board (per week) 3 00
Washing (per session) 25 00
Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.
No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.
For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

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Prize Medal Ionic Gold Pens.
MANUFACTURED and sold Wholesale and Retail by STIMPSON & CO., 91 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
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The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.
A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.
F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer,
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SEEDS, &c.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 CALIFORNIA STREET,
THE undersigned, Importer and Dealer in FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, is constantly receiving by every Steamer and Clipper from the States, fresh supplies of all kinds of
Field Seeds, Garden Seeds, Flower Seeds,
Bird Seeds, Tree Seeds, and Roots;
Hyacinths, Tulips and Bulbs of every variety
Hedge Seeds for fences, &c.;
Alfalfa or Chili Clover Seed:
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Timothy, and all other kinds of Grass Seeds.
—ALSO,—
Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Cherry,
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Garden Shears, Pruning and Budding Knives;
Ladies' Pruning Shears and Scissors.
☞ All Seeds Warranted Fresh.
Orders from the Country, by Express or by Mail, promptly executed. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
S. W. MOORE,
(Successor to J. M. Moore & Co.),
Importer and Dealer, 110 California street,
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Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of
Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.
Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to.
J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.
THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.
NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucre).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.
Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.
Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE,
OR,
SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.
THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:
First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.
Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.
Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.
This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a half, will be furnished by mail at $1 00 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.
Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.
A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.
Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,
W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.
Atlanta, November 7, 1856. v6-23

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass.
ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.
Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.
Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.
Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

Hop Roots, Horse Radish, &c.
THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.
Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.
Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "Farmer," Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO.,
29 Clay street, San Francisco;
Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland,
Will be promptly answered. v7-3

NEW SEEDS.
A FEW Rare Seeds from France—
THE LEONARDI CAULIFLOWER,
The best in the world!
French Raddish Seeds, of extra varieties;
Broom Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Morus Multicaulis Seed.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

New Flower Seeds.
A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.

Sugar Beet Seed.
WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.
Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Hemp Seed.
SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.
For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

The Great Giant Rhubard.
THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.
For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed of the Great Tree.
A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, v7-12
Office of the California Farmer.

Seed Rice.
A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinese. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.
WAITE & BATTLES,
v6-21 1m 154 Front street, San Francisco.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Sheilers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Grindles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

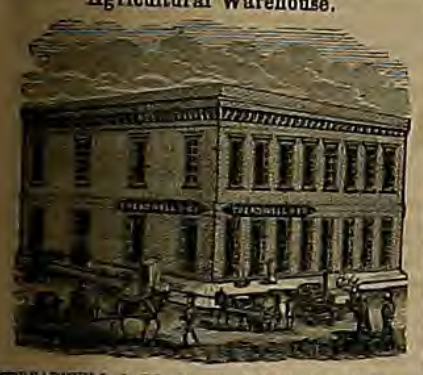
Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v7-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.



THEADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Yakers and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Hadley" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Smooth or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Sheilers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Meg's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Gringle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jobing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail.

v7-1 3m

EXCELSIOR AGRICULTURAL WORKS ALBANY, N.Y.

"RICH'D H. PEASE," PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,

CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,

Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,

DOG POWERS,

HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.

369 and 371 Broadway ALBANY.

Portable Cider Mills. v6-9 3mcop

Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;
Cultivator Teeth; Cheese Presses and Hoops;
and Hay Cutters; Ox Yokes and Bows;
and Hand Corn Mills; Cut Nails;
Flour Mills; Horse Shoe Nails;
Patent Smut Mill; Well Buckets and Wheels;
Rakes and Hoes; Butter Pails and Saddles;
Thermometer Churns; Spades and Shovels.

Grass Seeds:

Orchard or Chill Clover; Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass; Timothy, or Herd Grass,
Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.

For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse, 25 Washington st., below Battery, San Francisco

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

The celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 29th, 1853; at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Reading, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought in competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

The undersigned empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately had one sent by Clipper.

The Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who may wish to engage in constructing them. The right of sale in the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

FURNITURE.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatello, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

EDWARD FELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by

v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny.) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ **Old Shutters on Hand.** ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

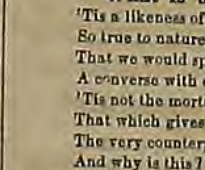
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

To the Farmers.



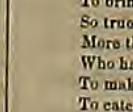
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear, Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes, Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows; Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Sheilers

Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,
v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Agricultural Store.



FOR SALE BY J. D. ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,
OTTOMANS,
LOUNGES AND
EASY CHAIRS;
BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS,
MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-11 **JONAS G. CLARK & CO.**

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

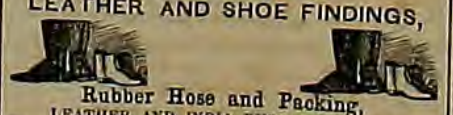
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,

Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v7-7 San Francisco.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

108 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,

and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of **The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.**

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night:

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME VII. OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the Farmer we then presented, we had faith—we were willing already to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—cer[illegible] long the goodness of the cause we had es[illegible] and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, [illegible] perity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4 tf

THE SACRAMENTO "MESICK TITLE."—The well known "Mesick title" of Sacramento has been declared fraudulent, by Judge Monson, in a case which had gone before him in the District Court. This is a most important decision, and affects possession of the homes of many citizens of Sacramento city. The Union remarks on the subject:

Were this a simple decision of a fact at issue in law, no unusual importance might be attached to it, because the case will necessarily have to undergo the investigation of a higher and ultimate tribunal; but it is not a simple decision of a mooted point—it is a critical and elaborate exposition of the law bearing upon the case in all points of view, showing the most careful research, and furnishing at least some assurance of what the ultimate decision may be. In this respect, it is of more than ordinary interest. Although it may be that points have been overlooked which will come up before the minds of the higher tribunal, in the course of their investigation, yet, to the ordinary reader, the arguments of Judge Monson cannot but be irresistible. We understand that no briefs were filed by the counsel for the defendants during the pendency of the case before the District Court.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to our friend Colman, formerly of the Humboldt Times, for a specimen produced at the Gas Manufactory, composed of sulphur and lime—a very powerful compound substance, suitable for renovating cold lands. We hope some particular attention will be paid to this article, quantities of which can be had for land, and from its use we anticipate important results. Those who may try it are requested to report to us the result.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The art of photographing is one of exceeding skill, in order to present the full beauty of a picture. When artistically done, the likeness resembles a fine, soft oil painting. Those who have not yet seen these perfect specimens of art should go to Vance's at once.

THE ELECTION IN SACRAMENTO.—The Municipal Election, last Monday, resulted in the choosing an entire Democratic list of officers; all good men, we believe.

OLD BLOCK.—A. Delano, Esq., of Grass Valley, is noticed as on his way to this city. He reports business in his locality as flourishing, and of course the mountain air as healthy.

TOBACCO.—The Trinity Journal acknowledges the receipt of a fine lot of native tobacco, raised last season by L. Drake, Esq., of the Clement House, Taylor's Flat.

FEMALE PEDESTRIAN.—Mrs. Dallison, the female pedestrian, is reported to have accomplished the feat at Marysville, of walking seventy hours on a plank forty feet long by two broad, and as about to try the same feat at Oroville.

SANTA CRUZ FARMING.—The Sentinel mentions that from the Pajaro and San Juan valleys very flattering accounts are received of the prospects of the coming harvest, and that agriculture has received more attention this year than ever before known.

THE mountain or California lions have of late made fearful desents on bars that are settled in Trinity, says the Journal. It seems that strychnine has no effect upon them.

AN Artesian Well being sunk at San Jose, struck a medium-sized stream of water, at a depth of 340 feet, and further sinking was deemed unnecessary.

IT is expected a steamboat will soon ascend the Sacramento river to a place about a mile below Clear Creek, in Shasta county.

STEAMBOAT POINT.—The building of vessels, says the Town Talk, at Steamboat Point, is being prosecuted with great vigor. At the southern end the frame of a new steamboat for the Petaluma trade, is being put up by Mr. P. Tierman, for Charles Minturn, Esq. She is 152 feet keel, 30 feet beam, and is to draw two feet six inches. She will be finished in a couple of months. To the west is the framework of a new boat for the Alameda trade, building by John West for the same owner. She is about 150 feet keel and 35 feet beam, and will be finished in [illegible] weeks. Adjoining her, a stern-wheel boat, built for Mr. Grinnell, by the same builder, is nearly ready for launching. She is about 120 feet keel, 28 feet beam, and is to run up the Feather river. To the right, a schooner for the southern coast trade, is nearly ready. The steamer Sophie is on Neefus & Tichnor's railway, repairing.

FIFTEEN INDIANS KILLED.—At the Hay Fork, on the Trinity river, on the 23d ult., some Indians who lived in that vicinity (so the Shasta Republican is informed), became intoxicated upon some liquor furnished them by white men, and in that condition went to a tent where a lady was living and drove her away. Some of the citizens in that vicinity, hearing of the outrage, attacked the Indians and killed fifteen of them.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

WILD CHERRY.—We hear so much said of the wonderful curative power of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c. None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

ALAMEDA TROUT STATISTICS.—It is estimated, says the Alameda Gazette, that over three thousand mountain trout, varying from four to fourteen inches in length, have already been taken from the creeks in Alameda county, this season. Some have exceeded 14 inches.

EVERY pound of cochineal contains 70,000 insects boiled to death; and from 600,000 to 700,000 pounds are annually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes.

LETTERS FOR THE FARMER.—Our correspondents can now address us either at San Francisco or Sacramento, as shall be most convenient for them. Letters, &c., addressed to us at either place will be promptly attended to. Our exchanges will please forward their favors to us at San Francisco, and publishers who are in correspondence with us will hereafter please forward their works for review to San Francisco.

OYSTER SALOONS.

CHOP, OYSTER AND CLUB HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,

No. 136 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Clay and Commercial streets, to an OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.

☞ PRIVATE PARTIES, CLUBS and others supplied with MEALS in our spacious rooms, on short notice.

*** GAME, FISH, and every nicety the market affords, will always be found in our larder.

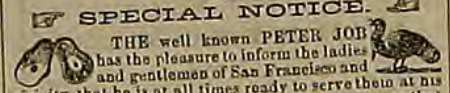
WILSON & ALEXANDER.
v7-10

PETER JOB'S Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,

211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.

BRICK BUILDING.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜



THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,

By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.

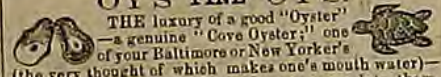
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.

OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.

☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.

*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.

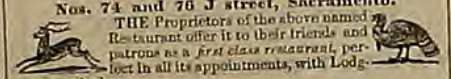


THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of daintics, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,

Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.
v7-3

Antelope Restaurant,

Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.



THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

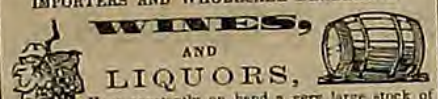
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

J. D. Treat. [7-3 3m] Charles Brooks.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.,

121 Font street, corner of Oregon,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN



WINES, AND LIQUORS,

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole importers of the celebrated

MAX SUTAINE & Co., CABINET CHAMPAGNE;

Also every kind of

LONGWORTH'S

Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,

received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.

*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.

v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

105 Jessie street

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 105 Jessie street, San Francisco.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,

Importer of and Dealer in

New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,

147 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.

☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO., PAPER WAREHOUSE,

123 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22 x 32, 24 x 36, 28 x 42, 32 x 46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24 x 38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
ALSO—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

Peacocks and Peahens Wanted.

ANY person having such for sale will please inform us, and we can find them a customer

v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street.

AGRICULTURAL.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—

McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do with Mower attached;
Manny's do
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest rates by

TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets, San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumpy lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day.

WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.

R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
v7 5 3m 35 Pine street, San Francisco.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,

38 Gold street, New York City.

THE subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing

TYPE

of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK

(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand

HOES', ADAMS', } PRESSES. { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES'

CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS

(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING

in all their branches.

TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ **Second-Hand Presses** (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

*** Particular attention paid to orders from California. ***

WM. HAGAR, JR., } WM. HAGAR, JR., & Co.
JOHN HAGAR. } v7 2 3m

NEW STORE!

MANSFIELD & WOOD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Sole Agents for the Sale of

MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S

SUPERFINE CLOTHING,

152 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Opposite Montgomery Block,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED

STOCK

EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,

COMPRISING

ALL THE LATEST STYLES

CLOTHING,

And every Variety of Superior Quality

FURNISHING GOODS.

ALSO,

LORIN BROOKS'

FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,

And all who wish the Best Quality

CLOTHING,

MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.

Wm. Mansfield. [v7-2 3m] T. M. Wood.

BOOKS, &c.

The Fruit Garden.

By P. BARRY,

Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, THE VILLA, THE MANSION AND COTTAGE. Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.

"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the usages of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The author's study has been to furnish models for convenient, tasteful and even elegant suburban and country dwellings, from the lowest to a high cost, and to afford all the necessary information for their construction. We should like to see such books wide spread, as our national architecture needs improvement."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

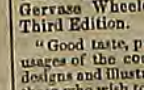
"There are abundance of books on architecture and on landscape gardening, but an actual absence of such another volume as the present. The designs are exceedingly tasteful, and imbued with the highest spirit of architectural beauty."—*N. Y. Express.*

Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
v7-8 3m 377 and 379 Broadway, New York.

Valuable Works

PUBLISHED BY



BLACKIE & SON,

No. 117 Fulton street, New York.

A HISTORY OF THE EARTH AND ANIMATED NATURE. By Oliver Goldsmith. With numerous notes from the works of the most distinguished naturalists. Illustrated by nearly 2,400 figures, of which 230 are beautifully colored. Two vols. large 8vo.

RHIND'S HISTORY OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. Embracing the Physiology, Classification, and the Culture of Plants; with their various uses to Man and the Lower Animals, and their application in the Arts, Manufactures and Domestic Economy. Illustrated by 700 figures engraved on Wood and Steel, of which 100 are elaborately colored. One vol. large 8vo.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A Treatise on the Diseases of Horses and Black Cattle, with Instructions for the Management of Breeding Mares and Cows. By James Webb, Veterinary Surgeon.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW; or, a Description of all the Marks by which the Milking Qualities of Cows may be Ascertained. With a Supplement on Dairy Cattle, their Qualities, Management and Productive Results, with Hints for Selecting. Illustrated with Engravings.

☞ Samples of the above Books can always be seen at the Office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, where Catalogues will also be found. v7-6

The Most Successful and the Best.

NOW COMPLETE AND FOR SALE,

SARGENT'S STANDARD SERIES OF READERS for Public and Private Schools.

The Standard Fifth, or, First Class Reader.
The Standard Fourth Reader.
The Standard Third Reader.
The Standard Second Reader. Illustrated with cuts.
The Standard First Reader. Illustrated with cuts.
The Standard Primer. Illustrated with cuts.
Six Charts for Primary Schools.

By EPES SARGENT, author of "Standard Speaker," &c.

The following are nearly ready:

Sargent's Smaller Primer. 16mo.; pp. 36. With cuts.
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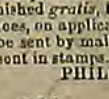

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And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1857. NUMBER 14.

The California Farmer

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The Geological Question.

EDITORS FARMER: I see by your paper of the 3d inst., that Doctor Winslow has promptly responded to my objections to the position which he assumed upon the original condition of our globe, in his address upon the preparation of the earth for man. I regret exceedingly that my remarks should have created any unpleasant feelings on his part, for I can assure you that nothing was further from my intention or desire. I regarded the principles which he enunciated in his address, and which were promulgated through the medium of your journal to the light of the world, as public property; to be read, and approved or condemned, as might meet the propriety of every intelligent member of the community. And as one of the humblest amongst the inquirers after truth, I sought to learn what evidences might be adduced in support of the theory which the Doctor regarded as a well established fact. I therefore presented as plainly, and distinctly, as I was enabled to do, my objections to his position, with the view, singly, to attaining that end. That ridicule is neither fact nor argument, and has no force in science and nature, I most frankly agree with the Doctor. I also regard it as a maxim, that an assumed position upon any principle in science and nature, which when brought in juxtaposition with the demonstrable laws of creation, shall excite ridicule, is equally untenable. To illustrate. If, in our attempt to support or prove the existence of a fact, or a thing, we shall seize upon false premises, and pursue a course of inductive reasoning therefrom, which leads us into an open rupture with those inevitable laws to which we appeal for support in the investigations of our subject, we have no right to complain, when the absurdity of our position is reflected from the mirrored surface of sublime truth. This is not only legitimate, it is an inevitable result. It is the touch-stone by which we are enabled to separate the pure, from the baser metal.

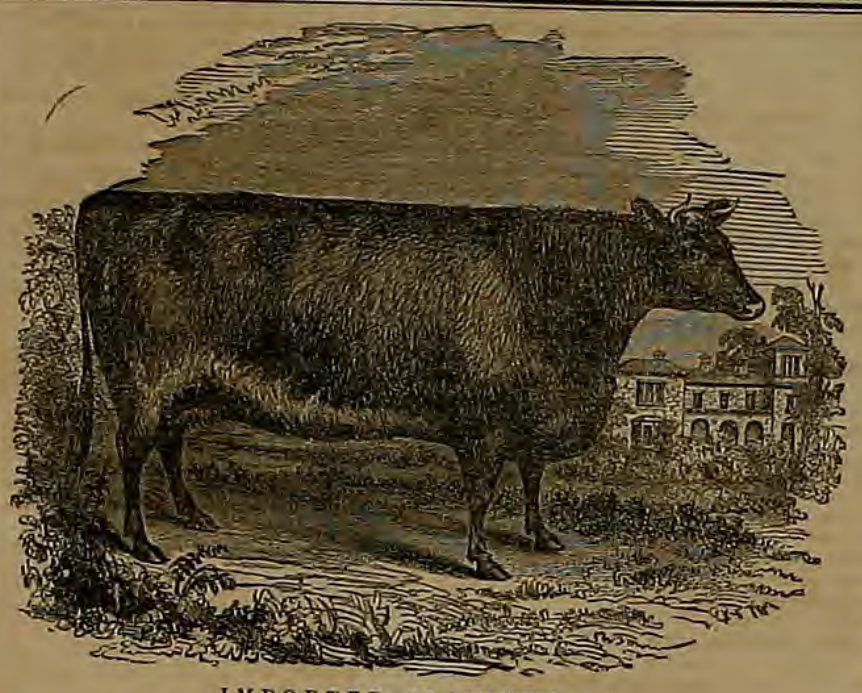
I am highly gratified with the flattering consideration manifested by the Doctor, in condescending to tender me the opportunity for discussing the facts, conclusions, or speculations presented in that address. And most cheerfully do I avail myself of its advantages. And to the best of my ability, will I endeavor to be governed by his injunction, viz: "to proceed in a philosophical and tranquil manner." Likewise another injunction, which I find in the conclusion of his letter, I regard as peculiarly significant and appropriate; it reads thus: "We must deal in exact words and absolute facts—that which is positively known, and conclusions which inevitably spring from such knowledge."

The Doctor manifests surprise, and seems perplexed to know how to meet the objections which presented themselves to his theory. He says in his letter: "But when the original liquid condition of this globe, on which we live, and which we can study every day, is called in question in the year 1857, I really do not know what to say, except to refer all your readers to the simplest works of geology for schools." Thus may we consult, by reference to those authors, those absolute facts, and that positive knowledge, which have already demonstrated the Doctor's theory as a well established fact. For he says in his letter: "For a critic to seize on a well established fact," &c. Had he regarded the injunctions which he has so rigidly imposed upon me in his letter, I think prudence would have dictated a little more caution than he has manifested in his favorite speculation. By a reperusal of those same works, if my memory serves me, I think he will discover that the original incandescent condition of our globe, is regarded by those authors, as supposition, conjecture, speculation, and some of them candidly acknowledge the uncertainty of the truth of any of the existing theories respecting the same. A fact signifies a known reality. A well established fact, in science, would imply, most properly, a condition which is capable of revealing its existence, and had already withstood the assaults of theorists. The motion of the earth is a well established fact in science. There are none to dispute its existence. The peculiar condition of the original earth is a subject which occupies the attention of numerous theorists, few of which are agreed, and not one is there to be found who has succeeded in establishing that cosmetic fact. A paragraph in his letter reads thus: "Who has done me so much honor, as to ridicule a fact, as clearly demonstrated, as that the earth revolves on its axis, or moves round the sun." When I compare the position assumed and the evidences which are adduced in his letter, in support of that theory, with the lofty flight of the imagination, and the fascinating charms of the soul-stirring eloquence with which he has clothed his address, I am moved to exclaim, in the language of the Doctor, "I hardly know what to say in reply!" The lively imagination of the Doctor is peculiarly manifested in the following paragraph, which I quote from his letter: "The object of your correspondent seems rather to be, to present his own views, that the globe was solid rock from the time that matter first condensed around its center, and that it has continued solid ever since." By carefully examining my letter, I think he will discover that he has fallen into a mistake. Neither expressed, nor implied, is there to be found in my communication, the gratuity which he has seen fit to ascribe to me. From the confidence and avidity with which he seizes upon theoretical deductions, and presents them as facts in support of his favorite speculation, which he so seriously regards as a well established fact, I am disposed to regard it with charity, and conclude; that in order to solve the enigma, of my speculations upon the same subject, he has located his premises upon his own theory, from which he has pursued his investigations through the channels of inductive reasoning to the point of extremity, opposite that of his own. Did it not occur to the Doctor, that other theories may have been induced, that he should so hastily conclude from my objections to the one, that I must necessarily adopt the other? My opinions in support of other theories, are foreign from the subject. The Doctor will not, most assuredly, seize upon the affirmative opinions, supporting antagonistic theories, which I have never made known, and present them in his argument, to support his own position. I am disposed to regard as another error, in the Doctor's address, the position assumed that the internal center of our globe now is in the condition of incandescent liquid heat. From the limited knowledge which we have of the laws of electricity, and magnetism, we meet with too many insuperable obstacles to a successful investigation of the subject, from the premises upon which he seeks to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion of his theory. If (as the Doctor maintains) the granitic rock has been formed through the agency of incandescent heat, how does he account for the characteristic dissimilarity of that which has been subjected to a red, or white heat, after having allowed it to cool, to that previous to heating.

The increasing ratio of the temperature indicated in the descent of various mines, and shafts in the crust of the earth, even though this fact should hold good without exception, is far from satisfactory to my mind in support of that theory. As an evidence of the unsubstantial character of not only the theory of the Doctor, but likewise of the fact of the uniform increasing temperature in the earth's crust, I quote from a letter of E. Merriam, on the subject of earthquakes, published in the National Intelligencer.

The letter says: "With regard to the heat of of the interior of the earth, I have some facts that have a bearing. The multitude of volcanos found in various parts of the earth, except within the interior of the continent of Africa, come from ever-burning fires; but there are places beneath the earth's crust, where heat is not only absent, but its opposite is present." In a paper addressed to me in 1845, by E. W. Newton, Esq., of Kanawha, Virginia, he says: "In answer to the inquiries contained in your letter, speaking of Salt Wells, several of them are from 1200 to 1610 feet deep. Mr. C. Reynolds assures us that his well is 1650 feet deep. There is abundant evidence that there is no increase of temperature in the depth reached in any of these wells. First, The water that is driven or forced up from all these wells is very cold. At one of the depth of 1500 feet, and which is tubed 700 feet, so as to include all the water, fresh or salt, to that depth—and it is quite certain that all the water comes from the depth of 1500 feet, for at that depth the stream of salt water was struck—the water is as cold as the very coldest spring water, such as gushes out from the base of our mountains. Second, The workmen at the furnaces in the warm weather are in the habit of filling jugs with river water, and immersing in the cisterns of salt water as it is thrown up. The water in the jugs soon becomes not quite so cold as ice water, but as cold as the coldest spring water. Third, The gas which comes from the lowest depths of the wells with the water, if not, according to the supposition expressed in your letter, from beneath the water, is as cold as a northern blast in winter. To be exposed to a moderate stream of this gas in tubing the wells, is extremely disagreeable to the workmen. In the hottest days in summer it chills them through in a short time. These facts everybody here considers conclusive that the temperature does not increase in proportion to the depth below the surface of the earth."

Thus do we learn that a whole community of people have been so forcibly impressed with the



IMPORTED "JACINTHA."

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dam (Junta) by Warden (5505).
g. d. (Joyance) by Javelin (4093).
gr. g. d. (Joy) by Blyth (797).
gr. gr. g. d. (Jeannette) by Wellington (684).
gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Phenomenon (491).
gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite (252).
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Favorite (252).
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gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Hubback (319).
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Sdowdon's Bull (612).
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Waistell's Bull (669).
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by Masterman's Bull (422).
gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. gr. g. d. by The Studley Bull (626).

inevitable results of those simple facts that they have rejected the hitherto supposed theory of the uniform increasing temperature in the crust of the earth, and consequently the theory of the present incandescent condition of the interior of our globe, thereby suffers a severe repulse.

Now I wish to call the Doctor's attention to the following problem: The existence of gravitation or attraction, being admitted, and regarded by the scientific world as an inherent and inseparable property of matter, and pervading the atoms of the material globe, it exerts its force downward, from circumference towards the centre; hence, at that point its activity ceases, from the equipoise resulting, from the resistence interposed by the opposite levers of its own force, hence follows the supposition, that matter at that point is suspended in a condition of rest, in a preparatory state of existence. In the transmutations of matter from one organization to that of another, or between a state of composition and that of decomposition, there occurs a condition of inertia, at a point where the constituent atoms of one organization recede, or in other words turns away from its fellow particles, preparatory to new and stranger organizations, illustrating the undeviating and eternal laws of creation as perfectly in the transmutation of the minutest particles of matter, as in the boundless and unfathomable combinations of the universe. Preparatory to the introduction of the destructive force of extreme repulsion, which properly belongs to the condition of incandescent heat, I shall feel greatly obliged to the Doctor if he will inform me, at what point in the universe he will first locate the fulcrum of our earth.

The startling results of the experiments of Mr. Cross, which demonstrated the fact, that by the genial influences of the electric current, when applied to inanimate matter—under certain peculiar conditions which were found to exist between the two extreme points of attraction and repulsion, brought forth to the astonished gaze of an incredulous world, perfect and distinct organizations of living and moving beings. While from a single shock from the lightning bath, which gave them form, he could have annihilated the creatures of his wonderful experiment. We witness the silent influences of this omnipotent power over the face of the whole earth, in the animal, in the vegetable, and in the mineral kingdoms, and our hearts are filled with delight at the beauty and the harmony which pervades all created things. But when the fearful thunder's annihilating bolts rend the earth, we stand aghast! amidst the scattered fragments which are falling around us. And shall we seek for peaceful and healthy action in the core of the earth, in the agency of this maddening and terrible rage? The legitimate field wherein to seek for knowledge in the works of creation, is to be found upon the vast plains which lay stretched out between the extreme points of the omnipotent forces of the universe. So long as the inquiring mind shall confine itself within these bounds, may it rejoice in the revelations of the attributes of nature. But when man shall stray away into the prison house of the one, or into the destructive whirlpool of the other, in search of those treasures, disappointment and danger shall be his reward.

And with due consideration I remain
Your most obedient servant,
E. F. BRUNDAGE.

SACRAMENTO, April 14, 1857.

Letter on Immigration.

SACRAMENTO, April 6th, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: For several years past there have periodical spasmodic efforts been made in San Francisco, and lately by some of the same sort of men in New York, to devise ways and means to induce a larger immigration to California. From the start I have pronounced these public meetings, speeches and publications of our city gentry, humbuggery. People abroad have too much sense to be operated upon by such claptrap proceedings.

Our first object should be to manufacture *citizens* out of the *sojourners* now in the land. Let these make California their *home*, and this thousands more would at once do could they obtain a perfect and quiet title to a homestead, and have an honest administration of public affairs; and then having representatives among us fixed and permanent from every State, county, town and village in the United States, as well as from all parts of Europe—these would write back to their friends the sort of documents, accompanied with copies of the FARMER, containing so much condensed general and *practical* information, that would bring out more of just the same sort of folks as themselves, and the only sort California has any need for. But such auspicious era will not dawn upon this beautiful country, until those who *are* residents, who have an abiding interest here, shall rouse themselves to action—repudiate the whole batch of ignorant, trading, plundering politicians who have thus far usurped the government and ruled the State; together with their works, and inaugurate a different set of men and measures.

People abroad read aright about the condition of affairs here, and will not come to make a home amongst us—bringing with them their wives and children—until they learn better society is to be found, and wholesome laws to live under are in operation.

As yet but little fostering and protecting legislation has been had for the great Agricultural interest of the State. And yet the land and cattle owners, together with the large towns, have been compelled to pay nearly all the heavy and onerous taxation. This should not be, and will not be borne.

To better equalize the burdens of government and at the same time turn a large roving, floating, bird-of-passage population into permanent law-abiding citizens, *the fee simple of the mineral lands must be vested in private individual ownership*, the same as the agricultural.

Hitherto our politicians have cried out against this policy, for the reason most of them were mere temporary tarriers—with no abiding interests in the land, and consequently disposed to make and administer only such laws and regulations as would suit *visitors* like themselves.

A change, indeed, must soon take place in our governmental operations, or else emigration instead of immigration, will be the order of the day in California.

Already some of our best, most energetic, old and wealthy residents, are giving up in despair, and threatening to sell out at any sacrifice, and leave the country for another where they can live under a better rule. Two extensive merchants of this city, who have been here since 1849, built houses, brought out their families, and had determined to make it a life-time home; now tell me they have struggled and hoped for a better state of public affairs until grown heart-sick with disappointment, and shall wind up soon and go elsewhere, unless some radical reform be speedily effected.

The same with several land owners and farmers I have talked to, who very justly complain of the enormous taxes they are compelled to pay, and yet receive no equivalent protection.

Who's to blame, though, for all this maladministration? Who puts these mountebank, knavish and numskull public servants into office, but the people themselves; and yet it is for the interest of the great mass of them to have none but those, honest, capable and faithful, to attend to their affairs. They have, however, been cheated and bamboozled out of their suffrage through the cunning trickery of a few scheming leaders, and by blindly and most unwisely adhering to *party* and party *usages*—those cant stereotyped pet terms of knaves and fools—after it had become plainly apparent that the supremacy of such under corrupt leaders, would insure the violation of every cardinal principle in its creed.

Thus the unthinking masses have been led by the nose in this country for some years past, and induced to look upon a party victory of paramount importance to their country, and consequently their own interest.

A brighter day, I hope, is dawning—the "rebellious" people are about taking matters into their own hands. The rotten primary meeting and election system is on its last legs—the farcical packed-convention arrangement of political traders and tricksters on the eve of an overthrow. *Delenda est Carthago.*

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

Care of Young Fruit Trees.

WE cannot but regret the great neglect manifested in a majority of cases where young trees have been planted the present season. Wherever we go, in innumerable cases, even in well planned gardens, we see young trees planted in shallow soil and in a narrow contracted space, now left to the rays of a burning sun, without the least protection to the surface soil or the crown roots of the tree. This species of neglect is highly culpable, it is a waste of money to purchase trees and to be at the expense of planting them, and then to leave them exposed to certain death by neglect.

Trees should have ample room for the roots, both in depth and surrounding space; the soil made rich and fine, and where this has not been done, old decomposed manures should be placed on the surface (about a bushel), and spaded in finely; to this, when done, give one or two pailfulls of soapsuds. This will give a vigorous start.

In all cases where young trees have been planted, care should be taken to mulch the surface round the tree with strawy compost, wood scrapings, or other suitable substances that will retain the moisture and protect the surface soil from burning, and thus destroy the delicate roots that lie along the surface soil. Care also should be had to keep off all weeds and grasses from around the tree, for a space of three or four feet from it. Where trees are in the vicinity of the street or highway, all dust should be washed from the leaves by means of a syringe or hose; as the leaves of the tree being the lungs through which portion of the life is received, all hindrance to a free respiration is most deleterious to its growth and being. We are often called to examine trees set but recently, that show no signs of life other than remaining green—no new leaves put forth; in all such cases the pruning knife should be freely used, head the tree down, and cut without fear—portions of the branches or even the whole tree down to three or four buds above the graft. This will insure a quick and speedy start, and the tree will flourish a larger and finer head than it could attain possibly if it had remained, even should it grow. In three-fourths of the cases where trees remain without putting out leaves any length of time, unless headed down, death ensues. This being the certain result, we feel called upon to urge attention to these several points.

ARRIVAL OF BLOODED STOCK.—By the steamer Golden Age, there have arrived two Shorthorn bulls, and two Shorthorn heifers. This stock consists of Young Belvidere, a bull, calved May, 1856; Prior, a bull, calved January, 1855; Miss Nightingale, a heifer, calved July, 1855; and Hopeful, calved June, 1855. They were all raised by the Messrs. B. & C. S. Haines, of Elizabeth, New Jersey—and are said to be, without exception, the best now in the State of California. George H. Howard, Esq., is the importer. We believe this is the first arrival of blooded cattle into California, by way of the Isthmus.

Trees and Plants suitable for California.

We continue our selections from the Patent Office Report, in regard to different varieties of Trees and Plants which, we believe, would be found well adapted to our climate and soil, and we hope will be introduced into California.

THE ÆGILOPS, OR VALONIA OAK

(*Quercus Ægilops*), is indigenous to the islands of the Archipelago, and, indeed, to all Greece, and often grows to a hight of fifty or sixty feet. It is perfectly hardy in the climate of England, from which it may be inferred that it also would grow in favorable localities in our Middle and Southern States.

The cups and acorns of this tree are annually conveyed to Europe, where they are in great demand for tanning, and are believed to contain more tannin than any other vegetable in proportion to their bulk. These acorns, which are commonly called "Valonia," form a very considerable article of export of the Morea and the Levant, being worth in England from $60 to $70 a ton. The more substance there is in the husks, or cups, of these acorns the better. They are of a bright drab color, which they preserve as long as they are kept dry; but dampness injures them, as they then turn black, and become impaired, both in quality and strength.

A kind of gall is found on this tree somewhat similar to that on the *Quercus infectaria*, and which is employed for the same purposes. These galls are rugose, of an angular form, and are either the fruit itself distorted by the puncture of the insect (*Cynips quercus Calycis*), or merely the scaly cup which is enlarged into a gall.

THE DATE TREE

(*Phœnix dactylifera*) is indigenous to Syria, Arabia, and the lower parts of Persia, Egypt and Northern Africa, whence it was introduced into the South of Europe; and it is also more or less cultivated in British India, South Africa, and in some parts of America. Though belonging to the extensive family of palms, which abound and flourish in most tropical regions, it attains perfection only in comparatively high latitudes, and doubtless would be adapted to the soil and climate of the more arid regions of California and of our Southern States.

The date is a lofty tree, growing to a hight of sixty feet, with a rugged trunk, crowned with leaves six or eight feet long, with pinna three feet long, and a little more than an inch broad. The flowers of both sexes, which grow on separate trees, come out in very long bunches, from the trunk, between the leaves, and are covered with a spatha, which opens and withers. Those of the male tree have six short stamens, with narrow, four-cornered anthers, filled with pollen. The female flowers have a roundish germ, which afterwards becomes an oval berry, with a thick pulp, inclosing a hard, oblong stone. This berry is the fruit known as the date of commerce, upon which a considerable portion of the people of Egypt, Arabia and Persia almost entirely subsist. A single tree will produce from one hundred to three hundred pounds of this fruit in the season. They come into bearing at from six to ten years of age, and are fruitful for upwards of two hundred years. Being dioecious—that is, the stamens and pistils occurring in the flowers of different trees—the crops entirely fail, or the fruit is unfit for food and worthless, if the fecundation is in any way prevented. It is a fact worthy of note, however, that the male flowers will keep during the year; and yet, if shaken over the female flowers at the time of opening, impregnation will readily take effect.

The extensive importance of the date tree, in the countries where it occurs, is perhaps one of the most curious subjects to which a traveler can direct his attention. Independent of the use of the fruit as food, the inhabitants make a conserve of it with sugar, and even grind the hard stones, to feed to their camels. In Barbary, they form handsome beads of these stones. From the leaves, they make couches, baskets, bags, mats, brushes, and fly-traps; the trunk is split, and employed in erecting small buildings, also for fences to gardens; and the stems of the leaves are used for making cages for their poultry. The threads of the web-like integument at the base of the leaves are twisted into ropes, which are employed in rigging small vessels. The amylaceous central part of the trunk is also good to eat, and the buds are esteemed a delicate vegetable; and even the young shoots are said to resemble asparagus. The sap, which is sweetish when first collected, and may be drunk as a mild beverage, is distilled into a kind of spirit, known in eastern countries by the name of "arrack." It is obtained by cutting off the head of the tree, and scooping out a hollow in the top of the stem, where, in ascending, it lodges. Three or four quarts may be obtained daily from a single palm, for ten or fifteen days; after which, the quantity decreases until, at the end of six or eight weeks, the stem is exhausted, becomes dry, and is used for fuel.

THE TAMARIND TREE

(*Tamarindus indica*) is a native of Egypt and Arabia, as well as of the East Indies. In the West India Islands, where it has become naturalized, it is cultivated both for the sake of its shade and its acid, cooling, highly grateful fruit, the pulp of which is mixed and boiled with sugar, and forms an important article of commerce. It is very abundant in Jamaica, growing to a large size, and thrives well in the savannas, but most luxuriantly in the deep, rich black mold of that island. This tree was very early introduced into England, where it sometimes is known to flower; from which circumstance it may be inferred that it would prosper in favorable localities in some of our Southern States, and probably mature its fruit.

There is, perhaps, only one species of this genus; but the West India tamarind, believed to be only a variety, differs so much from the East Indian, in the form of its fruit and the number of its seeds, that it is regarded by some as specifically distinct. The pods of the West Indian variety are from two to five inches long, containing from two to four seeds; but those from the East Indies are almost twice as long, and contain from eight to twelve seeds. The seeds in both are roundish, somewhat angular, flattened, hard, polished, with a central circumscribed disc at each side, and lodged in a quantity of soft pulp. When ripe, the pods are of a dull brown color.

In Jamaica, the pods, or fruit, are gathered in June, July and August, according to their maturity. They must be fully ripe, which is known by their fragility, or easily breaking on a slight pressure between the finger and thumb. The pulp and seeds are first taken out of the pods, and cleaned from fragments of shells, placed in casks, in layers, and the boiling sirup from the sugar-house is poured in just before it begins to granulate, till the cask is filled; the sirup infuses itself into every part of the tamarinds, quite to the bottom, and when cooled, the cask is headed for sale. Sometimes a superior article is made with clarified sirup, which imparts to the fruit a more agreeable taste. The East Indian tamarind differs from that of the West Indies, not only in the size and form of the fruit, but in its relative sweetness. The former are preserved without sirup or sugar, being simply cured with salt. Those employed for domestic use are merely dried in the sun.

THE FRANKINCENSE OR OLIBANUM TREE

(*Boswellia serrata*) is indigenous to the mountains of Central India, where it is known under the name of *Sali*, and as producing the olibanum of commerce, or the gum frankincense of the ancients. It is a lofty tree, with the foliage crowded at the extremity of the branches, and is frequent in the forests between the Sone and Nangpur, from which circumstance it may be inferred that it would be adapted to the soil and climate, in favorable locations, in some of our Southern States.

Olibanum distils from incisions made in the bark of the tree during the summer months, occurring in the form of semi-transparent masses, or tears, of a pale-yellowish or pink color, solid, hard, and brittle. It has a bitterish acrid taste, and, when chewed, sticks to the teeth, and renders the saliva milky. When heated, it burns brilliantly, and diffuses an agreeable odor, in consequence of which, in the early ages, it was much used as incense in the sacrifices, and, in modern times, the Greek and Roman Catholic churches still retain the use of frankincense, in some of their ceremonies. It is seldom employed for other purposes, except as a perfume in the rooms of the sick, although other gums bearing that name are in more general use, and are by many regarded as identical with it; for instance, Lamarck designates the gum of the Amyris gileadensis by this name; Forskal and Sprengel, that of the Amyris kataf; while Linnæus erroneously thus denominates the resin of the Juniperus lycia.

THE BALSAM OF GILEAD TREE

(*Amyris gileadensis*) is a native of Arabia, and grows spontaneously in the mountains of Yemen. Although not indigenous to Judea it was cultivated with great perfection many years before Christ, in the gardens of Jericho, on the banks of the Jordan; and it is from Gilead, in that country, whence the merchants brought the resinous product to Egypt, that is derived the appellation of "Balsam of Gilead."

This shrub, or tree, which seldom exceeds fourteen feet in hight, has a trunk eight or ten inches in diameter, with many spreading, crooked, purplish branches, having protuberant buds, loaded with aromatic resin. The great value set upon this drug in the East is traced to the earliest ages. When Alexander the Great was in Judea, a spoonful of the balsam was all that could be collected on a summer's day; and, in the most plentiful year, the great royal park for these trees yielded only six gallons. It was consequently so dear that it sold for double its weight in silver. That of the best quality is said to exude naturally, but the inferior kinds of the present day are extracted by boiling the branches. It is at first turbid and white, of a strong, pungent, agreeable, aromatic odor, and of a slightly bitter, acid taste; upon being kept it becomes thin, limpid, of a greenish hue, then of a golden yellow, and at length of the consistency of honey. This balsam is highly prized among Eastern nations, particularly by the Turks and Arabs, both as a medicine and an odoriferous unguent and cosmetic. It has been highly extolled as a powerful antiseptic, vulnerary, and preventive of the plague. Its great scarcity, however, has prevented it from coming into use among European and American practitioners. It is extremely liable to adulteration, and, from its high price, and difficulty to be obtained, it is believed that not a single ounce of the genuine article can be found in this country, nor even in Europe.

THE EGYPTIAN GUM-ARABIC TREE

(*Acacia vera*), which affords the finest gum-arabic of commerce, is a native of the sandy deserts of Arabia, Egypt, and the western parts of Asia; it also grows abundantly in Barbary and other parts of Africa, particularly in the Atlas mountains. In Morocco, or Barbary, where this tree is called *Attelch*, it rises to a hight of several feet, having a crooked stem, covered with a smooth gray bark, while that of the branches is of a yellowish green, or purplish tinge. At the base of the leaves, there are two opposite awl-shaped spines, growing nearly erect, and having a slight, glandular swelling below. The wood is hard, and takes a good polish. Its seeds, which grow in a hard coriaceous pod, resemble those of the lupine, yield a reddish dye, and are used by tanners in the preparation of leather.

The gum exudes spontaneously from the bark of the trunk and branches of the tree, in a soft or nearly fluid state, and hardens by exposure to the air, or to the heat of the sun. The more sickly the tree, the more gum it yields; and the hotter the weather, the more prolific it is. A wet winter and a cool or mild summer are unfavorable to the crop. It begins to flow in December, immediately after the rainy season, near the time of the flowering of the tree. Afterwards, as the weather becomes hotter, incisions are made through the bark, to assist the exudation of the juice. The gum, when new, emits a faint smell, and when stowed in the ware-house, it may be heard to crack spontaneously for several weeks; and this cracking is the surest criterion of new gum, as it never does so when old.

Several kinds of gum, yielded by different trees, are occasionally to be met with, but that which is commonly substituted for it is brought from the Island of Senegal, on the coast of Africa, and is called "Gum Senegal."

THE MASTIC TREE

(*Pistacia lentiscus*) is a native of the south of Europe, the Levant, and the west of Asia, and probably could be cultivated with success in California, and perhaps in some parts of the South. This tree, which seldom exceeds twelve feet in hight, with a trunk ten inches in diameter, is covered with a smooth, brownish bark, and produces the resin known in commerce under the name of "mastic." It is cultivated in various parts of Continental Europe, particularly in Italy and Portugal, but no resin is said to flow from it in those climates. The culture is very simple, and is attended with but little trouble, consisting of nothing more than keeping the surface of the soil clean. It does not require any pruning, but, on the contrary, the cultivators endeavor to prevent the trunk from growing in a handsome form. The more crooked the stem, the greater the yield of resin. In the island of Chios, the officinal mastic is obtained most abundantly by making transverse incisions in the bark, from which the resin exudes in drops, and hardening on the trees, or running down and concreting on the ground, is thence collected for sale or use. The time chosen for making these incisions is about the beginning of August, when the weather is dry. In the course of the following day, the mastic begins to appear in drops, which continue to exude till the end of September. Cloths are frequently spread under the trees, so that the mastic, which falls, may not be intermixed with impurities or earth.

THE QUASSIA PLANT

(*Quassia amara*), a native of Surinam, is a beautiful shrub, or low tree, the roots, bark, and wood of which afford the true officinal quassia of commerce. This plant is sufficiently hardy to withstand the summer climate of England, where it flowers freely for several months, from which circumstance it is believed that it would succeed well in favorable localites in our Southern States.

Aside from its use as a bitter tonic, in materia medica, it is asserted that the brewers in England have, of late years, used quassia-wood instead of hops. Beer made with it, however, does not keep well, but soon becomes muddy and flat, has a mawkish taste, and runs into acteous fermentation. Consequently, it is less nutritious and wholesome than that which is properly hopped. This wood, from its narcotic power, is also used to poison flies.

THE EGYPTIAN SENNA PLANT

(*Cassia senna*) grows spontaneously in Syria, Arabia, and Upper Egypt, and is cultivated in Italy, the West Indies, and other parts of the world, for its leaves, which form a considerable article of commerce. This shrub has also been grown in England, but, as it is an annual, it becomes necessary to sow the seeds early in the spring, in a hot-bed, which adds much to the labor and expense of its cultivation.

This plant rises with a somewhat woody, erect, branching stem, to the hight of about two feet. The leaves, which form the true senna of the shops, are green, without any yellowish cast. It is stated that, at Cairo, the traders mix the leaves of other plants with those of the true senna, in the proportion of 500 parts of the *Cassia lanceolata*, which are of a bright yellowish green, 300 of *Cassia senna*, and 200 of *Cynanchum arquel*.

Okra Plant—Okra Coffee—Gumbo Soup.

At what period the Okra or Gumbaud plant was introduced into North America, I am unable to state from any books in my library. The Encyclopedia Americana has no article upon it, although it has been a common garden vegetable in the Southern and Middle States for more than fifty years.

It was first used as a substitute for Coffee, and was called Okra Coffee. And, unquestionably, it is the best substitute ever discovered. Some years ago, a writer, I think in the Prairie Farmer, pronounced it equal to the finest Mocha, and I can add that I consider myself a good judge of the genuine article, and I have at least once, without detecting it, drank the Okra with the usual gusto. In fact, as far as I can discover, the taste and odor of the two articles are identical. I should be pleased to see a comparative chemical analysis of the two berries, so dissimilar in everything except the taste and smell.

The cultivation of the Okra is very simple. The seed should be drilled like garden peas, in very slight soil, about the first of May. The plants, to be thrifty, should be at least two feet apart. When the pod is about half grown it is fit for use. It is then as tender as a young cucumber, and will not burst in the boiling. Take a dozen of these pods, which is a good mess for a family, and boil them thirty minutes in pure water (using a tin pan instead of an iron vessel), then lift them carefully with a spoon into a deep dish, and immediately season with sweet butter, rather copiously, then salt and pepper, if preferred.

To make gumbo soup, cut two or three pods into slices, as you would cucumbers, for one gallon of any kind of soup. Tomatoes in large quantities, and green corn cut from the cob, are the usual admixtures for gumbo soup. Too much Okra makes the soup insipid. There should be just enough to give it a rich mucillaginous taste.

But the Okra is principally valuable for boiling. To relish it one must use it for a season, and then it must be well cooked. Those who are accustomed to its daily use, from July to October, would not exchange it for any vegetable product whatever.

I have cultivated it in Iowa for the last ten years, and it flourishes admirably. It should be in every garden, by the side of the tomato and the egg plant—these invaluable and wholesome vegetables, introduced into the country about the same time.—[Cor. Plow, Loom and Anvil.

Seed of the Sweet Potato.

In relation to seed from the Sweet Potato, Mr. E. J. Mims, of La Pine, Edgefield District, S. C., writes to an exchange: Long ago you offered a reward for the seed of the Sweet or Carolina Potato. Doubtless it was incredulity of the existence of such seed that prompted you to offer the reward. There were a great many blooms of the Potato in the fall of 1855, and, looking carefully for seeds (in the calyx of course), I found some three or four of them. Storing them securely away in a paper and labeling, I deposited them in my portmona, and kept them there until spring; when I planted them in my garden, where there were no other papers near, and set up sentinel sticks round as a guard. After a time a little morning-glory-looking plant peeped out from the ground, and you may imagine the relief it afforded my suspense, when I beheld it taking on the well-known features and marks of the not-to-be-mistaken Yam Potato. By cutting the vines and planting them I made three or four hills of potatoes, yielding a double handful of respectable tubers.

My only apology for addressing you is, *Eureka!* I intend planting the tubers thus raised the coming season, and expect to send you a good large Yam for a potato pone. So that you may expect the grand proof of the pudding—"the chewing the bag."

Legal Tender.—The Eastern papers are publishing the following statement, derived from the law regulating the payment of debts with coin, to be the legal tender:

1. All gold coins at their respective values, for debts of any amount.

2. The half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, at their respective values for debts of amounts under five dollars.

3. Three cent pieces for debts of amounts under thirty cents; and

4. By the law just passed, we may add, one cent pieces for debts of amounts under ten cents.

By the law of Congress, passed some four or five years ago, gold, instead of silver, was made the legal tender for large amounts. Those who, to get rid of large quantities of cents and small coin, sometimes pay bills with it, to the annoyance of the creditor, will perceive that there is a stoppage put to that antic by law.

If you would fatten your cattle profitably and well, give them plenty of good wholesome air, plenty of rest, a nice clean resting place, do not disturb the naturally quiet state of their minds, and finally, give them plenty of good nutritious food, properly prepared. If you feed grain, let it be crushed and cooked; if hay or fodder, let it be cut.

The best plan to make cattle vicious and jumping, is to have very fine feed just the other side of a very poor fence.

Horse Subjects.

Bones and Skin of Black Hawk.

Dr. Cuming, of St. John, N. B., a Veterinary Surgeon of high standing, writes a very interesting letter to the American Veterinary Journal, making suggestions in regard to the bones and skin of Black Hawk. We copy the principal portion of the letter, on which the Boston Cultivator remarks: We call particular attention to the portion in reference to the difference in the conformation of the trotter, and the racer or galloper. We have repeatedly spoken of the importance of this principle, and it is gratifying to be able to refer to so good authority as Dr. Cuming in support of the same position. We are pleased to be able to state that measures have been taken to preserve both the bones and the skin of the noble animal referred to, and we trust the work will be done in such a manner that many a useful lesson in regard to the anatomy of the horse, may be derived from these relics. Dr. Cuming says:

The death of an animal of his [Black Hawk's] stamp, is no mere personal or sectional loss, but is cause of general regret to the whole horse-fancying community through which his fame extends; every year's additional service of him being worth to the community at large, thousands, or perhaps more truly, hundreds of thousands of dollars, of prospective benefit. With me, one chief cause of regret for him is, that I have never had an opportunity of seeing him in life and action, and now never will. I would, therefore, if it could be of any service, strongly support the suggestion of Sanford Howard, Esq., that I see quoted in a paragraph in connection with the notice of Black Hawk's death, that his skin should be stuffed in such a manner as to "represent with the greatest practicable accuracy, the body it originally covered." But perhaps a better memorial than even this might be preserved of him; one at least of more practical utility to succeeding generations, and especially to members of the Veterinary Profession—I mean his skeleton.

Many years ago, Sainbel, the founder of the first Veterinary College in Britain, did much to bring both himself and his profession into repute in that country, by the publication of an "Essay on the Geometrical Proportions of the celebrated race-horse Eclipse," from which the best of our English blood-horses are still fain to count their descent. That Black Hawk will become one day equally noted and looked back to, as the type and progenitor of a breed of American trotting horses, as Eclipse has been of the English thorough-breds, I think there can be no reasonable doubts. And as, too, the geometrical proportions, and relative positions of the bones of the skeleton, that predispose to speed in trotting, are very different from those best adapted to galloping or jumping, and as the conformation suited to the one use, is at least equally worthy of scientific investigation as was the other, I think a better compliment could not be paid to the remains of Black Hawk, than what was given to his celebrated predecessor. A subject more interesting to the veterinary surgeon and equine anatomist, or more replete with instructive information for the scientific horse-breeder, could hardly, I think, be found, than a comparison of the mechanical proportions, and relative developments of the points of lineage and resistance of the trotting horse with those of the racer. And never, perhaps, will a fitter or more worthy subject be got to compare with the proportion of Eclipse, than Black Hawk. Who among the *Vets* of the Union (for I think it would almost be a disgrace upon us did any but a veterinary surgeon do it), will be the man to earn fame for himself, and do a service to his profession, by preparing the skeleton of Black Hawk, and giving us a synopsis of the anatomical deviations from the figure of the race horse, that are necessary to produce the fast, graceful, and durable trotter?

Of course, I am taking it for granted in the above suggestions that the owner of Black Hawk would not make any more objections to this use of his bones, than to the stuffing of his skin; and indeed, the one preparation can hardly be properly accomplished without the other, as without the bony framework of the animal, either to give actual support to the artificial body on which the skin is spread, or to afford a guide for the dimensions and position of parts of whatever other contrivance is used for that purpose, it will be hard to hit the points of him, so as to bring them out in their natural perfection and character. Had Black Hawk died in British territory, and within any reasonable distance of your correspondent, and had his bones been attainable for the above purpose, and no one had a prior claim on them, I should certainly have held it a professional privilege of no mean order, to have had their preparation. As I do not, under existing circumstances, consider myself entitled to any such distinction, I trust my professional brethren in the Union, who may read this through your pages, will take in good part the hint I have thrown out for them.

Mr. Ten Broeck and his American Horses.

Dear Spirit: From your last (Feb. 14), I see that your cotemporary still plays upon a "harp of a thousand strings." He will have it that Lecomte's legs are all wrong, that Prioress is stringhalted, and that the honor and credit of America is sustained alone by Prior. If your cotemporary would take the trouble to read Bell's Life in London, he would find, under the head of Brighton, in the number for January 11, that Mr. Ten Broek, who is the best judge in these matters, has nominated Lecomte and Prioress for the Champagne Stakes. Pryor has not been nominated for any stake, and as all stakes for the ensuing year closed on the first of January, Pryor will not start unless in a match. [Our correspondent is mistaken—some twenty stakes close the present month.—Ed.]

There are those who believed in the outset of this enterprise, that Mr. Ten Broeck was too shrewd a sportsman to start little Pryor for a race in England. Pryor is nothing more than a good second-rate race horse, and if he was run under age, as many believe he was, he is not even a good second-rater.

There are twenty entries for the Champagne Stakes, and among the number, and the horses of greater note, are Pretty Boy and Fisherman, four-year-olds. The Brighton Races commence on the 5th, and the Brighton Club races on the 7th of August.

I have no doubt the hot rivalry that existed so long, and terminated so unsatisfactorily to many, between Lexington and Lecomte, as champions for Turf honors, will be carried on with little abatement by the admirers of each, with their descendants. In this capacity, Lexington has decidedly the advantage in the greater number of mares he has served.

A sweepstakes for colts and fillies dropped in 1856, to come off the spring of 1859, $500 subscription, half forfeit, $100 declaration, ten or more subscribers to fill the stake, and to be run over the Metairie Course, would bring out the first foals of these illustrious sires. A Turfman.

Note by the Editor: The following is the stake referred to by our friend: "Thursday, Aug. 6. The Champagne Stakes of 5 sovereigns each, with 100 added; 3 year olds to carry 104 pounds—4, 119—5 and upwards, 124 pounds—mares and geldings allowed 3 pounds; the winner to give six dozen of champagne. One mile." The following are the entries:

Pretty Boy, 4 years; King of the Forest, 3 years; Bandalore, 4 years; Kestrel, 4 years; Glee Singer, 3 years; Tournament, 3 years; Zaidee, 3 years; New Brighton, aged; Araby's Daughter, 3 years; Mincepie, 4 years; Vengeance, 5 years; Schiedam, 3 years; John Peel, 3 years; Flacrow, 5 years; Fisherman, 4 years; Centurion, 3 years; Gemma di Vergy, 3 years; Theodora, 4 years; Lecomte, by Boston, out of Beel, aged; Prioress, by Sovereign, out of Lecomte's dam, 4 years.—[Spirit of the Times.

Bots in Horses.

Bots are the larva or maggot of a species of gad-fly, that during the months of August and September deposits its eggs on the mane, shoulders, legs, and other parts which the animal is apt to lick. These eggs are, according to some writers, immediately hatched by the heat and moisture of the mouth, and are conveyed with the food into the stomach, where they fasten themselves to the maw, or insensible coating of the stomach, by means of a couple of small hooks or claws with which they are furnished. As long as they remain here they are not an injury to the horse. On the contrary, some writers contend that they are a benefit to him, but in what way I am unable to say. When the maggots become fully grown they sometimes attack the sensible coating of the stomach, and often eat through it and destroy the life of the animal. This is owing to the disordered state of the digestive organs, for when these worms have attained a certain size, they loosen their hold upon the maw, and if the stomach is in its proper, healthy tone, they will be passed out of it, and the animal remain uninjured. It is only when they remain too long in the stomach, that they do no injury. Charcoal or wood ashes should be given to horses in moderate quantities at this season (to give a healthy tone to the stomach), especially if they are rough and shaggy in the hair, poor eaters, or any unusual stiffness observable in them, for that is a sign of the presence of bots. When these worms once attack the stomach, it is almost impossible to make them let go their hold, and in fact many persons are of opinion that it is useless to attempt to save the life of the beast when that is the case; but I am confident it can be done. I feel certain that I have saved the lives of my own horses when attacked by them, in the following manner: Take one teaspoonful of pulverized indigo, pour on a pint of water, until the indigo is pretty well dissolved, and then drench the horse with it. If the bots have already eaten through the stomach of the horse, and in that case he cannot possibly recover, it will be almost instantaneous death; but if not, they will loosen their hold, and be passed out. This cure is simple and perfectly safe; for should it prove to be something else that had ailed the horse, the indigo will not injure him. Why it is that indigo causes them to quit the stomach, I cannot tell, but hope that others will help to investigate the matter.—[T. B. L. in Tenn. Farmer.

A Wrinkle about the Age of Horses. The editor of the Southern Planter says: "The other day we met a gentleman from Alabama, who gave us a piece of information as to ascertaining the age of a horse, after it has passed the ninth year, which was quite new to us, and will be, we are sure, to most of our readers. It is this: After the horse is nine years old, a wrinkle comes on the eyelid, at the upper corner of the lower lid, and every year thereafter he has one well defined wrinkle for each year of his age over nine. If, for instance, a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if four, he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine, and you will always get at it. So says the gentleman; and he is confident it will never fail."

Keep the legs of your horses clean—dirt is productive of disease.

Domestic Department.

Tea Cakes.—Melt in milk two ounces of butter; mix with it a pound of flour; add an egg and a spoonful of yeast; make up the dough in small round cakes; flatten them a little; bake them on a buttered tin. These cakes are intended to be buttered and eaten hot.

Cream Cake.—One cup of butter, one cup of cream or sour milk, two cups of sugar, three cups of flour, four eggs, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in vinegar, and stirred in at the last. Mix as you would pound cake, and bake in shallow tins.

Veal Chops, Larded.—These are from the best end of the neck of veal; three thick chops, with a bone to each, trimmed neatly, either larded or not; but you will braise as the former, and glaze them.

Veal Cutlets, a la Maintenon.—Half fry your cutlets; dip them in a seasoning of bread-crumbs, parsley, shallots, pepper and salt, and the yelk of an egg; inclose them in clean writing paper, and broil them.

Mince Pie without Meat.—The same preparation as for apple pies. And one hard-boiled egg chopped fine, to the pie, with raisins, and such other seasoning, as the taste may dictate for a mince pie.

Rub your griddle with fine salt before you grease it, and your cake will not stick. When walnuts are kept until the meat is too much dried to be good, let them stand in milk and water for eight hours, and dry them, and they will be as fresh as when new.

If your flatirons are rough and smoky, lay a little fine salt on a flat surface, and rub them well; it will prevent them from sticking to anything starched, and make them smooth.

To Whiten Linen turned Yellow.—Cut a pound of white soap into a gallon of milk, and hang it over a fire in a wash-kettle; when the soap has entirely melted, put in the linen, and boil it half an hour, then take it out and spread it out on the grass.

Oat straw is best for filling of beds, and it is well to change it once a year.

Miscellany.

THE ANOINTED DOVE.

"The attractive power of sweet ointments, to which Solomon here alludes, is notably declared in that which Basil relates of the manner of catching doves; which was by breeding one up tame, and then anointing her wing, then let her fly away, and the sweet odor of the ointment drew abundance of pigeons after her, which she brought to the cot of her owner."—(Patrick's Commentary on the Song of Solomon.

Midst rocks and caverns, all alone,
A white-winged dove was heard to moan;
All day, all night, forlorn she sate,
Without a friend, without a mate.

One morn a holy man passed by
With snowy beard and prayerful eye;
A censor on his arm he swings,
With which he fumes the sad bird's wings.

Charmed by the force of odors bland,
The lone one perches on his hand,
And then, with liquids heavenly sweet,
He bathes her eyes, her plumes, her feet.

All dripping thus with heavenly dew,
As up morn's roseate clouds she flew,
Of God's own garden, the perfume
Streamed on her track from every plume.

For leagues on leagues those sweets she fanned,
O'er winding stream and desert sand,
And crowded caravans, 'tis said,
With all the camels, knelt and prayed.

"Is Eden floating down, indeed?"
The Arab cried and reined his steed;
"Or hover o'er yon groves of palm
Sweet Angels, veiled in clouds of balm?"

Meanwhile, amidst those caverns rude,
All day the holy hermit stood,
Oft gazing eastward in the air
As if winged visiters were there.

Clambering at eve a lofty rock
He saw a rainbow tinted flock
Of doves fly towards the sinking sun;
All circling round th' Anointed One.

"O! Innocence!" the old man cried,
"Thou come'st back a spotless bride;
Where'er thy heaven-sweet wings are found
The sister virtues flock around."

Existence and Life.

BY REV. T. STARR KING.

The globe we inhabit is the bulb, of which life is the flower. The world is provided for the real basis of true life. Have you ever thought how the human frame represents nature in the bone, the hair, &c.? Even the components of the mighty oceans enter into the human frame. God does not publish himself by ages, but by nations, and it is, therefore, that we must consider life in its sources, and to do this we must comprehend the difference between Existence and Life, for there is a vast difference between them.

While existence is the being in the enjoyment of life, life itself consists in putting forth faculties. Take into your hand twelve seeds, and while you may be confident of their ultimate propagating of something, you cannot tell how much of life they contain. They are tiny possibilities. If one be a fragile herb and the other a majestic elm, they are vastly different in destiny and speciality, as in capaciousness. Thus it is with infants; some are the fragile herb—others the majestic elm. It depends on the number of faculties what the incipient will be. Every man is endowed as a divine corporation to trade with the riches of nature.

The relation of the body is like that of the flower-pot to the plant, that it may blossom in the final world. Is it not a satire upon our boasted civilization, that so many are generated who must exert everything for life, when nature feeds the lungs for nothing; and there is light enough for all eyes, mystery and inspiration enough for myriads of additional souls. But with all of nature's gifts the arrangement for digestion is left to man. Is it to be wondered at that Socialism springs up when food is not cheap enough that all may satiate appetite? schemes of socialism are the creations of necessity, and we may look for socialism till labor is open to all who want it.

The lecturer drew the figure of some who live only to gratify appetite, asking what they would be worth and how much different they were from the plant, as they took everything in and carried it down, whereas the plant derived its sustenance from the earth, and carries its valuables up. What would be thought of an engine—if taste could be given it—which would munch wood and swallow alcohol without producing steam? Yet we have human types of these who oscillate between restaurants and club-rooms. While this class of men accomplish nothing, others—the artists, for instance—have made fortunes out of mountain clouds or in portraits where the soul is imprisoned in oil. The great question about a man's life is, how many tendrils has he out? While one, by patient industry, observes truth out of the heavens, another does nothing at all. Isaac Newton shot out ideas that will last as long as the heavens. Lieut. Maury drags the sea, carrying with him and giving to the world its mental essence. Carlyle feeds his shaggy intellect out of the French Revolution and the English Rebellion. Dickens stretches his sympathies far-wide into society; and, were he to live long enough, would send his humor and geniality, like sun-beams, into every alley-way, nook and corner of London.

In these times—this era—where a man lives depends on where his greatest interest is, and now-a-days many, while *existing* in society, really *live* in the business world. Though could we penetrate the inner counting-room—the brain of the merchant—we might find a mind as comprehensive as that of Milton's; but his would be studying out the chances for an embroglio abroad, which, in his far-reaching sagacity, he would make inure to his pecuniary advantage. These are some of the trophies of this age. Had one hunted for Paul, the Apostle, in Athens, it is quite probable that he would have been found in a sail maker's tent; but though existing there, he was living—his mind was at work—in a higher and more noble sphere. A man may dwell in Paradise, and dream of living in a cabbage patch; and a man may dwell in a cabbage-patch and dream of living in Paradise.

In these times we often meet with those so extremely fossil that they are not only behind the age, but behind all ages. Such persons would have found their proper places had they been barnacles on the Ark. The real government of the world does not depend on the votes cast at elections, but on our moral natures; and how happy is the being who has life based on nature. It will be seen in the appointments of his dwelling. But in the equippage of a home, how rare it is to find one with taste enough who has money enough to properly expend it. It is not what is most suitable and appropriate, but is between flash and vitiated taste. The present age is characterized as fast, and in comparison with it as Methuselah was, when in his 960th year, but a youth. He had not yet seen the elephant. In this age a dandy lives from the introduction of one neck-tie to another. Woman lives from one wrinkle to another—an epoch in her lifetime. Politicians live from one Presidential election to another, and then very fast about the 4th of March; and epicures from one terrapin to another. Herschel and others of worth live after their discoveries, and will continue to live through all time.

Life to be enjoyed must be calm. In this age we exist so fast that we don't live at all. We are in such a hurry that now-a-days there is no such thing as agriculture—it is "*scratch-a-culture.*" It has been shrewdly estimated that a live Yankee gains a year of life by the momentum he attains in existing so fast. Since the days of Adam, there never was such an intensely, dangerously fast time as this; and there is much good sense in the remark of a thinking person at a Fourth of July dinner lately, that "this is the age of Electric Telegraph, the Neuralgia and Second-Hand Clothing." This fast propensity permeates everything. We read so "fast" that nothing is remembered. Much good would result if the Press and the publishing house were to stop for a year that the Bible and History might then be read.

And, continued the lecturer, the Lecture Season is a good illustration of this fast propensity. People now-a-days can't wait to read the effusions of the learned after their death, but drive them about from place to place, that all may listen to his productions and get the pure and original article,—just as they drive cows about and milk them before the doors of citizens in Cuba, where the faith of customers in the honesty of the milkmen and purity of the orator is not as strong as here.

We travel too fast, and then felicitate ourselves over the rate of speed at which we were hurled through the country. The old Pennsylvania farmer who remarked that thirty years ago you made four or five all night stops in a journey of one or two hundred miles, and picked up some information by the way; but that now you might travel to the Mississippi and back in the same time and return a fool—was about right. People now make a fast trip to the continent; spend three months in flitting over it and hurry home again, as though the beauties of Dresden, Madonna, Waterloo, the Colliseum, &c., &c., could be seen and admired in that time. As though the wonders which have accumulated with centuries could be visited, admired and inspected in an hour.

Real life is always cheap. Its majestic privileges are common ones. The substances of life are cheap for nature is supplied the poor and wealthy alike. Socrates, when asked to leave Athens, and go to rule people at a distance, said: "Why should I leave Athens, when meal is but five cents a measure, and water costs nothing?" Life is ideal, permanent, and more intellectual than physical. It is crowned by everlasting life. Every flower is the type of man.

What is Life, and How to Enjoy it.

"What is life? 'tis but a vapor,
Soon it vanishes away;
Life is like a dying taper,
O, my soul, why wish to stay?"

So saith the poet; but is it so? Many, indeed, viewing this life in comparison with another, do seem to think it is all vanity. But such is not the case. I would not wish to be understood to say, that this life is all we have to live. It is rather a preparation for another. A pilgrimage it has been called. In going through this pilgrimage, we should always keep the end in view. We are to take a straight path. We know, when we wish to make a straight track through the snow, we will be more likely to do it by keeping some object in view which lies at the end of it. So it is with life. We must, to enjoy life, have a knowledge of its Author, and let Him be uppermost in our thoughts. Enjoying life does not consist in eating, drinking and being merry. This should not constitute the life of a human being. He was made for a higher end than to be a mere animal. He has faculties to be improved. He has two natures; the one physical, the other spiritual. The one is the support of the other. The exercise of all the faculties peculiar to one of these natures, could not keep up life. If a man takes care of his body only, all his higher powers will wither. On the other hand, if he improves his mind, neglecting his body, his physical frame will soon perish.

Man's spiritual nature I conceive to be formed of the intellectual, the moral, and the emotional. To enjoy life, these must be blended together. One does not need riches to enjoy life. Neither, indeed, does he need high intellectual endowments. One greatest thing we need is a disposition to make things appear in their most favorable light. In order to do this perfectly, we must have faith, that to God's people everything must work for good. We can all be of his people, if we wish. He has revealed to us the way. A man with a very cheerful disposition, one disposed to take everything as it comes, may enjoy life. This enjoyment, however, is not to be compared to that of one who has had many afflictions, which affected him deeply, but who is soothed by the thought that they came from God, for accomplishing some design for our future good. If you wish to enjoy life to the end, you must, indeed, keep the end in view.—[J. S., in Critic (Nantucket).

Scandal.—The devil has a wonderful penchant for rebuking sin. Eyes which are full of beams have an unaccountable clearness of vision in detecting motes in other's eyes. Some people are brought into the world to accomplish a marvelous mission, and that mission is to ferret out obliquities in others. Of course it is not expected that these apostles have any business with themselves; their mission is violent, and does not admit of time to scrutinize their own position. What profit is it that they should stop to consider their own pecadilloes, when the enormities of their neighbors loom up like mountains.

So goes it the world over. Everybody minds everybody's business, but everybody neglects his own. What sort of a world would this be, if we were without each other to feed upon? Men have eyes and ears for some purpose, and what else could they find for them to do, if not to hear and see each other's failings, derelictions, errors, transgressions, enormities? They have tongues which must stand uselessly idle, if not employed in giving currency to such delinquencies. So it is with man. The obliquities of his offended brother furnish the chief staple of conversational interest. Human error is the current coin of intercourse, and too often the coin comes from the mint of the speaker's brain.—[Exchange.

A man, however hardened with guilt, still retains a soft place in his heart. Even the bloody Nero, when signing the sentence of a criminal, wished to the gods he could not write.

Medical Science.

We have received the February number of the College Journal of Medical Science, published at Cincinnati, by the Eclectic College of Medicine—a work deservedly popular, and from which we make extracts, that we hope may be of service in cases of danger and before a regular physician can be called. We are gratified to notice a very high compliment paid to the California State Medical Journal, now so ably edited by Dr. J. F. Morse, of Sacramento. We shall be happy to exchange, as requested by our Cincinnati friends, believing we can always gather many useful and valuable hints for the Home department:

Chloroform—How shall we insure its safety in its Administration?—Dr. Black, of St. Bartholemew's Hospital, has just published a pamphlet investigating the causes of death from chloroform, in which he draws the conclusion: "Our attention must be wholly given to the *breathing*, from the observation of which we must not allow ourselves to be diverted for a moment. If the patient breathes easily, he is in safety; if his breathing be attended by frequent coughing, and still more, if it appear to be restrained, with deepening turgescence of the head and face, we have before us the distinct warnings of danger; and unless we give immediate heed to them, they will be speedily realized."

Mr. Syme has published a Clinical Lecture in the Lancet, in which he advances similar views. On the respiration becoming difficult, he directs that the mouth should be opened, and the tip of the tongue seized with the artery forceps, and well drawn forward, so as to allow the greatest possible freedom in the respirations.

Progress in Medical Science.—In an Introductory Lecture, at Edinburgh University, Prof. John Hugh Bennet said: "Everything promises that before long, a law of true harmony will be foamed out of the discordant materials which surround us; and if *we*, your predecessors, have failed, to *you*, I trust, will belong the honor of building up *a system of medicine* which, for its consistency, simplicity, and truth, may, at the same time, *attract the confidence of the public*, and command the respect of the scientific world."

Oil of Male Fern—Tænia.—In Guy Hospital Reports, Dr. W. W. Gall has published a paper containing notes of *fifty* cases of tape worm treated by the use of the oil of the *Lastrea Felix Mas*. In about the year 1830, Peschier, of Geneva, proved the value of this plant as an Anthelmentic in several hundred cases. In 1852, Dr. Christison, of Edinburgh, published a paper on its use. In 1823, Dr. Christison gave the results of his experience with this agent in tape worm in twenty cases, in all of which, with no exception, it led to a discharge of the worm after a single dose.

The experience of Dr. Gall fully confirms the experience of Dr. Christison. In each of the fifty cases, in his own practice, as well as in others under the care of his friends, the remedy proved effectual. The preparation used by Dr. Hall was the *Etherial Tincture of the rhizome*, in doses of from one and a half to two fluid drachms, in a mucilaginous draught. The average time after the administration of the medicine, and the expulsion of the worm, was five and three-fifths hours.

Starch as an External Application in Cases of Smallpox and other Skin Diseases of an Inflammatory Nature.—Dr. Thos. W. Belcher extols (Dublin Hospital Gazette) the efficiency of starch, used externally, in skin diseases generally, and more particularly in small pox. He relates several cases of small pox in which he used the starch. This article is made thick, and frequently applied. The entire surface of the body was sponged with tepid water at least once daily, after which the mucilage of starch was immediately laid on. It allays the itching, and completely prevented pitting.

Extract from a Recent Speech by John B. Gough.

Or those who began this work some are living to-day, and I should like to stand now and see the mighty enterprise as it rises before them. They lifted the first turf—prepared the bed in which lies the corner stone. They laid it amid persecution and storm. They worked under the surface; and men almost forgot that there were busy hands laying the solid foundation far down beneath. By and by they get the foundation above the surface and then commenced another storm of persecution. Now we see the superstructure, pillars, tower after tower, column after column, with the capitol, emblazoned, "Love, truth, sympathy, and good will to all men." Old men gaze upon it as it grows up before them. They will not live to see it completed, but they see in faith the crowning cap stone set upon it. Meek eyed women weep as it grows in beauty; children strew the pathway of the workmen with flowers. We do not see its beauty yet—we do not see the magnificence of the superstructure yet—because it is in the course of erection. Scaffolding, ropes, ladders, workmen ascending, mar the beauty of the building, but by and by when they who have labored shall come up over thousands of battle fields sown with bright grain never again to be crushed in the distillery—through vineyards where trellised vines with grapes hanging in all their purple glory, never again to be pressed into that which can debase or degrade mankind; when they shall come through orchards, under trees hanging thick with golden, pulpy fruit, never to be turned into that which can injure or debase—when they shall come up to the last distillery and destroy it, to the last stream of liquid death and dry it up, to the last little child, and lift him up to stand where God intended that mankind should stand, to the last drunkard and nerve him to break the burning fetters, and make a glorious accompaniment to the song of freedom by the clanking of the broken chains—then, ah! then will the cap stone be set upon it, the scaffolding will fall with a crash, and the building will stand in its wondrous beauty before an astonished world.

Destruction of Counterfeit Coin at the United States Marshal's Office.—*Washington, March 5.*—Yesterday, in accordance with an established usage prevailing on inauguration day, all the counterfeit coin taken by the United States Deputy Marshal during the four years past, was gathered together and committed to the flames. The place of the bon-fire yesterday, was the Marshal's Office, in College place, and the amount was $1300, comprising counterfeit gold and silver coin. A large quantity of dies, molds, chemicals and other counterfeit materials, were converted into smoke and ashes at the same time. This quadrennial destruction of bogus coin is about double the amount gathered during President Fillmore's administration.

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Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
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Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October. Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to.

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DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucre).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

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PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,

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DEALERS IN SEEDS,
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THE very best variety and quality of Hop Roots, in any quantity, can be furnished by the undersigned at short notice. Also—Horse Radish Tips for planting.

Persons desirous of making plantations of the Hop had better make application soon.

Orders left with COL. WARREN, of the "FARMER;" Or addressed to WORTHLEY & CO., 29 Clay street, San Francisco; Or J. A. HOBART, Esq., Oakland, Will be promptly answered. v7-3

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A SMALL lot of new MANILA CADDY RICE, of recent importation, which is the most desirable kind for seed here, being a favorite Rice with the Chinamen. Persons in want of seed will do well to attend to it soon, as this is the only lot in market, or will be for the season, and, unless called for soon, it will be hulled and put into market in the shape of Rice.

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A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making. Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

The Great Giant Rhubard.

THE mighty Giant Rhubarb, of Wisconsin, will be offered on the arrival of the next steamer. Those who desire Roots of the same had better leave orders early.

For sale at the Rooms of the State Ag. Society,
v6-19 tf Fourth street, Sacramento.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the California Farmer. v5-13

HORTICULTURAL.

Commercial Nursery,
Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.

THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the

FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY

the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 *and* 1857,

that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

Our Stock consists of

One Hundred Thousand Trees,

FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.

Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.

Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

☞ Our Agents are as follows: Lecount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.

v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

* Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.

v6-19 3m A. P. S.

San Jose Nursery.

THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.

In each of he above the very best and most approved varieties.

The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—

Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.

—Also,—

25,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!

In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.

The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, o every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.

Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.

Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Worf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
REED SKEIRBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Halls on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited free.

CALIFORNIA PAPER—ANOTHER ADVANCE. It gives us much pleasure to announce that the FARMER is this week printed entirely on California-made paper, from the New Mill of Messrs. Taylor & Post, at Bolinas. So we have at length what has long been needed, a paper mill in full operation in this State, and it is another advance in prosperity, as it will save to our own citizens a large amount of money which has formerly been sent out of the country for printing paper. We are gratified to state that the appearance of the FARMER will be much improved in future, as we have made arrangements for a regular supply of this Home Production, and intend to use it exclusively. We shall refer to this subject again.

To our Readers and Correspondents.

WE must ask kind indulgence from our friends for delays or seeming neglects of their favors or letters. We have been away from our editorial room for some two weeks, at work among the hills and valleys bordering on the Sacramento, Yuba and Feather rivers, of which we shall give due account. Our trip up the Sacramento to Marysville and vicinity, thence to the famed Oroville, the mines, Bidwell's and adjacent places, will be duly chronicled, and what we have seen and enjoyed duly noted. We can never forget the many kind courtesies received. For any omissions of correspondents we will make ample amends on our return.

While at Oroville we were much and often facilitated by the prompt attention and early delivery of our letters by the gentlemanly agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. To Mr. French we are very grateful for many courtesies; and we believe W. F. & Co. could have no better person to look after their interests. Messrs. McWilliams & Tymeson, bankers, through whom the banking and exchange business connected with that house is done, are men of reliability and enterprise, and are doing a very excellent business. Mr. C. H. Hedges, Esq., so long and favorably known as in charge of W. F. & Co.'s business at Marysville, is now engaged in the business of banking, and the amount of business done by that house is a guarantee of the high estimation in which he is held.

We shall duly record the many favors received, especially from the proprietor of the stage house, the St. Nicholas, where "Frank Johnson" presides. All who remember the steamer Gov. Dana will remember Frank Johnson, and all who visit Oroville must know him.

Oroville is one of the most lively towns in the State, and the immensely rich mineral and agricultural lands in her immediate vicinity will soon make Oroville the third city of California.

The Sugar Beet.

WE have many inquiries daily made of us relative to this important article. Cultivators desire to know the kind of soil best adapted to its growth, the best time of planting, the probable quantity produced upon an acre, and the price that it may be expected to bring. At the present stage of the business of sugar making from the beet there are many considerations worthy the especial thought of those who desire to go into the cultivation of the article. It has always been the habit of certain classes to *jump into any business* that is new, exciting, or that seems to promise good returns; without any regard to their own capacities or knowledge of the subject; and the result has generally been that every kind of business has been overdone or injured by those whose ignorance and folly, united to a desire to be rich, has blighted enterprises that otherwise would have proved successful. This has been the case with many who have dabbled with agricultural pursuits to their own ruin. They had neither a knowledge of it, a taste for it, or a love in its pursuit—and these are the prerequisites of success. The mere desire to skin the earth, and to filch from it its wealth, for selfish ends, will always be defeated,

> For Nature acts in self defence,
> And she most surely knows
> Those friends who love and worship her,
> As well as selfish foes.

From '51 to the present time every species of product and every variety that promised to *pay well* soon found parties ready to dive into them. They seemed to "go it blind," and the result was—they were defeated; the cool, considerate player *won the game;* but the new hand was "flat broke." All who can remember ten thousand cases of the kind can look back and see *great fortunes*, like great castles built in the air, vanish away like our day dreams. We feel called upon to speak thus of these matters, as, for five years, we have been close observers; and we have seen the merchant leave a prosperous business, to turn farmer—though he never handled a plow, nor could he tell one kind from another, or know how to use one. We have seen the Minister of Christ leave his flock and his calling, and turn to money making by farming; and the Doctor leave the patient who needed his care and attention; and the Lawyer and Judge, and a host of others; men who had a profitable business, or a legitimate profession that was successful: we have seen these turn away, and engage in a business of which they were ignorant, much to the injury of those who were rightly engaged in it, and thus overdo and overthrow the prospect of all; not only ruining themselves, but others. And now, when we see our State developing in her vast resources, as we see new products springing into notice and demand, we feel that the time has come to warn all to stick to their own business, unless they have a *surplus* of cash they know not how to spend, and conclude to throw it away in raising Chinese Sugar Cane, Sugar Beet, Hemp, Flax, Cotton, Rice, Tea, &c.

But to the sugar beet again. That sugar can be made from the beet, and successfully made, we have not the least doubt, and that the beet crop is a very profitable one to raise, we have no doubt; but every one to his business. A man to be successful with root crops should know the nature and character of the soil they require, the manner of cultivation, &c. He should make it his especial study. Then he will excel in his business. And so with the grower of sugar cane, of grain of any kind, of the vine or any other product of the earth; and especially is it necessary in California, where the soil, the climate and the manner of cultivation are so different from any other part of the world. Knowledge is essential to success, in every profession, and it is lamentable that, in the business of Agriculture, so great a truth is so often forgotten, and so many think that those who have not brains enough to make a merchant, minister, doctor or lawyer, *will do for farmers*, when, the truth is, the farmer should possess a knowledge equal to all the professions joined.

For the successful raising of the sugar beet a deep and rich, but light, porous soil is required. The earth should be subsoiled to the depth of twenty to twenty-four inches, and the land again plowed and cross plowed, and made as fine as is possible. The pure white sugar beet, of French origin—or real French—should only be used. The rows should be 3½ feet apart, and the seed sown carefully, so as to have the plants in single rows. These should be carefully cultivated through the season; weeds never should be allowed where a crop grows. The sugar beet can be planted, even as late as June, upon soil prepared as we have directed, and, if properly attended, the yield will be forty, fifty and even sixty tons per acre; and should there not be a great demand for sugar making, there is no crop that will pay better. It has always found a market for feeding stock at five, eight and even ten dollars per ton. While we believe large quantities will find a ready sale, at remunerative prices, the coming autumn, we would not advise men to leave their regular occupations, and go to raising sugar beet; neither would we have them engage in any other of the new crops, or even spread out in a business that they were not designed for by Nature or Providence. And while we say this, we, by all means, desire to be understood that we would have every merchant, minister, lawyer and doctor, and every mechanic, have his own homestead roof, his own garden, and raise those necessaries and luxuries that tend to make that home more beautiful and happy than it would be without these blessings. Yes, let every citizen cultivate around his home; make it a paradise, even; fill his home with beautiful flowers, and load his own table with luscious fruits; but leave the great original occupation of tilling the soil to those who, by education, circumstance and occupation, are better adapted to it. Let the cultivation of the earth be pursued as a legitimate business—not as a mere speculation—and let all other employments aim at the same end, each assisting the other, and we should see more united happy homes, more universal prosperity, and a permanent success to all industry and labor, as the result of well directed effort.

Hindrances to California Industry.

Go through the great business thoroughfares of San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, or elsewhere, and you hear continual complaints of the dullness of trade among the mercantile classes. Go to those nurseries of California industry now springing up over our land, our manufactories and our workshops, and the same complaints strike your ear. The laborer is not appreciated, and *home manufactures* are not regarded as they should be. A merchant looks to the New York prices current, compares it with the San Francisco market, and sends his orders and exchange to the East, and gluts the market here, and wonders business is so dull; but he rarely dreams that his *own acts* are the moving cause of the present embarrassment of trade and business.

When our own manufactures shall have the precedence, when no goods shall be imported here that can be made here as good and as cheap, even, we shall see a healthy tone to business, and not till then; we might pile up facts upon facts in support of this position, but so long as men will be blind to their own interests, experience, bitter experience only can teach them.

We would now call the attention of our readers to the sale of a cargo of *imported goods*, and ask merchants, traders and farmers, we ask all men, to read over this list, and ask themselves if there is a single article here enumerated that we cannot produce, better and cheaper—unless we except pine apples and oysters—and yet here are nearly *fifteen thousand cases or kegs* of produce, averaging one dozen each, or nearly *two hundred thousand jars and bottles* of such products as can be easily produced upon our own soil, and for which over *one hundred thousand dollars* will be drained from our State to pay for them, their freight and other costs attending their importations; and this but the list of *one* importer—the sale of Messrs. Wendel & Espy's preserves, sold by their principal house here within a month past. When we say this is but *one fact* to show the hindrances to California prosperity, we ask all men to read over the articles enumerated, and the amounts, and then remember that we have other large importers of the same kind of goods, that are continually flooding our markets; can we wonder at the depression of trade? Read the history of the rise and progress of any State or Nation, where *home industry* has been fostered and cherished and where it has not, and draw the contrast, and we shall see California belongs to the latter class. The only wonder is that she has not been blotted out of being, by this disregard of her true interests by those in power and authority. We might enlarge upon this topic, but we call upon all those manufacturers of such products as are here mentioned, to review this list, and ask themselves what encouragement *they* have to battle against such wholesale competitors?

Where are Turner Brothers, with their splendid warehouses and excellent home products? Where is Baker, with his pickles and tomatoes? and where many others, who have labored and expended liberally to build up California? Behold your competitors, and if these are not enough to discourage and break you down, go to our Bonded Warehouses, and see the same articles of *foreign* manufactures—and thus your enterprises are checked. While we advocate free trade, we can see that unless Californians awake to their true interests, and throw such shields around our own industry as we can, and give them preference, we cannot hope for better days.

We here annex the sale which closed this invoice, to which we call especial attention. It is a fact that from the paper of the same day reporting this sale, we see reported the shipment of treasure of April 5th, $1,135,400 12—*near two millions of dollars*—and probably "orders" for another cargo of the like goods, to *help* our own producers:

128 cases half gallon Gherkins, Wendell's, $3 35 @ $3 42½.
1234 do Pie Fruits, Wendell's, $4 25 @ $4 27½.
404 do Fresh Apples, 3 pts, glass, Wendell's, $4 62½.
107 do Fresh Tomatoes, qts, glass, Wendell's, $1 92 1-2.
119 do Brandy Cherries, qts, glass, Wendell's, $1 62 1-2.
370 do Fresh Pine Apples, 3 pts, glass, do, $6 @ $6 25.
492 do do do do, 2-lb cans, do, $4 @ $4 12 1-2.
249 do gallon Brandy Peaches, Wendell's, $5 05@$5 37 1-2.
1122 do half gall Brandy Peaches, Wendell's, $4 22 ½ @ $4 50.
75 do quarts, Gherkins, Wendell's, $2 12 1-2.
89 do Fresh Whortleberries, 2-lb cans, Wendell's, $3 50.
33 do do Strawberries, qts, glass, Wendell's, $3 85.
106 do do do, 2-lb cans, Wendell's, $4.
36 do do Tomatoes, 1-lb cans, Wendell's, $1 25.
75 do do do, 3 pts, glass, Espy's, $2 75.
178 do Pepper Sauce, gothic, pts, Espy's, $1.
139 do do do, 2 doz each, Espy's, 95c.
50 do Fresh Tomatoes, 2-lb cans, Espy's, $2 05.
70 do Green Corn, 2-lb cans, Espy's, $3 87 1-2 @ $4.
29 do Fresh Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, Espy's, $3 12 1-2.
10 do Fresh Beans, 2-lb cans, Espy's, $2 75.
163 do Tomato Ketchup, qts, glass, Espy's, $2.
66 do do do, pts, glass, Espy's, $1 50.
66 do do do, 2 doz each, Espy's, $1 37 1-2.
15 do Fresh Plums, 2-lb cans, Espy's, $4 50.
444 do quarts, Gherkins, Espy's, $2 05.
844 kegs 10-gallon each, Pickles, Wendell's, $2 27 1-2 @ $3.
175 cases 2 dozen each, Reeves & Brennan's Baltimore Cove Oysters, $6 65 @ $6 70.
1372 dozen Honey, "as is," 2-lb cans, $1 62 1-2.

Gardens around Sacramento.

WE often speak of the Gardens of this famous city and those in the vicinity, and recently we had some pleasant walks and rides to visit them, that afforded us much pleasure.

A few hours' leisure gave us a chance to visit the Yolo side, from Sacramento, and see the improvements opposite the Levee City. We found the center of the place, as the county seat, some improved; but aside from that, few of the adjoining lots or gardens were at all improved. We visited the nursery grounds of Mr. C. W. Reed, where we found the results of well-directed industry and of practical knowledge. Mr. Reed has some 150,000 trees that will be ready for sale this fall. He cultivates without irrigation, by subsoiling and by constant cultivation. We could not but notice the perfect neatness and cleanliness from weeds that marked a nursery well kept. Such examples of good cultivation are worthy of all praise. There are several excellent farms upon the Yolo side, under good care. Those of Dr. J. S. Curtis, the President of the County Society, and several others, all illustrate good care and attention. It will be recollected that Dr. Curtis has within a year or two grown splendid Peanuts, Millet, Sweet Potatoes, and other new products. After a day in general reviews, we were kindly offered escort to visit many farms and ranches upon the Stockton road, and passed a day there, visiting some of those most prominent. The fine Milk Ranch of Mr. Chas. S. Mack, the places of S. A. Pennach, Chas. Griffith, Caleb Gosling, C. D. Childs, Dr. Cooper, Mr. Sawyer, and several others, all indicate a better interest in farming.

Another day, passed on the banks of the American river, revealed to us the richness of her soil. We visited the vegetable gardens of Mr. Donn, Mr. Coggshall, and the garden of J. W. Wells, Esq., one of the teachers of our public schools, and we learned that his home has all sprung into being in a few months, and what is better, the whole grounds have been designed, planted, and cared for by himself, using the early hours and the moonlight, to labor and improve a home. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Gardener, has a neat garden, about one mile from Sacramento, where much labor and taste have been bestowed to improve. Mr. O'Brien is an excellent workman in designing gardens and finds full employment in that kind of business.

From Sacramento to the Ten-mile House, all along the old road through Brighton, out to the old "Leidesdorf Estate," farms, ranches, gardens, &c. are but little improved, owing to the almost unending litigation about titles—that great drawback to the improvement of our State. The present year will show the sad effects of this terrible evil, for many persons will give up in despair of ever settling, and quit homes that otherwise would be made pleasant and happy. The entire route indicated very rich and fertile land, but the late very warm weather gave evidence of a want of moisture, the earth appearing very dry, and we regretted to notice this, from the very fact that it arose from poor or light cultivation, much of the land having been plowed only six or eight inches deep. Wherever we noticed better care, in deep or subsoil plowing, there the crops looked finely, and the warm weather had no bad effects. We had hoped that past experience would have called a better attention to the subsoiling system. In the matter of cultivation however, *we learned this one prevailing resolution*: on all those lands where there were doubts of title, *all improvements ceased*—poor houses, poor fences, poor cultivation and consequently poor crops. The skinning process was going on, as it might be the last year they would remain. We know nothing can be more fatal to the interests of all than this condition of suspense. Owners, or those that claim estates, and every good citizen should do all in their power to remove these difficulties in the way of improvement, for it is for the interest of all to do so. In a circuit of fifty miles round Sacramento, the same hindrances keep back improvements that would otherwise largely increase the business of Sacramento and replenish the treasury of the county. Unless there should be more interest manifested to improve the county roads, build bridges, remove doubts of titles, and induce permanency, the county must remain stationary in these interests, while others will be rapidly advancing. It is to be hoped these matters will be regarded with a greater interest.

We returned to Smith's Pomological Gardens, after two days' ride, as the best and most lovely spot we could find to enjoy ourselves after hard labor. Here we would be content to stay till peach-time if our readers would consent to give us a holiday till that time; and as the luscious strawberry is now showing the crimson cheek among its leaves, we could live very comfortably on them *till the peaches were ripe*.

Smith Gardens at Sacramento

Will be the great resort of lovers of the beautiful in Flora and Pomona the present season. We most earnestly hope all who desire to have confirmation "strong as holy writ," of the ability of our climate and soil to produce fruit in luxurious abundance and to witness beautiful grounds in the highest state of cultivation, will go to these gardens at any time from the present moment; a single visit to these delightful grounds will not only awaken a love of beautifying homes, but will convey lessons of instruction while it affords pleasure of the highest kind.

Mr. Smith, the proprietor of these extensive grounds, deserves well of the public for the vast outlay he has made to offer so splendid a place of resort. To those who have never visited these grounds, we would simply state that they cover an extent of fifty acres of orchard and garden, and are in the very highest state of cultivation, the walks and arbors affording pleasant promenades and resting-places. The conservatories of which there are several, are full of the choicest gems; the strawberry grounds are promising of their abundance, and soon those who love this luscious fruit can be liberally supplied.

We are pleased to note the extensive preparation of Mr. Smith to receive his visitors the present season. His new and pretty cottage will afford a pleasant suit of reception rooms, and the promise of abundant crops must be gratifying to one who has expended so large a fortune in the cause of Horticulture. Were we to estimate the crop of fruit at this garden we should name the *Strawberries* at *tons*, and the *Peaches* at *ten thousand baskets* the coming year. With such a prospect in view, we can only say to our readers: fail not to visit these grounds if you wish real enjoyment! We shall not forget the pleasure we enjoyed or the courtesies we received, the former enhanced by the sincerity of the latter. To Mr. Smith and his brother we were under great obligations for their kindness in furnishing us with carriage and accompanying us in our trips just mentioned; and for that exquisite bouquet from our friend Saul, we can only say, if he had seen the pleasure it afforded to those that *can appreciate* the beautiful, he would have felt amply rewarded.

Sacramento County.

No county in our State has had more difficulties to contend with than this county, and none has more successfully triumphed over them. No county has greater opportunities for rapid advances in all that beautifies and adorns, none possesses a better climate, none enjoys greater health. Nature has been lavish of her favors; fortune has smiled, and she has frowned; but her smiles have been more frequent than her frowns, and the Levee City, her pet capital, is now one of the most prosperous cities of the State.

Sacramento has stemmed the tide that set against her so long, with a giant power, and the wonder is that she could thus triumph over difficulties and misfortunes that were enough to crush any but men of giant energies. Sacramento holds a position that commands great sources of trade, and yet Sacramento has done little or nothing to retain the trade that seemed to flow into her naturally, and the wonder is that she has thus retained it.

As an old Sacramentan, we should rejoice in her prosperity and greatness; but we cannot but see how much she has omitted to do to secure to herself the trade she at present enjoys, or to open new sources of trade, and to secure them to herself. We speak advisedly when we say that of all the great machinery at work by other cities to secure the trade of the surrounding country, Sacramento has never expended a dollar for bridges, county roads, public squares, or in any way expended means to secure to her own citizens an increase of trade, or the trade she at present enjoys; but it has all been owing to a peculiar good fortune attending her, and to the private enterprises of extraordinary men, that she has attained her present prosperity and high standing. But "the race is not to the swift," "nor the battle to the strong," and Sacramento may yet lose her position; she may retrograde and fall into the rear, if misfortune again strike her, or if rival cities diverge the trade now enjoyed by her.

Sacramento must awake to her duties: her county roads are in bad repair; there are sloughs and creeks that should be bridged, new roads that should be opened, old ones improved, and many other public enterprises that should demand the attention of those in authority, if they would secure to the citizens the business they at present enjoy, or increase it to that amount which is in their power to do by a proper public spirit.

We have felt called upon to say this much from facts gathered by our intercourse with our citizens in various parts of the county, who feel that the burden has fallen on them, which should have been more widely diffused. Sacramento city and streets may be equal to other cities, but her county roads are not what they should be; and we hope some plan will be devised to make them what they should be. We passed over them of late, on both the Stockton routes and the American river side, some fifteen or twenty miles, and we felt it a reproach to a city of such standing, for all know if her resources were managed as they ought to be, her public thoroughfares would be in better condition.

We shall refer to this subject again.

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.

A SURGICAL operation of such rare delicacy, coolness and skill, as the one we are about to record, and which has probably not been surpassed in the annals of surgery, was performed in this city, on Saturday last, the 11th inst. The facts of the case are as follows: About two months and a half ago, a Mr. Beal of Tuolumne county, had the breech pin of a fowling piece blown into his body, while endeavoring to discharge the gun, which was rusty and overloaded. The breech pin entered under the left arm, breaking a rib in its progress, and finally rested in the cavity of the chest beneath the heart, where it remained during the time mentioned, producing effusion and purulent secretion, until the cavity of the chest was perfectly engorged. He had been treated for the wound, but with little or no relief, as the piece of metal still remained in his body, although it had been vainly searched for.

In an almost dying state; his frame attenuated and weakened, Mr. Beal was brought to this city for treatment; but with scarcely a hope for recovery. But being of a most determined character, he readily consented to suffer an operation, although informed that it would probably cause his death before the operation could be completed.

Accordingly, his surgical attendant commenced by making an incision through the fleshy parts under the left arm, down the ribs, midway between the spine and the breast bone, for the distance of four inches and a half. A transverse incision was then made, three inches long, commencing near the centre of the former, and directed towards the breast bone. Portions of the entire sixth and seventh true ribs were removed with the saw, and subsequently, part of the first false rib, when it was expected the metallic substance in the cavity of the chest could be readily discovered. This hope, however, proved delusive, as the probe was tried in vain, to its full length, about five inches. The external wound was then enlarged so as to admit the fingers, in the hope of ascertaining by the sense of touch, some sinus or opening, leading to the metallic body, through which an instrument could be passed to ascertain its location. The most patient and careful exploration failed to reveal anything, although the fingers were repeatedly passed about the heart in every direction.

As a *dernier resort*, a steel sound, nearly fourteen inches in length, was introduced to the depth of about eleven inches, and the cavity of the chest cautiously, but thoroughly explored, until the locality of the metal was ascertained beneath the heart. It was most difficult to determine whether the foreign substance was really found, as the action of the heart constantly imparted motion to the instrument, which necessarily embarrassed the delicate exercise of the sense of touch, and the metal was so enveloped in the deposit of matter, or so covered up by the membranes, that the sensation conveyed through the sound was more like that made when coming in contact with the bones than of a foreign and metallic body, and required the exercise of a remarkable degree of coolness, patience and courage.

The breech pin was finally seized and extracted, and the patient is now doing well, far beyond what could possibly have been expected under the circumstances, and is most likely to recover.

This magnificent operation, which occupied one hour and a quarter in its performance, was the work of Doctor E. S. Cooper, assisted by Doctors A. B. Sheldon, Webster and others.

It is most worthy of remark, that Mr. Beal suffered the whole of this wonderful, dangerous and trying operation without the use of chloroform or ether; but firmly setting his teeth, endured the insufferable agony for the space of one hour and a quarter. Sometimes he would say, "Doctor, I can stand this no longer," when a small quantity of brandy was administered to keep him up; but otherwise he never gave a groan, that could be heard across the room in which he laid. We certainly consider this the most wonderful surgical operation ever performed in this country, and challenge a parallel elsewhere. We have taken much pains to give this account at length, for the advancement of the surgical art.

CALIFORNIA WINES.—The gradual advance in the quality and character of our California wines must be a source of gratification to all who are looking forward to the true independence of California, to the time when she will not only control the trade of her breadstuffs at home, but become exporter, also, and with her breadstuffs, her wines. The wines of California are attracting much attention in various cities and States in the East, where samples have been sent; and even in Europe they are exciting much feeling. The several manufacturers of wines in California are making exertions to improve in all their departments of manufacture the present year, and we may expect superior wines at the Annual Exhibition. We believe no wines made in California excel those of Messrs. Kohler & Co., whose office is now in Montgomery block. We have received samples of their best vintage—their White wines, and their Angelica and Claret, and we are confident they will hold fair comparison with much of the best imported wines that are forced upon our market, to the manifest injury of our home manufacture. Messrs. Kohler & Co.'s wines are worthy being known far and wide.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS.**—*The annexed statement of Prof. A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer, is ample testimony of the scientific manner in which this medicine is compounded, and recommends it to the Professional Man.*

An opinion having been asked for of me, in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express to the following form:

The composition of these Bitters includes those medicinal substances which experienced physicians have long resorted to for special action on the system, when deranged by Fevers, Dyspepsia, Agues and General Debility, resulting from exposure or climate influence.

These are rendered permanent, and remain active in this preparation *as a consequence of the scientific manner in which they are combined.*

It is a well founded inference, that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable *General Medicine*, which experience has demonstrated.

In this medicine, no metallic salts can be found, by the most delicate chemical trials.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
Assayer to the State of Mass.

No. 1 Flax street, Boston, 16th Dec., 1852.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their Agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORSELL, cor. Third and K. sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 11-1m

☞ **FLAX SEED.**—We have just received several cases of very superior Flax Seed, from the East. It is of very superior quality; and there is no doubt but it can be grown here more successfully than in any other State in the Union. We really hope many will be induced to try this most valuable article. We are ready to furnish all who would like to try it as an experiment, with small parcels, *free*, if they will try it carefully. Those making it a business can be supplied in large quantities. WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
v7-10 WARREN & CO.

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v8-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

Just received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
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PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
Boston, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines; Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers; Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames; Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c. Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash. Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

Iowa and Minnesota.

PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With New Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price 75 cents each.

Every traveler to the West should purchase these advisable Handbooks.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
v7-14 3t Publishers, Boston.

The Book that Sells.

VIOLET; or, the Cross and the Crown. By Maria J. McIntosh.

The tenth thousand of this most charming book is now ready.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
v7-14 2t Publishers, Boston.

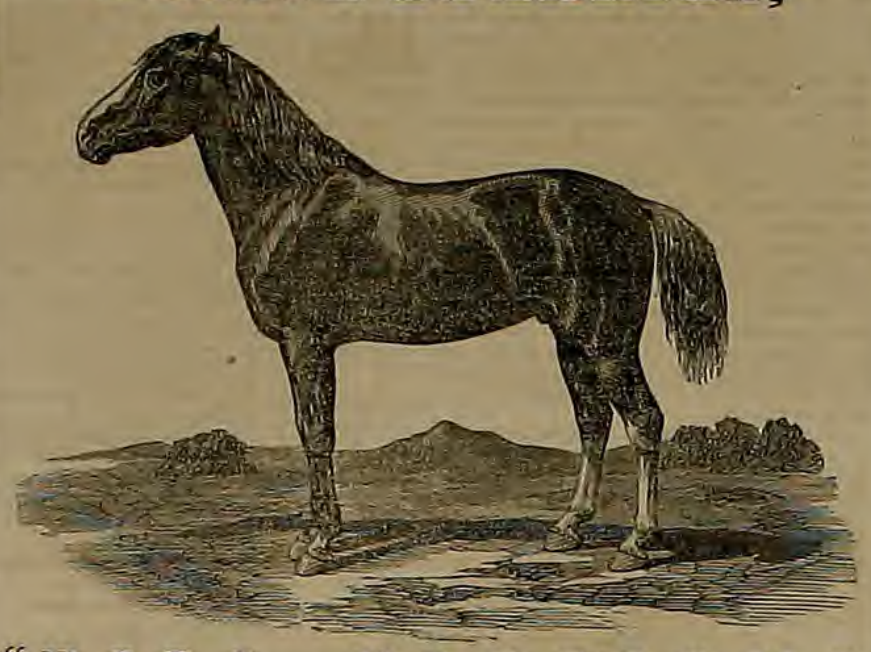
GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
133 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22 x 32, 24 x 36, 28 x 42, 32 x 46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24 x 38, 40, 44 and 48 pounds;
10,000 reams Manilla, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
5,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
300 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Roggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

THE CELEBRATED
PACING STALLION,



"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK,

And the only PACER of that Stock, will stand at

TATTERSALL STABLE, OAKLAND,

Commencing April 15th and ending August 1st, 1857, at

Seventy-Five Dollars per Season. - - - - - Terms Cash in Advance.

THIS CELEBRATED PACING STALLION WAS BRED IN CANADA, BY D. PREVEE, ESQ., IS FULL Brother to the celebrated Trotting Stallion FRANK PIERCE, now owned at White Hall, New York. He is seven years old, Chestnut Sorrel, Fourteen-and a-half Hands High, and possessed of great muscular strength.

He is sound in every respect and of disposition as gentle as could be desired in a horse, a fact which should not be overlooked by those who desire to raise fine Horses. He has a fine head and neck, tremendous shoulder arm, stifle and gaskin,—short back, well ribbed up, and is a very Smooth Pacer.

When in Canada he was known as Canada Peacock, and CHALLENGED Upper and Lower Canada. He was imported to Albany, N. Y., by O. C. Gunn, Challenged the State of New York, and in two matches won them both. From Albany he was brought to California, where he has had two matches, winning each. He has never yet been beaten, and now

Challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States,

Best 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, One Mile Heats, in Harness; or any Trotting Stallion now in this State, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, for from $1000 to $5000, any time out of his Standing Season.

He is a Sure Foal Getter---Never Failed in any Instance.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may rest assured that every attention will be shown them, and charges moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the Stable, of
v7-14 HOLSEY J. YARRINGTON, AGENT.

School Books.

WHITTEMORE NILES & HALL, Boston, publish the following valuable School Books, which they commend to teachers:

Russell's Series of Reading Books, in seven parts. $1 75.
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Foedick's German Dictionary $1 25.
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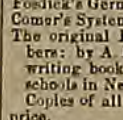
The original Duntonian Writing Books, in eleven numbers: by A. R. Dunton—10 cents per number. These writing books are used almost exclusively in all the schools in New England.

Copies of all our books mailed on receipt of advertised price.

W. N. & H. are Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery of every description, and respectfully solicit orders.

☞ Catalogues furnished gratis. v7-14 3m

Dr. Alcotts' New Books.



GOOD TOO!

THE LAWS OF HEALTH; or, Sequal to the House I Live in. Price $1.

THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. Price 75 cts.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. Price 75 cents.

The most valuable books for all ages and both sexes. Capital books for Agents.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston;
v7-14 3t H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Nich. Reynolds. [v13-7] L. V. H. Howell

REMOVAL.

Look Out for Bargains!

ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of

Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,

in this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.

BRADSHAW & CO.,
v7-8 Corner California and Battery streets.

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.

. Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!

THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.

Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection. JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet Stockton and Dupont.

E. J. LOOMIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.

Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.

Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.

☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us. v7-13

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

EMPIRE
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street, San Francisco
(Opposite the Market.)
RE-OPENED.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his

Large and well selected Stock of Furniture

will suit the tastes of all desirous of purchasing.

For HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FAMILIES, &c., he guarantees satisfaction, as regards quantity, quality and price.

In store, and now opening, per recent arrivals, leading articles, consisting in part of the following, viz.:

Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
Mattresses,	Tête-a-Têtes,
Feathers,	Cribs,
Moss,	Comforters,
Pads,	Sheets,
Curled Hair,	Pillow Cases, &c.

Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. All goods packed and delivered in the city and on board steamers and vessels, FREE OF CHARGE.

EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.
☞ **Sign of the Golden Chair** v7-7

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in cans
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.

All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.

WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors.
v6-20 3m San Francisco

Osage Orange for Hedge.

A FEW THOUSAND strong, healthy PLANTS, three years old. For sale low, if applied for soon.

Address to WM. PAUL,
v7-7 5t Mayfield Post-Office, Santa Clara County

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently *irregular* when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakespeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to secure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,316 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. Tola speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

Premium.	With Profits.	$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		c.	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	00	10	20
	Without Profits.	$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		c.	60	70	80	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Age.....			20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40

Premium.	With Profits.	$	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
		c.	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	00	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	00	10	20	30
	Without Profits.	$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
		c.	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Age.....			41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

A Gardener at Shares.

AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain of paying very handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

A House and Garden Wanted.

A PRACTICAL working Gardener would like to take charge of some house and land, to keep it in order and improve it for one or two years, only requiring as payment the perquisites he could make by extra cultivation and sale of vegetables, &c., such as could be grown while keeping the place in order and safely.

Any person going East, or who wish a place kept in order for one or two years, without cost, can have satisfactory bonds that this will be done, if it is a good place, by addressing "T. Y. F" through the FARMER Office, with real name: then the advertiser will call on them.

☞ Please state where the place is v7-5 tf

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

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N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
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☞ First Class Storage furnished, and liberal advances made. v7-1

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Liberal advances made on consignments, and Storage procured in Fire-Proof Warehouses.
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Purchased at
3m MARKET CASH PRICES. v7-2

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MEAD & BENNETT,
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Between Clay and Washington street Wharves,
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M. J. POWER. C. S. NEWCOMB.
POWER & NEWCOMB,
Produce Commission Merchants and General Agents,
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R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
. Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-20 3m

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OFFICE---RASSETTE HOUSE,
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☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third door from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY.
☞ Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs,
Napa City, California. v7-8

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LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO.
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

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Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 89 Montgomery street, near California,
San Francisco
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

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Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
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PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-1

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manilla,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-8 3m **TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.**

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BANKER,
Corner of Washington and Kearny streets, fronting the Plaza,
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BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE on all the principal Eastern cities BULLION, CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, &c., bought at the highest market rates. Collections made and money transmitted.
Agent in New York City—JOHN COOK, JR., No. 31 Broadway v7-8

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J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,
HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 14 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v7-1 3m

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
DOORS,
SASH AND BLINDS.
FRENCH WINDOWS,
Sash, Doors, Lumber, &c., &c., &c.,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
☞ South side of Market street, directly opposite the foot of California street, San Francisco. v5-6 3m

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
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☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

For Sale Low,
TO CLOSE OUT A CONCERN.
THREE WROUGHT IRON CARRIAGE AND FARM GATES, and POSTS;
A lot of IRON BALCONY RAILING, for sale low.
v6-24 tf WM. RABE, 163 Clay street.

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expres y for
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO.,
68 Battery street.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

DOST THINK OF ME—SISTER?

When musing lone o'er days long past,
Dost thou to her a thought e'er cast,
Who wanders now far from her home
Alone, midst strangers—all alone?
With no one near her brow to press,
With loving kiss, and kind caress.

With saddened brow she now doth pine
To feel a sister's arms entwine
Around her form, as when in youth,
She deemed all hearts had naught but truth;
Ah! sad, indeed, her waking seems,
To find they were but fleeting dreams.

I know, dear sister, thou dost weep,
Regret and sorrow slumber deep
Within thy heart, for her whom fate,
With cruel hand doth seperate
From thee, and hath my footsteps bore,
Where I can see thee never more?

FLORENCE PERCEY.

Skating for the Ladies.—We do not believe there is any better made of feminine exercise in the world than that of skating. In the first place, it is eminently healthful: and in the next, we know nothing more strikingly graceful than the attitudes of young women, in that bracing and blood-reddening pastime. The dance is nothing to it; not half so animating, or bewitching, if we may use the strong language of the very young people. When we recommend anything to the ladies, it is very fit we should always keep in view those ideas of grace which must necessarily have such a great influence over them. A young lady, in a neat, succinct dress, balancing herself on a delicate pair of skates, and gliding along, beside a father or a brother, or in the midst of a merry group, would show a thousand times more attractively than another tripping down Broadway in all the glory of a balloon petticoat, and the evasive little bonnet of the Empress' pattern. There is no indelicacy in such *an ice* amusement, where ladies are properly attended, and know the movement. Female skating is no novelty; for in one of the lands of our forefathers (Holland), the milk-maidens, with their pails on their heads, are described as gliding over the ice with rare speed and security. Others, of a higher order, make skating their amusement. In this country, where women become so pale, thin and unhealthy, for want of the exercise which the sex accustom themselves to in other parts of the world, the custom of teaching the girls to skate, as well as the boys, is one greatly to be desired. American ladies are high-spirited; they also like a little innovation in the rough direction of the stronger sex. Well, here is what will suit their ideas of change. Something which, as we said before, will help to make active children grow into healthful women, and at the same time, give them color and developments—the grace and the symmetry which, we hope, will always be the characteristics of the gentler sex.—[Putnam's Magazine.

Table Manners.—The following extract from "The Widow Bedott Papers" satirizes the fashionable practice of guests flattering the entertainment of their hostess, while she on her part disparages it:

"What delightful biscuit," says Miss Grimes. "They are so," says Miss Skinner, "but Miss Gipson never has poor biscuit." "O shaw!" says Miss Gipson, "you aint in earnest; my biscuit is miserable—not nigh so good as common. I don't think the flour's first rate." "Miss Gipson, how *dew* you make crackers?" says Miss Stillman; "I never tasted none so good." "I *can* make good crackers, but them's very poor; the oven wa'nt jest right when I put 'em in." "I must have a piece of this cheese, it's *so* good," says Miss Lipincott. "Where *did* you get it?" "Well I got it of Old Daddy Sharpe; he ginnerally makes excellent cheese. I tell Mr. Gipson Old Sharpe's failed for once—that's what I call *poor* cheese." "Dew taste of this plum sass, Miss Peabody; they're *delicious*. It's a mystery to me how Miss Gipson always has such luck with her presarves. I never dew and I always take pound for pound tew." "This apple jel's the clearest I ever see," says old Miss Parker. "How *did* you make it, Miss Gipson? Didn't you do it in the sun? I'm sure it don't look as if it had been nigh the fire." "Now don't Caroline, I was ashamed o' my jel after seeing Miss Parker's, and I was a'most sorry I'd made any presarves since I'd eat some of Miss Peabody's and Miss Skinner's, their'n was *so* much nicer."

So they went on. The whipt cream and custard had to be gone over; Miss Gipson had to tell jest how 'twas made—what flavorin' she used, and all that—though she declared she was ashamed on't. The cake was praised up; they must know how much butter there was in this, how many eggs it took for that, and so forth. Miss Gipson run it down; she *could* make good cake, but somehow she failed that time. A person that didn't know how wimmen always go on at such a place, would a-thought that Miss Gipson had tried to have everything the miserablest she possibly could, and the rest of them had never had anything to hum, but what was miserabler yet.

Duties of a Mother.—She should be firm, gentle, kind, always ready to attend to her child. She should never laugh at him—at what he does that is cunning—never allow him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all his habits. She should teach him to obey a look—to respect those older than himself; she should never make a command without seeing that it is performed in the right manner. Never speak of the child's faults or foibles, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting. Strive to inspire love, not dread—respect, not fear. Remember you are training and educating a soul for eternity. Teach your children to wait upon themselves, to put away a thing when done with it. But do not forget that you were once a child.

Asking too Much.—A young couple were sitting together in a romantic spot with birds and flowers about them, when the following dialogue ensued:

"My dear, if the sacrifice of my life would please thee, most gladly would I lay it down at thy feet!"

"O, sir, you are too kind! But it just reminds me that I wish you'd stop using tobacco."

"Can't think of it. It's a habit to which I am *wedded*."

"Very well, sir, if this is the way you lay down your life for me, and as you are already wedded to tobacco, I'll take good care you are never *wedded* to me, as it would be bigamy."

Short Lectures.

Indorsing Notes.

There is a moral in the following well-considered remarks, from the Philadelphia Ledger, which should be often pondered. Wives, read them to your husbands. "It was well said by a very shrewd observer, that there are some things which every man has to learn for himself. It would seem as if the folly of indorsing what is called accommodation paper was one of them. Tens of thousands have been ruined in this way; yet tens of thousands continue to practice it. Many who indorse with immunity for years, discover, at last, that they also, in spite of their assertions that they would never be losers by it, are brought to bankruptcy by it. Sir Walter Scott, who had gone on, from year to year, adding acre to acre, farm to farm, woke up one morning to find that he was ruined through his indorsements on Constable's paper; and the rest of his life—a life shortened by excessive labor—had to be devoted, not to carrying out the favorite dream of his ambition, but to liquidate the debts thus contracted. Even Barnum, whose name had become synonymous with shrewdness, fell before this delusive habit. A calm observer is almost led to believe that there is an infatuation accompanying the practice of indorsing notes, which lulls sagacity to sleep, else how can he account for the fact that so many able men have, so to speak, gambled away their fortunes on this mercantile gambled away their fortunes on this mercantile *rogue et noir*. No man ought ever to indorse an accommodation note. The financiering which raises money in this way is radically wrong. Generally regarded as the cheapest, it is really the dearest method; for the friend who indorses for you is sure, sometime, to want an indorsement in turn; and he who once begins to indorse for another has put his fortune at the risk of a hundred casualties, beyond his own control. It is a game of hazard, which, once commenced, hardly ever can be stopped. Money can be got so readily by indorsing, the temptation is great to enter on speculations that would never otherwise be thought of, and hence it requires the coolest of heads and the most prudent operators to resist becoming too extended when a habit of exchanging indorsements has been fallen into. Nine men out of ten, sooner or later get beyond their depth. "Hard times" come on, and then insolvency follows, as a matter of course. It is always wiser to raise money on *bona fide* securities; and if these cannot be had, then to curtail one's business as fast as possible. When two men are in the habit of exchanging indorsements, they are really in partnership together; but a partnership only of risks—not of profits; and, worse yet, a partnership in which neither can control the other. So far, we have been speaking of cases in which there was a mutual consideration between the parties—an exchange of indorsements; but what shall we say of the man who indorses from motives of private friendship, and not as a business affair at all? Hundreds of such men there are, who indorse notes for social intimates to whom they would scarcely sell a bill of goods on credit, simply because they have not the moral courage to say no. It would be wiser, in such instances, to give the applicants at once whatever you can afford to throw away—for then you know where you are; because if you indorse for him he may involve you for a larger amount than you can pay; and be sure of one thing—when you pay, as most likely you will, it will be at a time when the payment is specially inconvenient. No private friendship, however close, justifies one man in asking another to indorse for him. He who takes offence when refused an indorsement is unworthy to be your friend; for he is ignorant wherein true friendship consists—that relation giving no man a right to ruin another. Take advice in time, and don't give or exchange indorsements, if you would escape sleepless nights, or avert probable insolvency."

Have a Purpose.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in is recent address on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, endeavored to impress upon the minds of the students the value of a definite purpose in life, in the following admirable language:

"Having once chosen that calling which then becomes your main object in life, cling to it firmly—bring to bear upon it all your energies, all the information you are elsewhere variously collecting. All men are not born with genius, but every man can acquire purpose, and purpose is the back-bone and marrow of genius—nay, I can scarcely distinguish one from the other. For what is genius? Is it not an impassioned predilection for some definite art or study, to which the mind converges all its energies, each thought or image that is suggested by nature or learning, solitude or converse, being habitually and involuntarily added to those ideas which are ever returning to the same central point, so that the mind is not less busily applying when it seem to be the most relieved from application. That is genius, and that is purpose—the one makes the great artist or poet, the other the great man of action. And with purpose comes the grand secret of worldly success, which some men call will, but which I would rather call earnestness. If I were asked, from my experience of life, to say what attribute most impressed the minds of others or most commanded fortune, I should say 'earnestness.'

"The earnest man wins way for himself, and earnestness and truth go together. Never affect to be other than you are—either richer or wiser. Never be ashamed to say, 'I do not know.' Men will then believe you when you say, 'I do know.' Never be ashamed to say, whether as applied to time or money, 'I cannot afford it'—'I cannot afford to waste an hour in the idleness to which you invite me—I cannot afford the guinea you ask me to throw away.' Once establish yourself and your mode of life as what they really are, and your foot is on solid ground, whether for the gradual step onward, or for the sudden spring over a precipice. From these maxims let me deduce another—learn to say 'No' with decision; 'Yes' with caution—'No' with decision whenever it resists temptation; 'Yes' with caution whenever it implies a promise. A promise once given is a bond inviolable. A man is already of consequence in the world when it is known that we can implicitly rely upon him. I have frequently seen in life a person preferred to a long list of applicants, for some important charge which lifts him at once into station and fortune, merely because he has this reputation, that when he says he knows a thing he knows it, and when he says he will do a thing, he will do it. Muse, gentlemen, over these maxims; you will find it easy enough to practice them, for when you have added them together, the sum total looks very much like—a Scotchman."

Feelings are like stars, which guide us only under a clear sky; but better is reason, the magnetic needle, which directs the ship when they are concealed and shine no more.

Why Homes are Unhappy.

Many divines of great authority, and hosts of mental, moral and social philosophers maintain that *perfect* happiness cannot be compassed by human beings while on this earth, but that such a blessed condition is kept in reserve as a future reward to the righteous. Experience seems to have established this doctrine. If we cannot, however, make our homes happy, in the strictest sense, we can at least do something towards making them pleasant, agreeable and comfortable—and a pleasant, agreeable and comfortable home is good enough for anybody. Such a home every man sighs and longs for; but how few, alas! ever come into possession of it—and why? Why are so many homes, even of prosperous men, but disorderly, slatternly abodes of discord, discontent and discomfort? The reason, in nine cases out of ten, is because the nominal head of the family does not attend properly to his home duties, but leaves all the wearying cares and burdens, and all the aggravated annoyances of the household to be borne by his wife, without any show of interest or sympathy on his part.

Men often say: "I plan and toil to get money wherewith to support my family, and that is all that should be expected of me." By no means. The mere earning of money wherewith to support a family, is the easiest part of the life struggle. The taking care of the family,—the watching and nursing of it, in health and in sickness, through the day, and often through the night—the innumerable annoyances, the constant and ever increasing cares and drudgery, which are all the more harassing because so many of them are of such a petty and intangible nature that (like unseen foes) it is impossible fairly to meet and annihilate them—of all these things the husband too often knows nothing and cares nothing. Hence, the wife, fretted in temper and broken in spirit by her overwhelming and never ending cares, and withered in her affections from a lack of sympathy on the part of her husband, becomes more and more discouraged and disheartened, until, weary in body, and still more weary in mind and heart, she at last "gives up," and disorder takes possession of the household, and discomfort crouches by the hearthstone.

The husband must be the keystone of the domestic arch, or it will crumble into ruin; he must give his wife sympathy in her domestic trials, or her heart and energy will wither; he must mingle with his children's pastimes, or the gloom which his presence occasions will break forth into annoyances in his absence; he must, in short, *be one of his family*, in spirit and in person, and not merely their quartermaster, who thinks his whole duty is done when he has furnished them with supplies.

A man's true wealth," (said Mahomet, and it is a maxim that Christians may indorse, if it is in the Koran), "a man's true wealth, hereafter, is the good he does in this world to his fellowmen." When he dies, people may say, "what property has he left behind him?" but angels will ask, "what good deeds has he sent before him?"

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.

MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS: PER MONTH.

Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$ 8 00
" " Common "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	6 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:

Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, R. L. Johnson, Esq., Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Sacramento. Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Drs. Cole & Finney, Rev. E. B. Walworth, E. B. Mastic, Esq., John S. Tennent, Esq., San Francisco. Marysville. Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., R. B. Parker, Esq., Hon. P. K. Hubbs, Stockton. Benicia. v6-20 tf

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A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers; English Drawing and Tracing Papers; Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.

Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens; Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.

Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks; Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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No. 1—Ladies	$1 00	No. 4—Engrossing	$1 75
" 2—Medium	1 25	" 5—Bank Pen	2 00
" 3—Large	1 50	" 6—Leviathan	3 00

The manufacturers of these Pens have already received Five Medals and Ten Diplomas (one each from World's Fair, London) for their excellence. Every Pen warranted perfect.

A liberal discount from the above prices to the trade.

F. W. SNOW, Practical Manufacturer, v6-9 6m 91 Washington street, Boston.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are Sole Agents in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by BARRY & PATTEN, 116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO., v7 10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by v7-5 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

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Estudillo House,

SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.

To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.

San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.

The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.

v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

DAWSON HOUSE,

SACRAMENTO CITY,

LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,

Corner of J and Fourth streets,

Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.

☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.

v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

400 BROADWAY, Corner Walker Street,

NEW YORK.

GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

Corner of Bush and Battery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)

Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).

Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,

CLEVELAND, Ohio.

v7-21m J. P. ROSS, Proprietor.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. C. M. Metcalfe, Of Louisville, Ky.

SPENCER HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFE, Proprietors.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL,

Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,

v7-2 3m ST. LOUIS, Missouri.

NATIONAL HOTEL,

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.

v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, Proprietor.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. B. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,

JACKSON STREET,

ABOVE MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.

This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.

☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3

[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,

Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

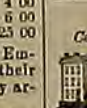
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.

F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,

Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.



FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE, v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!

YOU MUST OBSERVE

TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!

FIRST, THAT

"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"

SECOND, THAT

"Early to Bed and early to Rise."

You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN THE

PRICE OF LODGINGS!

AT

Woodward's What Cheer House,

119 and 121 Sacramento street,

87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night	50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night	75 cent

If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.

Meals, each	50 cents.
Board, per day	$1 00
Board, per week	6 00

In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

☞ FREE BATHS. ☜

In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,

For Sale by Reynolds & Law,

N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

OYSTER SALOONS.

CHOP, OYSTER AND CLUB HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,

No. 136 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Clay and Commercial streets, to an OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.

☞ PRIVATE PARTIES, CLUBS and others supplied with MEALS in our spacious rooms, on short notice.

*** GAME, FISH, and every nicety the market affords, will always be found in our larder. WILSON & ALEXANDER. v7-10

PETER JOB'S

Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,

211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.

BRICK BUILDING.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,

By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.

Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.

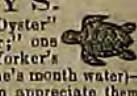
OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.

☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.

*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,

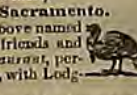


Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay, v7-3 San Francisco.

Antelope Restaurant,

Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.



The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &c.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO., v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME VII. OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The California Farmer was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer Farmer expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the California Farmer.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the true friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the Farmer are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4 tf

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of **The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.**

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED FACILITIES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which is pronounced by any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-13

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this City, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and one hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent. v7-13

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,

OTTOMANS,

LOUNGES AND

EASY CHAIRS;

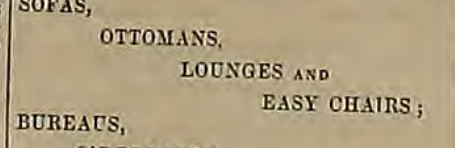
BUREAUS,

SIDEBOARDS,

WHATNOTS,

MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN



FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-11 **JONAS G. CLARK & CO.**

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

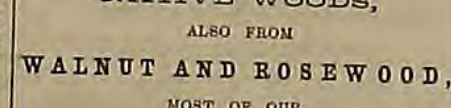
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny), Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



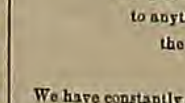
Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant, v7-7 San Francisco.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,



To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ **Old Shutters on Hand.** v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c., Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

---

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

To the Farmers.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the Farmers of California that he has now on hand and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, a good assortment of Agricultural Implements suitable to the wants of the farmer at this season of the year, amongst which is an IRON GANG PLOW with Steel Mould and Shear.

Every variety of Cast Plows of the most approved makes.

Side Hill Plows; Michigan Reclaiming Plows;

Peoria Plows; and a Cincinnati Steel Mould and Shear Plow, of extra quality; Harrows, Corn Shellers

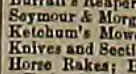
Cans of superior kinds for Dairymen.

Just received and arriving by every Clipper.

S. L. PALMER,

v7-2 3m corner Washington and Davis streets.

Agricultural Store.



FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

---

THE CELEBRATED

PACING STALLION,

"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK, AND FULL BROTHER TO THE CELEBRATED TROTTING STALLION

"FRANK PIERCE,"

NOW OWNED AT WHITE HALL, NEW YORK, WILL STAND FOR MARES AT

TATTERSALL STABLE, Oakland, Alameda County,

At $100 Per Season!

FROM APRIL 15TH.....TO AUGUST 1ST, 1857.

TERMS CASH---IN ADVANCE.

HE IS A CHESTNUT SORREL, STANDS FOURTEEN AND A-HALF HANDS HIGH, AND IS SEVEN YEARS OLD this Spring. He is a SURE FOAL GETTER, having never failed in any one instance. "BILL BLOSSOM" was bred in Canada by D Prevee, and imported from there by O. C. Gunn, to Albany, N. Y., and from thence to California. While he was owned in Canada he was known as "Canada Peacock;" and when four years old challenged all Upper and Lower Canada. He has never yet been beaten, and challenges now the United States for any Stallion Trotter or Pacer, one mile heats, best two in three, or best three in five (in harness), for from $1,000 to $5,000; and any Trotting Stallion in the State, two mile heats, best two in three, for $1,000 to $5,000 (in harness), over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco.

While in Albany, he challenged New York State. He had two races, and won them. He has had two races in California, and won them also.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may be assured every care and attention will be shown them at a moderate charge, and good pasturage for them.

For further particulars inquire of

HOLSEY I. YARRINGTON, AGENT,
v7-13 tf At the Stable.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

FURNITURE.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

EDWARD PELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

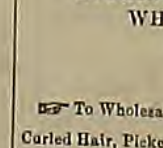
Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]



MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,

Importer of and Dealer in

New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,

147 SACRAMENTO STREET,

between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.

☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

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AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse AND SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

v6-21 6m R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

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Agricultural Implements.

SIDE HILL PLOWS;
Subsoil Plows;
Cultivators, reversable Steel Teeth;
Extra Steel Cultivator Teeth; Cheese Presses and Hoops;
Straw and Hay Cutters; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Power and Hand Corn Mills; Cut Nails;
Portable Flour Mills; Horse Shoe Nails;
Smith's Patent Smut Mill; Well Buckets and Wheels;
Garden Rakes and Hoes; Butter Pails and Saddles;
Thermometer Churns; Spades and Shovels.

Grass Seeds:

Alfalfa, or Chili Clover; Ohio Red Clover;
Kentucky Blue Grass; Timothy, or Herd Grass,
Garden and Fruit Seeds by every steamer.

For sale by H. McNALLY,
State Agricultural Warehouse, 25 Washington st., v7-8 1m below Battery, San Francisco

---

The Farmer's Drill.

[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
v7-2 3m* Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

From the East.

THE steamship Golden Age, James T. Watkins, commander, arrived on the 12th inst., with eastern dates to the 20th March, and from Europe to March 4th. The Golden Age brings 776 passengers, all well, with little or no sickness on board during the passage.

The following are the members of the new Cabinet, as confirmed by the Senate:

Secretary of State—Gen. Lewis Cass.
Secretary of Treasury—Hon. Howell Cobb.
Secretary of War—Hon. John B. Floyd.
Secretary of Navy—Hon. Isaac Toucey.
Secretary of Interior—Hon. Jacob Thompson.
Attorney General—Judge Black, of Pa.
Postmaster General—Hon. A. V. Brown.

Lord Napier, the new British Minister, presented his credentials to the President on the 10th March; the interview and speeches upon which occasion were very cordial.

Appropriations have been made for the exploration and verification of the surveys for a ship canal at the Isthmus of Darien, *via* the Atrato route.

The President has caused an exequatur to be issued to H. Hanneman, Esq., as the Consul from Prussia at San Francisco.

Postmaster General Brown has issued an order abolishing the system of agents to accompany the California mails.

California 7's of 70 at New York, are quoted at 64½.

Abner Pratt, of Michigan, has been appointed Consul at Honolulu, S. I. Salary $4,000.

J. Patton Anderson, of Washington Territory, to be Governor of said Territory, after March 17, 1857.

James U. Nesmith, of Oregon, to be superintendent of Indian Affairs for Washington and Oregon.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.—The opinion of the United Supreme Court has been delivered in the famous Dred Scott case. Chief Justice Taney gave a full and elaborate statement of the views of the Court. The decision has created much excitement. The Court has decided, that,

Negroes, whether slaves or free, that is, men of the African race, are not citizens of the United States by the Constitution.

The legal condition of a slave in the State of Missouri is not affected by the temporary sojourn of such slave in any other State, but on his return his condition still depends on the laws of Missouri.

As the plaintiff was not a citizen of Missouri, he, therefore, could not sue in the Courts of the United States. The suit must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

The delivery of this opinion, it is stated, occupied about three hours, and was listened to with profound attention by a crowded Court Room.

Judges McLean and Curtis dissented.

TURNER BROTHERS.—Among the many kinds of wine manufactured in this State, there is a very celebrated kind known as "Turner's Ginger Wine," manufactured by the firm of Turner Brothers, of San Francisco. The same firm have a house in New York city, and one in Buffalo, N. Y., largely engaged in the same business. They manufacture and put up all kinds of preserves, jellies and fruits; and they give full employment to a large number of workmen, and consume large amounts of the products of our State. Turner Brothers give constant employment to twenty-five men in this city, and often more, and their sales, of their own manufactures, amount to some 5,000 packages per month. Their warehouse is forty by eighty feet, and two stories high—capital employed in the entire business, $150,000. They make their own boxes and cases, consuming nearly 10,000 feet lumber per month. The water tanks contain 6,000 gallons. In the manufacture of these celebrated sirups, they use sugar made from the sugar beet, and import it from France and Germany in large quantities. Here is a subject of great to moment to Californians who are in charge of a climate and soil surpassing that of any country where the beet sugar is made; and we ask our cultivators if they cannot supply Messrs. Turner Brothers with California beet sugar, and thus save the gold now sent abroad and give it to our own workingmen at home. The manufactory of Turner Brothers is worthy of a visit by all our citizens. It is situated on Market street, near Kearny, and the proprietors are gentlemen who will take pleasure to show what a California manufactory should be.

LONGWORTH'S SPARKLING AND STILL WINES. Proud as we are of the fine California wines that will soon drive foreign wines from our markets, we are also proud of the American wines of the celebrated Longworth brand. These are now taking rank with the most delicious wines in use, and are found on the tables of our connoisseurs as among their finest. The sparkling Catawba and Isabella are indeed considered rare wines, and are found side by side with Max Sutaine & Co.'s celebrated Cabinet Champagne. All these choice wines are on sale at the house of S. H. Meeker & Co., on Front street, San Francisco—a house long distinguished for the very best wines in the market.

THE SECRET OUT AT LAST.—Thousands have asked the question during the past month, "Who wrote the Physiology of Marriage?" It is a first rate book they all say; but who is "The Old Physician?" By reference to an advertisement of Messrs. Jewett & Co., in our paper to day, it will be seen who the "Old Physician" is.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ointment to their patients and the public generally, as an effectual cure for wounds, sores and ulcers, even when all other means have failed. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

ONLY those who have suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia in its various forms can appreciate the value of a medicine that will *cure* this disease. To all who would find a remedy we would say, try the Oxygenated Bitters.

THE Sacramento river stood at dusk, Thursday evening, at sixteen feet three inches above low water mark.

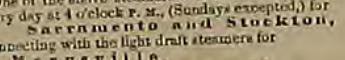
TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure for PANAMA,
On MONDAY, - - - - - - - APRIL 20th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Saturday, April 18th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., April 18th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Reduction of Freights.

FROM the FIRST OF APRIL the rate of FREIGHT
TO MARYSVILLE,
On Flour, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Liquors in wood, Pork, Bacon and Butter, will be
TEN DOLLARS PER TON.
TO RED BLUFFS,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON
For Measurement Goods.
Other freight by the former Tariff.
SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
v7-11 Pres. Cal. S. N. Co.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets

ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A.M.	At 8 A.M.	At 7½ A.M.
12 A.M.	10½ A.M.	10 A.M.
6 P.M.	4½ P.M.	3 P.M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 if CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
121 Front st. ect, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,
AND
LIQUORS,

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.
Sole importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and Judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
v7-1 3m CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v7-2 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.
THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.
Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, Mass. v7-14 3m

Peacocks and Peahens Wanted.
ANY person having such for sale will please inform us, and we can find them a customer
v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street.

BOOKS, &c.

The Fruit Garden.
By P. BARRY,
Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, THE VILLA, THE MANSION AND COTTAGE. Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.

"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the wants of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The author's study has been to furnish models for convenient, tasteful and even elegant suburban and country dwellings, from the lowest to a high cost, and to afford all the necessary information for their construction. We should like to see such books wide spread, as our national architecture needs improvement."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

"There are abundance of books on architecture and on landscape gardening, but an actual absence of such another volume as the present. The designs are exceedingly tasteful, and imbued with the highest spirit of architectural beauty."—*N. Y. Express.*

Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
v7-8 3m 377 and 379 Broadway, New York.

Valuable Works
PUBLISHED BY

BLACKIE & SON,
No. 117 Fulton street, New York.
A HISTORY OF THE EARTH AND ANIMATED NATURE. By Oliver Goldsmith. With numerous notes from the works of the most distinguished naturalists. Illustrated by nearly 2,400 figures, of which 230 are beautifully colored. Two vols. large 8vo.
RHIND'S HISTORY OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. Embracing the Physiology, Classification, and the Culture of Plants; with their various uses to Man and the Lower Animals, and their application in the Arts, Manufactures and Domestic Economy. Illustrated by 700 figures engraved on Wood and Steel, of which 100 are elaborately colored. One vol. large 8vo.
THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A Treatise on the Diseases of Horses and Black Cattle, with Instructions for the Management of Breeding Mares and Cows. By James Webb, Veterinary Surgeon.
HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW; or, a Description of all the Marks by which the Milking Qualities of Cows may be Ascertained. With a Supplement on Dairy Cattle, their Qualities, Management and Productive Results, with Hints for Selecting. Illustrated with Engravings.
☞ Samples of the above Books can always be seen at the Office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, where Catalogues will also be found. v7-5

The Most Successful and the Best.
NOW COMPLETE AND FOR SALE,

SARGENT'S STANDARD SERIES OF READERS for Public and Private Schools.
The Standard Fifth, or, First Class Reader.
The Standard Fourth Reader.
The Standard Third Reader.
The Standard Second Reader. Illustrated with cuts.
The Standard First Reader. Illustrated with cuts.
The Standard Primer. Illustrated with cuts.
Six Charts for Primary Schools.
By EPES SARGENT, author of "Standard Speaker," &c.

The following are nearly ready:
Sargent's Smaller Primer. 16mo.; pp. 36. With cuts.
Sargent's Smaller Speller. 16mo.; pp. 60
Sargent's Standard Elementary Grammar.

The first four Readers of Sargent's Series form a complete series of Reading-books for the Primary, Grammar, and District Schools of the country. The Fifth Reader is intended as a first-class book for higher Schools, Colleges and Academies. No series of Readers ever published in this country has had such universal recommendation from all who have examined them, or has met with such rapid and extraordinary success. Their adoption throughout the country by School Committees and Teachers, who have acquainted themselves with their merits, has been most general.

In the principal public schools of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island, these works have been introduced as fast as changes could be effected. In New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Portsmouth, N. H., they are also widely adopted. In Boston, the School Committee voted, August, 1856, to introduce two of the books on the terms exacted by them of publishers in all cases of change; but their proposition was declined as involving favoritism not claimed by other other towns, and unjust in its operation. The books were already too strong in the public favor to require any such indorsement at the expense of perfect equality.

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And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1857. NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 9.

Goldsmith, and his "Animated Nature."

"The Life and Times of Oliver Goldsmith. By John Forster, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law." (London.)

"A History of the Earth and Animated Nature. By Oliver Goldsmith." (Blackie & Son, Edinburgh, London, and New York.)

(ARTICLE 1ST.)

Was there ever in human nature such a strange anomaly as Dr. Goldsmith? A man who, to use the words of Dr. Johnson, "was a genius sublime, lively, and versatile; who left untried no species of writing, and who treated nothing which he did not adorn;" but who at the same time was the butt of everybody's ridicule, the prey of sharpers and imposters, and a companion of gamblers and drunkards?

At the age of seventeen, he left the humble roof of his father, a poor Irish clergyman, to attend the classes at Dublin University, and for cheapness was obliged to enter as a sizar. There he was idle and thoughtless, and the solitary instance in which he received any honor was gaining an exhibition worth thirty shillings ($7.50), for which his brutal tutor afterwards knocked him down, because he celebrated the occasion by giving a dance at his rooms! But the unlucky Goldsmith was ever imprudent, and poorly qualified to buffet with the world for the bare necessaries of life. His father died when he was at college; and as his mother was in very reduced circumstances, he was urged by his friends to take orders in the church. He was too young by two years; but instead of directing his attention to theological studies, he spent his time, during the interval, in rambling about the country, in playing whist and the flute, and in telling stories and singing songs in a club which met at the village-inn; and, as a natural consequence, when he presented himself before the bishop he was refused ordination.

He now had recourse to teaching, as a private tutor; but with his usual imprudence he got into a squabble over a game of cards, and was dismissed; and went back to his mother, with thirty pounds and a horse. Thus provided, he again set out into the world, like another Gil Blas, to push his fortune anew. But at the end of six weeks he again returned to his mother, with a worse horse and no money. To account for his deficient exchequer, like some of our delinquent officials, he told a cock-and-bull story, of how he had gone to Cork, and paid his passage in a ship which was bound to America, but that the rascally captain, after pocketing the money, had sailed without him. We are justified in supposing that this story was a fabrication, as there is sufficient evidence to show that he afterwards resorted to similar expedients to move the sympathies of his friends.

Balked in his ideas, both as to holy orders and emigration, if ever he was in earnest about either, he resolved to try law, and was furnished by an uncle-in-law with fifty pounds, to enable him to make a respectable appearance in London, where he meant to study. But this little fund he gambled away with an acquaintance in Dublin, and was once more thrown back penniless upon his friends. So he gave up law, and concluded to try medicine; and was again supplied by the same kind uncle with the necessary means, to enable him to follow his studies at the University of Edinburgh.

There he remained for a couple of years, when, inspired by his love of rambling, he concluded to visit the Continent. His pretended reason for doing so, as he wrote to his uncle, in announcing to him that he had drawn on him for twenty pounds, was to enable him to prosecute his studies at the medical schools of France. But instead of going to France he went to Holland; and we find him at Leyden, humbly pleading to his uncle, in his own inventive way, the mishaps of his voyage. But his generous uncle had become affected with mental imbecility, and his other friends were deaf to his appeals, and he had, in consequence, to depend on his own exertions.

There is little doubt but the George Primrose of his "Vicar of Wakefield" is intended to represent himself, but whether he tried the effects of his eloquence, as George did, on the principal of a Dutch University, during his residence in Holland, to install him as professor of Greek, where it was considered a superfluous accomplishment, and which the old professor said he had lived all his life without ever feeling the want of, we have no information. At Leyden he depended for his subsistence on borrowing money and giving lessons in English. He also gambled a little. But when fortune did show in his favor he continued to play on till he lost all he had.

So he concluded to leave Leyden, and borrowed a small sum from a young student to carry him on his way. But passing the shop of a florist, he observed some tulip roots, which flowers he knew were much prized by his uncle, and unable to resist the temptation he walked in and paid away the whole of the borrowed money, and next day left Leyden with five dollars in his pocket, one shirt on his back, and his flute in his hand.

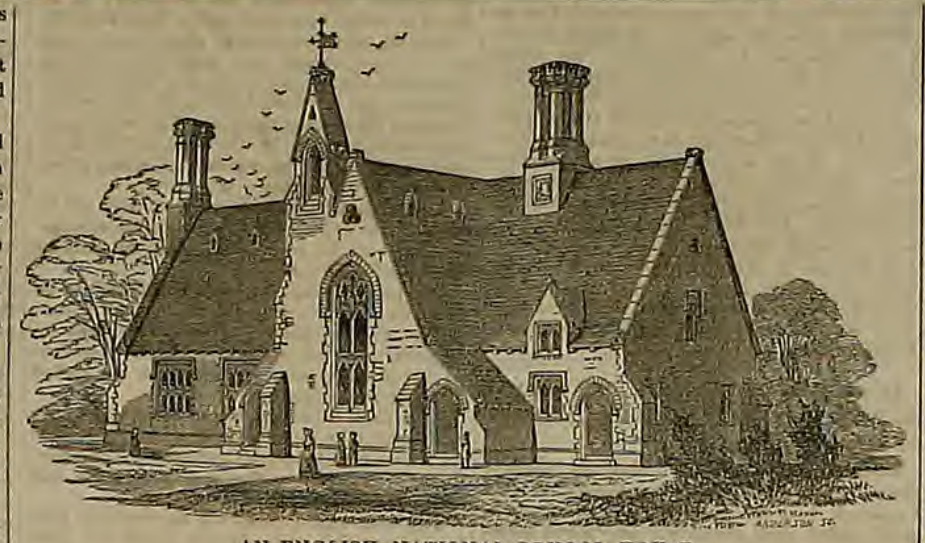
He took the course described in "The Traveller," and made a pedestrian tour through parts of Flanders, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy—sleeping in barns, now depending on the charity of convents, and now turning itinerant flute-player to get bed and board.

He was just one year on the Continent, during which time he managed to get a medical degree at Padua. But it was never of any service to him. On his arrival in England, he endeavored, it is true, to establish himself, as he says, as "a poor physician to the poor;" but, as he had always been, he was unsuccessful, and was glad to accept a situation as corrector of the press for Richardson, the author of those old-fashioned novels, Sir Charles Grandison, Clarissa, and Pamela—books which, to use the words of Goldsmith in regard to "The Babes in the Wood," "everybody has read at some time of his life, and at some time of his life has admired." But Richardson was then in the zenith of his fame, and probably was too much inspired with his own importance to detect the superior abilities of his humble assistant.

His engagement with Mr. Richardson only lasted a year, at the expiry of which time we find him employed as usher in the academy of a Dr. Milner, at Peckham, whose son had been his fellow-student at Edinburgh. He gives, in some of his papers in the "Bee," a pitiful description of his situation and feelings in that employment, which, though he means it to apply to ushers in general, has evidently more particular reference to himself. He was the laughing-stock of the boys, whose favor he endeavored to conciliate by dividing between them and beggars, and people whom he knew to be in want, the whole of his salary on the the very day it was paid. This so provoked the provident Mrs. Milner, that she proposed to Goldsmith the propriety of his giving her his money to keep for him, as the boys did. "Indeed, Madam," replied the good natured man, "there is equal need."

But while in the employment of Dr. Milner, a circumstance occurred which, if it had not the effect of being of so much service to himself as he might have made it, was destined eventually to bring him into notice, and add to the list of writers one of the most elegant and agreeable that ever took a pen in his hand. Dr. Milner was a contributor to the "Monthly Review," and on one occasion when Mr. Griffiths, the proprietor of that periodical, was dining with him, Mr. Griffiths was forcibly struck with some remarks of Goldsmith's, and requested him to furnish for the Review a few specimens of criticism. The result of which was, he was employed by him. This was a situation for which Goldsmith was but ill-adapted. For, though himself one of the most beautiful of writers, he was ever more ready to find excuses for imperfections than to discover faults in others, whether in their lives or writings. In fact, he acknowledges himself that it was not for a year after this that he discovered that he was a great writer. But in one of his letters at that time he playfully writes to a friend: "There will come a time, no doubt it will, when the Scaligers and Daciers will vindicate my character, give learned editions of my labors, and bless the times with copious comments on the text. You will see how they will fish up the heavy scoundrels who disregard me now. How they will bewail the times that suffered so much genius to be neglected!" The dunces are not yet all dead, and they are as confident of their importance as ever. But do not exult, ye "heavy scoundrels!" if by your united weight ye occasionally succeed in checking for a time the upward progress of genius. The predictions of Goldsmith have been fully verified. What a consolation would it have been to the humble occupant of his garret, who dated his letters from the Temple Exchange Coffee House, near Temple Bar, to have known that Mr. Forster, one of the most talented literary men in London (the editor of "The Times" newspaper?) would have been at so much pains in hunting up every little incident in his incipient career!

As Goldsmith did not continue long in the employment of Mr. Griffiths, he was glad to get back from the garret life which he had been obliged to adopt, to the loathed occupation of again being usher to Dr. Milner. On this occasion, however, the situation which he held was an advance on the former, as, owing to the declining state of Dr. Milner's health, he had partly to discharge the duties of head master. Dr. Milner, too, used his influence in procuring for him a medical situation in India, which it was presumed might be made a lucrative one. But in this he was destined to be disappointed. While he was waiting for supplies from his friends, with which to provide his outfit, the warrant of his appointment was withdrawn. What could he do? Poor hapless Goldsmith! He had once more placed his hopes on the medical profession, and he concluded he must not be too fastidious. So he presented himself before the examiners of Surgeons' Hall, to qualify for the office of an hospital mate. Many a spruce young student, that day, obtained his diploma. Of all that applied there was but one who was found unqualified—the poor, blundering, vulgar-looking Oliver Goldsmith!



AN ENGLISH NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE.

In his distress, Goldsmith again had recourse to his pen, and entered into new arrangements with Mr. Griffiths and others. But all that he made was barely enough to procure him a subsistence. However, he was gaining ground as a literary man; and had the good fortune, about this time, to meet with and secure the friendship of the distinguished Bishop Percy, who was the first to point out and collect the important historical information which England possessed in her old ballads. By his instrumentality he had a meeting at his lodging with Dr. Johnson, where the three supped together. Neither of his new friends at that time had attained the eminence which they afterwards reached. Percy was not then a Bishop, nor Johnson a Doctor. But they were very different friends from his sharp-sighted and selfish patrons of the press, for whom he had so long, and for so little, been doing hard work, especially Johnson. He was the very man Goldsmith wanted for a friend. Goldsmith was weak and vacillating; Johnson sturdy and independent. Goldsmith's foibles connected him with low associates, and sometimes degenerated into vices; Johnson's morality was unbending, and his friendship only awarded to those who deserved it. Goldsmith was the prey of impostors; Johnson, a man whom the most daring were afraid to tamper with.

A brighter day was now dawning on poor Goldsmith, which if it did not make him a wealthy man, which his improvident habits rendered impossible, gained him a ready admission into the best society, and made him be recognized by the learned men of his own and all succeeding times, as one of the brightest ornaments of the literary world. Goldsmith had spent his only guinea, which had been sent him by Johnson to supply immediate wants, and over a bottle of Madeira was "nursing his wrath" against his landlady, who had arrested him for arrears of rent, when Johnson himself appeared, to assist him with his advice. As they were talking over his misfortunes, Goldsmith showed his friend the manuscript of the "Vicar of Wakefield," which Johnson immediately disposed of for sixty pounds. The bookseller, however, who had paid that price, was afraid to publish it, as on mature reflection he thought it was doubtful whether it would repay the expense of printing. But the sixty pounds left Goldsmith enough, after paying his landlady, to make him comparatively easy; and "The Traveller," which he had commenced long before, being soon after finished and published, his reputation was at last secure.

It would be impossible for me, in a newspaper article, to give an account of Goldsmith in his after career; of the learned men with whom he got acquainted; and the amusing events which were daily occurring in the brilliant circle of his literary friends. The reader who feels an interest in Dr. Goldsmith (and who does not?) will doubtless avail himself of the privilege of reading the valuable work of Mr. Forster, of the former portion of which I have endeavored to give a feeble outline.

There never was a writer possessed of more varied acquirements than Dr. Goldsmith, or one who has been more eminently successful in every department of literature which he attempted. "The Vicar of Wakefield," as a novel; "She stoops to conquer," as a play—the former pronounced by Sir Walter Scott the best novel in the English language, and the other, by almost universal consent, the best comedy; "The good natured man," but little inferior to it; "The Traveller" and "The Deserted Village" as poems; his Abridgments of English and Roman History; his "Citizen of the World;" and his "Animated Nature"—each, without the others, would have been enough to have secured him, in the estimation of a reflecting posterity, the reputation of a literary man of the highest talent, although the age in which he lived had been regardless enough to overlook his merits. But when we find in one man such a diversity of talent, we are compelled to look closely at his life, before we can become reconciled in any shape to the brief character of him, wickedly though wittily given by his cotemporary Horace Walpole,—that "he was an inspired idiot," which Mrs. Piozzi, in her old age, says "was very true;" or of his intimate acquaintance Cooke, who told the poet Rogers that "he was a fool." The remark of Dr. Johnson, who was a more cool observer, appears near the truth: "No man was wiser when he had a pen in his hand, or more foolish when he had not." But he was a man of kind impulses, and of a generous heart. "Tread lightly on his ashes, ye men of genius, for he was your kinsman; weed his grave clean, ye men of goodness, for he was your brother!"

I intended to have included in this article a notice of "The Animated Nature," as a work particularly suitable for a farmer's library; but having already spun it out so long, from a sort of fellow-feeling for the illustrious Goldsmith, I must reserve my remarks for a future occasion.

AGRICOLA.

An English National School-house.

THE engraving this week, shows one of the National School-houses at Tamon, erected at the cost of about £1000. It is interesting chiefly as a study of the quiet domestic character, which the English give to this species of building. One can easily believe that something of home affections and love for good order and neatness, would naturally grow up in the mind of every pupil educated in such a school.

The first thing that strikes an American eye is the "very humble" appearance of the building, arising from the lowness of the walls. But this is, internally, amply made up by the great hight of the roof—the whole space being open, and the under side of the timbers and wood-work of the roof being exposed to view. This gives a lofty and spacious appearance to the interior, and an abundant supply of fresh air, connected as the space is with every means for ventilation.

This style of building will hardly be followed, exactly, in this country, but there are many details, and some hints in composition, about this domestic style, that are well worthy of study by those designing or about erecting buildings of this class.

The above we find in our Horticulturist of 1852, and select it, at this especial moment, as the return of "May-day" brings before us so many groups of happy children, with their teachers and parents, that we know of no picture more beautiful to present to them than the home of childhood's studies.

It should ever be the aim of all to make the school-house one of the most pleasant spots in a child's memory—so pleasant and agreeable, that the mind should turn to it with delight. This will secure, in the affections of our youth, a thirst for knowledge that shall insure to our country an improved race of men and women.

SPROUTS ABOUT TREES.—Allow no suckers or sprouts to issue from the roots of your fruit trees; cut them all even with the surface and arrest every new development as soon as it appears. Every particle of new wood from this diminishes the vital force of the system, without yielding anything valuable in return. Pear trees are more seriously injured by a neglect of this duty than other trees, as they are more delicate and less hardy.—[Germantown Telegraph.

The Great Work Moves On.

EDUCATE the Workingman, is the word for the age now, and we find a desire in every State springing up among the masses, to awake the Industrial classes to action, and to make them instrumental in the *great work of progress.* The subject of Industrial Institutes was brought up for discussion in the National Agricultural Society, at its last meeting, and committees were appointed for conference with other States. Among the resolutions offered to the National Society we find some from the great State of Illinois, relative to the subject, which speak home the true wants of each of such an Institution, and we rejoice to know California is alive to the subject. We hope every State will respond and act also. The following are the resolutions:

TO THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:

The undersigned, member of a Committee appointed by an Educational Convention held at Springfield, Illinois, in January, 1855, would most respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following

RESOLUTIONS

Of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, relative to the Establishment of Industrial Universities, and for the Encouragement of Practical Education among the people—unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The spirit and progress of this age and country demand the culture of the highest order of intellectual attainment in theoretic and industrial science: *And whereas*, it is impossible that our commerce and prosperity will continue to increase without calling into requisition all the elements of internal thrift arising from the labors of the farmer, the mechanic, and the manufacturer, by every fostering effort within the reach of the government; *And whereas*, a system of Industrial Universities, liberally endowed in each State of the Union, co-operative with each other, and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, would develop a more liberal and practical education among the people, tend the more to intellectualize the rising generation, and eminently conduce to the virtue, intelligence and true glory of our country; Therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law of Congress donating to each State in the Union an amount of public lands not less in value than *five hundred thousand dollars*, for the liberal endowment of a system of Industrial Universities, one in each State in the Union, to co-operate with each other, and with the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, for the more liberal and practical education of our industrial classes and their teachers; a liberal and varied education adapted to the manifold wants of a practical and enterprising people, and a provision for such educational facilities, being in manifest concurrence with the intimations of the popular will, it urgently demands the united efforts of our national strength.

Resolved, That the Governor is hereby authorized to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive and Legislature of each of our sister States, inviting them to co-operate with us in this meritorious enterprise.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. KOERNER, *Speaker of the Senate.*
Approved, Feb. 8, 1853. J. A. MATTESON.

A true copy: Attest,
ALEXANDER STARNE, *Secretary of State.*

And also to the following:

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

The ———, would respectfully petition your honorable body for a grant of Congress lands to each State in the Union, to endow therein an Industrial University, for the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life. Said grant to be no less in value than five hundred thousand dollars to each State, and to be held in trust for the above uses, accompanied by such conditions and restrictions in the terms of the grant, as shall, in the wisdom of Congress, be needful, in order to secure this trust forever to the uses aforesaid, and to prevent, as far as practicable, in all coming time, the possibilities of such trusts being diverted from their proper object, or made subservient to any local partisan or sectarian end, inconsistent with the appropriate use of such trust.

And we solicit your aid by the adoption of resolutions by your body to be submitted to Congress, soliciting their action with reference to this important subject.

In behalf of the industrial classes of our State, and also of education,

Respectfully, yours, W. F. M. ARNY.
BLOOMINGTON, Illinois, Jan. 1st, 1856.

Southdown Mutton.

SENDING mutton to England, is something like "sending coals to Newcastle," yet it has been lately done. The Baltic that sailed on the 17th of January, took out two fine Southdown Sheep, pure bred—born, brought up, killed and dressed at Locust Grove, near Rahway, New Jersey, as a gift from Geo. Hartshorne to his friend A. G. Robinson, Esq., of London. Mr. Hartshorne is a zealous sheep raiser, and is determined to convince our English cousins that the idea is not so ridiculous as they suppose, of attempting to compete with them even in sheep raising. We are afraid, however, notwithstanding his zeal, that the English taste will not relish American mutton; if it will, we can give them cheap meat.—[New York Tribune.

Mr. Hartshorne has recently purchased three fine Shorthorn Cows; they are in calf to the fine young bull Highflyer, who was got by Duke of Gloster, imported by L. G. Morris, of Mount Fordham. Mr. H. has Southdown and Cotswold sheep, Berkshire swine, and Shorthorn cattle, which he will be ready to ship, to order, for California.

The China Grass—Its History and Uses.

BY O. C. SCHAEFFER, M. D., U. S. PATENT OFFICE.

By the praiseworthy exertions of M. W. R. Smith, of the Public Conservatory, in Washington, there is now afforded an opportunity of ascertaining how far the China grass (*Bœhmeria nivea*) can be successfully cultivated in the United States. There seems to be no difficulty in multiplying the plants, and none in obtaining them in the condition in which they yield the fibre of commerce. This being the case, it is proper that some notice of the history of the plant, and its product, should be furnished for the information of those who may feel disposed to attempt its cultivation.

China grass-cloth has been known as an article of commerce for many years, but the plant furnishing the material was only identified about the commencement of this century, by Dr. Roxburgh, whose labors in bringing to notice the fibers of the East, are only now beginning to show their effect upon commerce. Another indefatigable laborer in the same field, Dr. J. Forbes Royle, has recently published a work containing a complete summary in the history of this and other Oriental fibers.

The *Bœhmeria nivea* (formerly known as Urtica nivea), belong to the nettle family, every subdivision of which abounds in fibrous plants. Dr. Roxburgh described it under the name of *Urtica tenacissima*, from specimens obtained in Sumatra, and, subsequently, he learned that this was the plant yielding the famous "China grass." More recently, the identity of the Chinese and Indian plants has been determined beyond dispute. From its wide diffusion throughout the East, this plant is known under various names, such as "Cha," or "Tchou Ma," in China; "Caloee," in Sumatra; "Ramee," in Malay; and "Ramee," in Assam. Gradually increasing in commercial importance, this product only obtained the notice of the public, generally, at the London exhibition of 1851, where it was presented, from the crude article to the woven fabric, showing fiber of such beauty and strength that three prize medals were awarded to different persons for specimens in the prepared state. Samples of these, now in the collection of the United States Patent Office, I have submitted to examination, the results of which will be given below.

Of the value of this fiber I can give no better evidence than the statement of Dr. Royle, that, as imported into England, it has "sold for £60 to £80, and even for £120 a ton." In some parts of India, the plant is only cultivated in small quantities, by the fishermen, for the manufacture of their nets, lines, &c. The use of the fiber, for cordage, is not likely to make its cultivation an object in this country; but the great strength, which especially fits it for this purpose, may be noted. Various samples, tried against the best Russian hemp, show that it bears a weight, sometimes nearly double, and always much more than that borne by the hemp. In China and elsewhere, it is mainly employed for making the grass-cloth, the softness and strength of which give it a character distinct from that of the fabric of any other fiber.

Generally, three crops are taken a year at intervals of about two months. The most rapid growth, in the second cutting, yields the finest fiber.

The treatment of the crop varies very much, but, in general, it closely resembes that of hemp, except that the fibers are peeled from the stalks by hand. They are next exposed to the dew, at night, and to the sun, by day, avoiding rain. In other cases, they are soaked in lime-water, or even boiled in a slightly alkaline solution. Sometimes, again, the fiber is spun, or even woven before it is bleached.

In short, the treatment is similar to that of other fibres which have to be stripped from a woody stem, the only variations in the process depending upon the relative hardness of the wood, which may be brittle or tough, and therefore easily or with more difficulty separated from the fiber. It is not improbable that the process of "breaking," used for hemp or flax, will also be applicable to this product.

The most successful treatment of the material, after it has reached Europe, consists in steeping it in water at a temperature of 90° F., for twenty-four hours, and then boiling it in an alkaline solution, after which it is well washed, in clear water, and nearly dried by high-pressure steam.

It may be noticed that the fiber of the plant which has grown wild, has also been sent to Europe; but this, as might be expected, is much coarser than the cultivated product.

The specimens of the crude material examined were those above named, obtained from the London Exhibition of 1851, and others kindly presented by Joseph Balestier, late Commissioner to Cochin-China, &c., which were also accompanied by the plant itself, obtained by him in Java.

The chief difference in the specimens is in the color, which, in the Java plant, is ligher, with a tendency towards green, and with somewhat more of a gloss.

The half-bleached and full-bleached line and tow, as received from London, were compared with the best specimens of English, French and Belgian flax, from the same exhibition, which last, as usual, were unbleached. A very slight examination at once shows the remarkable difference between the two materials. The filaments of the flax line, although very fine, showed the ends of the component cells, which, on repeated handling, separated from each other. The filaments of the China grass, on the other hand, although they had been subjected to the process of bleaching, showed no such loose ends; and, after long continued manipulation, still remained smooth, glossy, and, apparently, singly celled. To be certain upon this point, specimens, after boiling in an alkaline solution, of a strength which would insure the separation of the individual cells, were repeatedly passed back and forth, between the fingers, and then carefully examined, from end to end, under the microscope. Every effort was made at all doubtful points, by needles, to obtain a separation, if possible. As evidence of the care bestowed upon the examination, it may be stated that from one to two hours were more than once expended upon the scrutiny of a single fiber. The result of this close inspection was the development of the fact that the single cells of the line of the China grass are of an extraordinary length, often equal to, and sometimes far exceeding, that of the longest of which we have any record. Five, six and seven inches seem to be not unusual lengths. In one case, a filament of over ten inches in length was severely handled, without showing any signs of being composed of more than one cell; but, in this case, the microscope was not used. Even the tow of the bleached fiber furnished, in abundance, single cells, or fragments, three inches or more in length.

We are now prepared to understand the great strength of the "China-grass" cordage, as, in any given length, it has fewer breaks of uninterrupted continuity than any other fiber. The character of the single cells is as follows: In diameter, they exceed those of fine flax, of which, however, many are required to make a line of equal length. In cross section, they are irregular, and the greatest diameter is found, sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in another, somewhat after the manner of cotton. This gives them an advantage in spinning, furnishing a better hold of the fibers upon each other than if circular in section.

It is said that specimens of the Oriental fabric have been examined, in which the thread was untwisted, being made up of long filaments, joined end to end by some glue or cement. We know that this is true of the celebrated "pigna," or "pina," a fabric made from the pine-apple fibre, and the facts above named show that it may also be true of the China grass. This untwisted thread gives a peculiar transparency to the fabric, which cannot be imitated. No attempts have ever been made in Europe, nor in this country, to reproduce such an article, which probably requires too much manual labor to be profitable. The full-bleached line above mentioned is remarkably glossy and soft, and in some respects is not unlike silk in appearance. The whole character of the fiber is so distinct as to prevent any mistake as to the recognition of the article.

Although we have no mention of the employment of the tow, there can be no doubt of its applicability to the manufacture of an excellent fabric. The fiber, obtained by different cultivators, can be transmitted to the Patent Office for examination. In order to have a long, fine fiber, the crop should stand pretty close, and, when in small patches, it should be surrounded by other plants of similar hight, in order to have the whole yield of the same quality. Or, the exterior plants may be used for propagation, leaving only the tallest to be tried for their fiber.

In regard to the above, Mr. W. R. Smith, of the Public Conservatory, Washington, makes the following statement:

From a small paper of the seeds of the "Chinese Grass-linen plant" (*Bœhmeria nivea*), which I I obtained from the island of Jamaica, I propagated, under glass, about fifty plants, and subsequently removed them into the open air. From these, I hope to be able to continue to propagate others, by cuttings, during the next and succeeding summers, in sufficient numbers to meet future demands.

The seeds, which are small and require close attention, I sowed in March, in an eight-inch flower-pot, filled with equal parts of leaf-mould, common soil, and sand, covering them lightly with a sifted portion of the same soil. In order to keep them moist, I spread over the surface of the pot a regular layer of sphagnum, or bog-moss, which I removed as the plants came up. By these means, the seeds readily vegetated in a temperature of 55° F.

This product can also be multiplied, in the spring, by cuttings of the half-ripened shoots, planted in sand, regularly moistend, and shaded from the bright rays of the sun. Beneath the sand, which should be about two inches deep, there should be placed a layer of sphagnum, say an inch in thickness, to admit the roots freely, and afterwards facilitate the transplanting.

My impression is, that this plant will survive the winter in the open air, in any part of the United States, except the mountainous districts south of Pennsylvania; and it may possibly become naturalized in the extreme South. It will thrive in any ordinary soil.

Red Cedar as a Protection to Orchards.

As I have been a constant reader of your valuable journal for some time past, and have never attempted to assist you in your glorious enterprise, in any other way than by paying the poor, miserable pittance of one dollar per year for the privilege of reading it (which I am happy to have the opportunity of doing, instead of the original price of fifty cents), I wish to make one or two remarks that may be of interest to some.

With regard to plants for shelter, especially for orchard protection, I remember reading, in the April number, I believe, of the last volume, an article on this subject, speaking of the Red Cedar, as being an excellent shelter, etc., but expressing the opinion that it is generally considered a slow grower, and that it will not stand the knife. I must dissent from the statements of that article with regard to the above particulars. I contend that the Red Cedar is the best and cheapest tree for shelter that the farmers of Wisconsin can obtain. It is the faster grower of any evergeen I ever saw. The reason of its being considered a slow grower, is from the fact that it is generally found upon some barren side hill, where nothing else can grow; but when taken from that soil and put upon a good one, and well trimmed, from year to year, it grows with great rapidity.

Two years ago last spring, I got some of them and set them out for ornamental purposes. When taken up they were from four to five feet high, while now they are from thirteen to sixteen feet in highth, and the more I have cut and trimmed them, the better they have grown. This species of Cedar grows in abundance upon the banks of almost every river in the State.

The Cedars in my door yard have never had the ground stirred around them since they were transplanted. The writer of the article in the April number, has truthfully said that this Cedar would protect a plantation as effectually as a brick wall. The winter season is the time for the farmer to ascertain where the trees are to be found, and spring the time for transplanting. Farmers, all of you that have an orchard in an exposed situation, do not fail to shelter it. On our broad prairies, an orchard should by all means be protected from the wintry winds. —[C. L. in Wisconsin Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE—MANURING.—It has been taught by Professors of Agricultural Chemistry, and apparently on some reasonable grounds, that the very worst way to apply manure was to spread it out on the field and leave it exposed. It was argued that this exposure caused a loss of ammonia by evaporation, hence farmers were taught to plow their manures under as soon as applied to the soil, under penalty of losing a great part of their fertilizing properties. An essay on this subject by Dr. Voelcker, Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College, at Cirencester, England, contains statements that will surprise our farmers. He asserts that no loss arises from spreading manure on the surface of a field; on the contrary, he asserts that if spread upon the field and allowed to lie until washed with rains, it is more beneficial than to plow it in at once. When spread out on a field fermentation is stopped, and volatile matter ceases to escape. In the case of clay soils, he remarks: "I have no hesitation to say that the manure may be spread even six months before it is plowed in, without losing any appreciable quantity of manuring matters." This is important information to our agriculturists, if correct.—[Scientific Amer.

Great National Trial of Machinery,

And Implements of every description. Pertaining to Agriculture, and Household Manufactures, at the Fifth Annual Fair of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held at Louisville, Ky., during the Fall of 1857.

THE Committee of the United States Agricultural Society, appointed at the fifth annual meeting, held at the Smithsonian Institution, in the city of Washington, on the 14th of January, 1857, "to designate the time and places and to make all the necessary arrangements for a *national trial in the field of agricultural implements and machinery*, respectfully invite the inventors and and manufacturers of all such articles, both in the United States and foreign countries, to participate in a public trial, to be made at Louisville, Kentucky, under the auspices of the society, durig the fall of 1857.

This new arrangement for the exhibition of agricultural implements and machinery of all kinds in actual operation, results from a conviction on the part of the Society, that no just awards can be made, except upon a practical working trial before competent judges; and the fullest opportunity will be afforded to test the comparative merits of the various machines that may be entered as competitors for the awards, both as regards land for field implements and steam power for stationary machinery.

A separate trial of reapers and mowers will be made at the appropriate season, special arrangements for which, as to time, place, &c., will be announced at an early date.

It is intended that this exhibition shall be on the most extensive scale, for the purpose of testing the working qualities of these important implements more thoroughly than has yet been done on any previous occasion, either in the United States or in Europe.

All articles from foreign countries, intended for exhibition may be consigned to the "Agent of the United States Agricultural Society, Louisville, Kentucky," by whom they will be received and stored free of charge.

This brief announcement of the proposed trial is made at this early date, to afford the most ample time for the preparation and transmission of machinery. A circular, containing full particulars as to regulations, premiums, &c., will be issued as soon as prepared by the Committee, and will be forwarded to persons who may apply to the Secretary, HENRY S. OLCOTT, American Institute, New York.

To enable the Society to make arrangements on a sufficiently liberal scale, it is requisite that the committee should know what articles will be offered for competition; and they therefore request those inventors and manufacturers, who may be disposed to unite in the proposed trial, to communicate their intentions to the Secretary, at their earliest convenience.

Committee of Implements and Machinery of the United States Agricultural Society.—Tench Tilghman, Oxford, Md., Chairman; John D. Lang, Vassalboro, Maine; J. T. Warder, Springfield, Ohio; G. E. Waring, Jr., American Institute, N. Y.; Henry S. Olcott, Westchester Farm School, N. Y., Secretary.

WASHINGTON Jan. 16, 1857.

Editors of journals of every description, who are desirous to promote the interests of agriculture, will confer a particular favor by an insertion of the above circular.

Stable Treatment of Horses.

IT is one thing to know how to use a horse, but it is another thing to know how to *take care* of him. A stabled horse needs special care and attention. His feeding must be regular as the measurement of the hours. When a change of feed is made, it must be done with great care—giving a small allowance at first until the stomach becomes used to the change. He must be cleaned every day; and when we say *cleaned*, we mean all that can be conveyed by that word. A good curry-comb, brush, and oiled woolen cloth are the utensils necessary. First take the curry-comb and begin at the top of the neck, back of the ears, working the hand both ways. Proceed in this way till you have gone over the entire body and legs. Then take both comb and brush, and follow the comb with the brush, and after every other stroke, draw the brush across the teeth of the comb to clean it. An experienced groom will do this instantaneously. This done, take your cloth and lay the coat, and remove the dust that adheres to the outside. The face and ears must also feel the brush.

Few men know how to clean a horse properly. If the above directions are followed daily, your horse will enjoy good health generally. Stabled horses must be exercised daily. This is absolutely essential to good health. If the feet of your horses are brittle and are liable to break and crack, they must be well oiled once a week. A horse thus treated will always be ready to go when wanted, and you will not be ashamed either to ride or drive him.

Another thing quite as important is a clean and well ventilated stable. We cannot excuse any farmer or horse owner who does not clean out his stables twice a day. A stable should be so constructed as to have a wide passage way or floor in front to feed from. Above the manger a space should be left a foot or two in width clear, and the passage way should be the avenue for the supply of fresh air to the nostrils of the horse.

A horse enjoys a good bed, and it should never be refused him. At night take your fork and make it up light, and you will feel amply rewarded for the humane treatment you have given your beast.—[Prairie Farmer.

PURCHASE OF BROOD MARES.—The Bardstown (Ky.) Gazette says, that R. A. Alexander, Esq., of Woodburn Farm, Woodford Co., Ky., has recently purchased the brood mares Motto, Sally Ann, Betty Lewis, and Kate Quin, for use at his extensive stables, where he has the stallions Scythian and Lexington. For the first three he paid $1,000 each, and for the last $500.

CAMPHOR A REMEDY FOR MICE.—Any one desirous of keeping seeds from the depredations of mice, can do so by mixing pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The little animal objects to the odor and keeps a distance from it; he will seek food elsewhere.

TIME FOR PAINTING HOUSES.—Repeated experiments show that paint put on houses late in autumn or in winter, will last far longer than that put on in warm weather. In cold weather the oil dries on the clapboards, and with other ingredients forms a durable body, but in hot weather the boards absorb the oil, and what remains on the surface has but little substance.

CEDAR chests are best to keep flannels, for cloth moths are never found in them. Red cedar chips are good to keep in drawers, wardrobes, closets, trunks, etc., to keep out the moths.

California Emigration Societies.

WE have received the Circulars of the Pacific Emigration Aid Society, with their Preamble and By-laws, and these efforts on the part of our citizens to call immediate attention to this all-important subject demand of us a hearty co-operation. We therefore most cheerfully give place in our columns to them, and ask of every reader a careful perusal of these measures, which, we believe, if received with that attention they merit, will soon effect great good for our Pacific shores. It is to be hoped that every paper in our State will most cheerfully give them a place in their columns, and thus join in the great work of peopling our State with an Industrial population:

ADDRESS of the Pacific Immigrant Aid Association of California,

To the People of the State of California and of Oregon and Washington Territories.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Believing that the people of the Atlantic States and Europe, have but a limited knowledge of the resources and capabilities of our Pacific possessions and the advantages thereby afforded to immigrants, to permanently settle within its limits; and believing that the dissemination of statistical and other information relating to the commercial, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing wealth of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, their soils, climates, productions, rates of labor, prices of building materials, and all the necessaries of life;—also, the common schools and other educational privileges, the amount of arable land they contain, its location, adaptation, and the terms upon which the same can be obtained, and such facts and information as will tend to enlighten all classes of the Atlantic States and Europe;—believing that such knowledge will greatly encourage, aid and facilitate emigration to our shores, an effort has been made by the people of San Francisco, to organize a "Pacific Immigrant Aid Association," having for its object the promotion of the best interests of our Pacific State and Territories, by encouraging immigration as above set forth. And for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the Association, they have elected the following Board of Directors:

President—JACOB R. SNYDER.
Vice President—JOHN SIME.
Treasurer—JULES DAVID.
Corresponding Secretary—J. H. PURKITT.
Recording Secretary—JOSEPH S. WALLIS.

Directors:

HON. OGDEN HOFFMAN, JOSHUA P. HAVEN,
G. TOUCHARD, H. M. WHITMORE,
JOHN H. SAUNDERS, HENRY HENTSCH,
J. SELIGMAN, D. C. M. HITCHCOCK,
SAMUEL J. HENSLEY, JULIUS BANDMANN.

It is probably well known to you that a similar Association has been organized in the city of New York, of which D. L. Ross is President; J. B. Bond, Vice President; J. W. Brigham, Treasurer; and E. C. Kemble, Secretary. It is to the efforts of that organization in connection with the labors of the citizens of California, that we are indebted for the passage of the Wagon Road Bill. But besides their labors in this direction they have also printed tracts and pamphlets, setting forth, in clear and forcible language, the inducements offered to the emigrant to make his home on the Pacific shores, and have scattered them broadcast over the Atlantic States and Europe. They are found on all the steamboats and railroads, in restaurants, hotels, and in all places where large bodies of men do congregate. They have expended a large amount of money, which has drawn heavily upon their private resources, and unless the people of the Pacific Coast come to their assistance, and manifest a disposition to co operate with them in their efforts to populate and build up the State and Territories, they will be compelled—so we are informed by letters recently received—to disband their organization and cease further efforts.

They have already done much to influence emigration in this direction. They are in the constant receipt of letters from persons in all parts of the Union, anxious to obtain information, and desiring to remove with their families to the Pacific. The emigation from the East to the West will be very large the present season, far surpassing that of any former year, estimated to be not less than one hundred thousand persons. Of this vast number not more than twenty thousand can be safely calculated upon as future citizens of California and the Territories north of us. It is therefore to be regretted that efforts were not made at an earlier day to organize Associations for the purpose of influencing this mighty tide of emigation to our broad and fertile acres. But there is a glorious future before us, if we actively and wisely improve the present.

But it is self-evident that the Association of San Francisco cannot alone do the work so imperatively demanded. It will do all it can; but it must rely on a cheerful, intelligent and hearty co-operation on the part of the country. Similar independent or auxiliary Associations must be formed in all the large towns and cities throughout the State and Territories. For it is not this city alone, but the whole Pacific slope, that is to be benefited by such Associations. Who doubts their propriety? Who that has a proper sense of his own interests, *can* do so? Who will doubt, or hesitate, or utter words of discouragement? Who will not, on the contrary, give his heart, his head, his hands, in encouragement to this great object? Let no party feelings, no sectional prejudices, sway your judgment, or control your actions. Let no boundaries of sea or land, of rock or river, of desert or mountain, interpose as a barrier to the consummation of those measures, which have for their result the highest and best development of the resources of your adopted home. The object under consideration is a good one, within the power of accomplishment, and called for by every consideration calculated to inspire and stimulate human action. Every producer, every manufacturer, every mechanic, every merchant, every laborer, every capitalist, and every owner of princely estates, has an interest in this movement. Surely this is one of the cases in which the interest of the whole is the interest of each. Every man has his dividend out of this augmented public advantage.

But *how* shall the object now before us be accomplished? We answer:

1. Let Associations be organized in every town and city. They can be independent, or auxiliary to the Immigrant Aid Association of San Francisco, as may be thought most desirable. But as "in union there is strength," so in concert of action, provided that action be cordial and harmonious, more will be done, and better done, than by isolated, independent organizations. Elect active, energetic men to the Directory; appoint a suitable Agent to canvass the town or city, and authorize him to obtain from every citizen the sum of one dollar and upwards, for the purpose of aiding the Committee in New York to publish tracts and pamphlets and to scatter them over the United States and Europe. Make it also the duty of the Agent to collect facts and statictics on all matters mentioned in the first paragraph of this Circular. And as it is desirable that these facts and statistics should all concentrate to some focal center, in order that they may be combined, systematically arranged, and made to tell with the greatest effect, let them be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the Immigrant Aid Association of San Francisco. Again, we say—Organize! organize!

2. But if in any town or precinct it be impossible to organize an Association, then let some public-spirited citizen, having the confidence of the community, take upon himself the collection of funds, facts and statistics, and place himself at once in correspondence with the Association in San Francisco. In this way, individual effort may accomplish results as valuable as could an organized body of men. Action! prompt, vigorous, public-spirited action, is what the occasion and the object demand.

3. Let Landholders, who, beyond all others, are to be benefitted by a large and increasing population, give this matter their serious consideration and earnest co-operation. Let them communicate directly with this Association, state the amount, location, quality and adaptation of their land; whether confirmed or otherwise; the nature of their title; the amount they are willing to donate to permanent settlers, whether fifty acres, or one hundred acres, or a quarter section; the most reasonable rates at which they will sell per acre, and the easiest terms of payment, so as to make it an inducement for immigrants to purchase; whether they will be willing to enter into bonds with this Association for the faithful fulfillment of their contract, so as to encourage the settler and make him feel sure that he is secure in his possessions, and liable to no impositions; and give such other information as will tend to encourage, aid and facilitate emigration to our shores. If possible, execute a map of the lands to be donated or sold, and forward the same to the office in San Francisco. It will be the object of the Committee in New York, and of the Association in San Francisco, to direct immigrants to those localities, other things being equal, where the landholders offer the most liberal terms to the settler.

4. Let Agriculturists, east, west, north, and south, communicate the result of their experience and efforts in cultivating the soil, in rearing cattle, sheep, swine and horses, and furnish such other information as they, from their own experience, know that immigrants would desire to possess,

5. Let Clergymen and Teachers come to the aid of this Association. They can furnish valuable information, such as every honest yeoman desires to possess, before he consents to quit his old stamping ground, to seek a new home on the far-off shores of the Pacific, relating to churches and schools, the means of intellectual and moral culture for himself and children. We want to know the number of churches and schools, public and private, in every town and city the number of literary and philanthropic associations; the number of public libraries; the moral standard of the community; the regard paid to the social amenities of life, and to the sentiments of a civilized and christian people. These are matters of great importance, and any information in regard to them will not only be useful, but be appropriately acknowledged.

6. Let all County Assessors come to our aid. Let them, in the true spirit of patriotism, devote a few hours or days in compiling from their accumulated stores of statistical knowledge, a statement of the resources of each county, its topography and general features, its schools, churches and humanitary institutions, its amount of land for agriculture and pasturage, the amount and quality of government land, its number of sheep, horn cattle, mules, horses and swine, the names of its large landholders, whole amount of taxable property, canals or ditches, tunnels, quartz and other mines, number of inhabitants, amount of wheat and other vegetable productions per acre, together with all other statistical items which Assessors can so easily and readily supply. One County Assessor has already promised to furnish the information desired. Let all others emulate his patriotic course, and strive to make their statements as complete and reliable as possible.

7. Let the Press, everywhere, that glorious exponent of public freedom and enlightenment, lift up its voice, rouse the people to their duty, and call upon them, by the love they bear themselves, their wives and children, to do what they can to promote the prosperity of their adopted home—the advancement and glory of the Commonwealth. Though murders, assassinations and various crimes against the laws of God and man, have heretofore stained our annals, as they have the annals of every civilized people on the globe, yet by whom have these crimes been committed? By outlaws, such as are found all over the world. Who, in the majority of cases, have been the victims? Men of a dissipated course of life, who engendered their own destruction, and would have done so, had they been dwellers in any other clime or country. We believe California and its adjacent territories will compare favorably, on the score of morality and Christian observances, with any—even the most favored of our sister States. Human life is as secure here as in the best regulated government in the world. If the the contrary appears to be true, it is only an appearance, arising from the fact that all the crimes of a vast territory of country, extending over many degrees of latitude and longitude, are concentrated semi-monthly in one burning focus, and, as a consequence, are grossly exaggerated in the public mind. We reiterate our conviction that in no part of the world is the Christian Sabbath better observed, the sanctity of domestic life more honored, and intelligence, virtue and honorable dealing more respected, than in the Pacific State and Territories. Human nature here, however, is like human nature everywhere. It has its bright and beautiful side, and its dark and repulsive aspect. The good and the true are here as elsewhere found in fatal companionship with the evil and the false.

8. Let all who can influence human minds by the Pen, enter this field of use. Short, racy articles, filled with solid and reliable information on any of the above subjects, are earnestly solicited. Pamphlets heretofore published, setting forth the resources of this State and the Territories on the north, relating to their soil climate, agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing and commercial interests, are respectfully solicited. Such sources of information will greatly facilitate the operations of the Committee.

9. And finally, let every patriotic citizen do

what he can to aid this great and good work. Let us show to the world that we have the sagacity to perceive what industry and energy and enterprise can do to supply that which nature has left to the co-operation of man. Heretofore—the same is also true now—the immense distance, the formidable difficulties to be overcome and the onerous expense of a pilgrimage to California, necessarily confined immigration to men of some pecuniary substance, as well as to men of more than ordinary physical endurance. But the tide of immigration has almost ceased. Unwonted efforts have been made, and are now making, in all the Western States, to influence and direct the tide of population pouring forth from the East and from Europe. Shall we be less mindful of our own interests, or less active in securing for ourselves and our posterity, the blessings that spring from a populous and well organized Commonwealth on the shores of the Pacific? We want to see, coming into our respective neighborhoods, a large immigration of hardy, honest, industrious and patriotic yeomanry,

"Bearing their birthrights proudly on their backs,
To make a hazard of new fortunes here."

The Association will shortly be prepared to furnish the most reliable information on all matters connected with mining, mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural and commercial operations, not only to immigrants just arriving, but also to many now among us, who, Micawber-like, are waiting for "something to turn up."

All communications or letters of inquiry, for the Pacific Immigration Aid Association of California, must be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary.

Signed on behalf of the Directors:

J. H. PUBKITT,
JOSHUA P. HAVEN,
JOHN H. SAUNDERS.

San Francisco, April 16, 1857.

(Please read and circulate.)

Preamble and By-Laws of the Pacific Immigrant Aid Association of California.

PREAMBLE.

WHEREAS, the people of the Atlantic States and Europe have but a limited knowledge of the resources and capabilities of our Pacific possessions and the advantages thereby afforded to Immigrants to permanently settle within its limits: and whereas, the dissemination of statistical and other information relating to the commercial, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing wealth of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, their soils, climates, productions, rates of labor, prices of building materials, and all the necessaries of life—also the common school and other educational privileges, the amount of arable land they contain, its location, adaptation, and the terms upon which the same can be obtained, and such other facts and information as would tend to enlighten,—not only all classes of the Atlantic States and Europe, but also of our own State,—would greatly encourage, aid and facilitate immigration to our shores. Therefore we, whose names are hereunto affixed, do agree to form ourselves into an Association to be called the "Pacific Immigrant Aid Association of California," to be located at San Francisco, having for its object the promotion of the best interests of our Pacific States and Territories, by encouraging immigration as hereinbefore set forth: and for the good order and government of the same, as well as the promotion of harmony and friendship among the members thereof, do assent to and adopt the following:

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen members, who shall be elected by the Association, at the Annual Meeting to be held on the first day of April of each year, who shall hold office for one year, and who shall have full power to carry out the objects of the Association.

ARTICLE II.

At all meetings of the Board a quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of nine members.

ARTICLE III.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot by the Board of Directors from their own number, and who shall hold office for one year.

ARTICLE IV.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors—shall call a Special Meeting of the Board when requested so to do by three members thereof, and a Special Meeting of the Association when requested so to do by ten members thereof—shall countersign all audited bills for the payment of moneys, and perform such other duties as may be hereinafter set forth.

ARTICLE V.

The Vice President shall discharge all the duties of the President, in case of his absence or inability to act.

ARTICLE VI.

The Recording Secretary shall keep full and correct minutes of all proceedings of the Association and Board of Directors, to be produced at each meeting and subject at all times to the inspection of the members.

ARTICLE VII.

The Corresponding Secretary shall perform all the correspondence of the Association in its intercourse with other associated bodies or individuals, and keep a duplicate of all important letters, in a book provided for that purpose. The Board of Directors shall be empowered to fix his salary, whenever the amount of business to be transacted by the Secretary shall render it necessary to do so.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the Association, make all payments of audited accounts on an order drawn by the Recording Secretary and countersigned by the President. He shall render an account to the Board of Directors, at each stated meeting, of all moneys received and payments made, and at the Annual Meeting of the Association shall make a full exhibit of the same. He shall give bonds for the safe keeping of the moneys of the Association, whenever required to do so by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE IX.

There shall be an Auditing Committee of three, to be chosen by the Board of Directors from their own number, who shall audit all accounts.

ARTICLE X.

There shall be an Agent or Agents appointed by the Board of Directors, whose duty it shall be to prepare all matter for publication and circulation, and who shall perform such other duties as the Board may impose. He or they shall receive such compensation as the Board may determine on.

ARTICLE XI.

The Board of Directors shall not contract any debt or liability to exceed the amount of unappropriated moneys in the Treasury at the time such debt or liability shall be contracted.

ARTICLE XII.

Any person may become a member of the Association, by paying an initiation fee of not less than one dollar and the sum of one dollar each and every month, payable quarterly in advance, and by signing the By-Laws of the Association.

ARTICLE XIII.

The Regular Meetings of the Association shall be held semi-annually, on the first day of April and of October of each year. The Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held on the first and fifteenth days of each and every month, excepting when such days shall fall on Sunday, then in such case the meeting shall be held on the following day.

ARTICLE XIV.

In the absence or inability to act of both the President and Vice-President, a president *pro tem.* may be appointed by the Board of Directors, who shall have the same power as the President, during such absence or inability. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their own body during the period for which they are elected. At all meetings of the Association a quorum shall consist of twenty members.

ARTICLE XV.

The By-Laws may be altered or amended by a two-third vote of all the members at any Regular Meeting of the Association, or at a Special Meeting called for that purpose.

SALE OF FINE STOCK.—Mr. S. P. Chapman, Mt. Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison county, N. Y., has recently made several sales of fine animals. The first we notice is a lot of *Berkshires*, two sows and a boar, to W. W. Franklin and R. G. Dun, of Wahoo, Madison county, Ohio. These were excellent specimens of the breed, and the sows were in the two lots that won the first and second prizes at the Fair of the N. Y. State Ag. Society in 1855. Mr. C. has sold his celebrated prize bull "Halton" to W. B. Roberts, Norristown, Penn. Halton won the first prize at the show of the N. Y. State Ag. Society, at Rochester, in 1851, and first prize at the Madison County Fair same year—the first prize at the State Show held at Utica, in 1852, and the Diploma at the State Show held at Elmira, in 1855. Mr. C. K. Ward, of Le Roy, Genessee county, N. Y., has lately purchased of Mr. C. a two-year-old heifer, "Fanny" (in calf to Halton), and a yearling heifer, "Bright Eyes 5th" (in calf to Duke of Oxford). Bright Eyes 5th was sired by Halton, out of the imported Bright Eyes 3d, by Early Derby, &c. She was considered by Mr. Chapman as one of his best animals, and we learn a very high price was paid for her.

In addition to the above, Mr. Chapman has just sent out to John C. Groom, Circleville, Ohio, a trio of Brahma fowls (which were winners of the first prize at the State Poultry Show held at Utica), and also a pair of Pheasant-colored Chittagongs. [We presume the Pheasant-colored Chittagong is the same fowl known in England, and mentioned in the recent edition of Bement's "American Poulterer's Companion," as the "Partridge-colored Shanghai."] Some two years since Mr. C. *experimented* (and somewhat expensively) with sixteen different kinds of *pure bred fowls*, out of which he has selected the above as the two best breeds.—[Rural New Yorker.

THE USE OF THE EYES.—The proper adjustment of the light is very important to the close reader and student. Alternations of light and darkness distress weak eyes, and debilitate those which are sound. The sudden transition from dark to light rooms, the degree of light in the study room, the manner in which the light falls upon the page, are all important considerations, though apparently trifling in themselves. Too little light debilitates the eye and compels overaction, while too much dazzles and confuses, and causes a morbid sensibility of the organ. The student should not, after sitting in the dark to meditate, suddenly commence his studies. There should be sufficient light to see easily. The light should be equally distributed, and not reflected or concentrated. The practice of wearing green shades is bad, unless there is a deficiency in the prominency of the eye or a peculiar weakness of the sight. Reading or writing by twilight or moonlight, and looking at lightning, are attended with danger to the sight. Sitting in front of a window, with a book on the knees, sitting with the back directly to any open window, and permitting strong light to fall immediately upon the paper, holding a candle between the eye and the book, are all practices likely to debilitate the sight. The light should fall obliquely from above, over the left shoulder.—[Scientific Amer.

WHAT DID THE CLOCK SAY?—The clock upon the tower of a neighboring church tolled forth slowly, and solemnly, the knell of the departed hour.

As the last sound died away, Willie, who was sitting on the carpet at his mother's feet, lifted his head, and looking earnestly in her face, asked,

"Mother! what did the clock say?"

"To me," said his mother, sadly, "it seemed to say, gone—gone—gone—gone—gone!"

"What, mother? what has gone?"

"Another hour, my son."

"What is an hour, mother?"

"A white-winged messenger from our Father in Heaven, sent by him to inquire of you—of me, what we are doing; what we are saying; what we are thinking and feeling."

"Where is it gone, mother?"

"Back to him who sent it, bearing on its wings that were so pure and white when it came, a record of all our thoughts, words, and deeds, when it was with us."

Were they all such as our Father could receive with a smile of approbation?

Reader! what record are the hours, as they come and go, bearing up on high for you?

THE IRON STRUCTURE FOR GOVERNMENT. A building of cast iron, for the purpose of a Marine Hospital, has been ordered by Government to be built at New Orleans. The building is to be perfectly fire-proof throughout. It is well remarked that this judicious encouragement given the enterprise by the Secretary of the Treasury, will initiate the use of iron into the public architecture of the country.

THE EFFECT OF CIRCUMSTANCE.—I have often thought that the worst and wildest of men, under proper influences, might have been the most virtuous and delightful. The same wind which uproots the tree and desolates the harvest, when softened into the breath of summer, and lingering among the trembling strings of the Eolian harp, steals across the senses in the most ravishing melody.

"Do you understand me now?" thundered a country pedagogue to an urchin at whose head he threw an inkstand. "I've got an *inkling* of what you mean," replied the boy.

What is Home without a Father?

WHAT is home without a father? Sad, dreary, and cheerless. I have sang in days gone by, days when I was merry and light-hearted, "What is home without a mother?" but I did not realize its meaning. But I have realized, from the very depths of my soul, that home without a father, is lonely, gloomy, and mournful beyond description. Two weeks from day to day he sat by the fire, and we were all happy then. But now he "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." "At twilight's soft and pensive hour" we gather around the old stone hearth, and listen to the crackle of the glaring fire, but it has ceased to be cheerful. No sound is heard but the wailings of our mourning mother, or the prattle of our sweet little sister, asking in childish accents if papa has gone to live with God. The family circle is broken, and our dear father has been borne to that land from which no traveler returns. Now that he is gone, how every little kind act, every approving smile and every word of kindness is remembered with fondness. We remember, too, how happy his laugh used to ring out, as seated around the supper table he would relate some amusing anecdote. But it pleased our Father who art in Heaven, to release his spirit from its house of clay, and take it to its eternal home. The last enemy, which is Death, came with his scythe in his hand, and heart-rending was the struggle between them. But Death was the strongest, and in a few short hours, those sparkling eyes, that ever looked on us with delight, were closed forever and aye;—those hands which had ever clasped our own with such warmth and affection, were cold and stiff, and that heart that had loved us so fondly from earliest infancy, was pulseless and stifled in death. We buried him near our own Forest Home. As I stood by the grave, and heard the frozen clods on his coffin, I thought, what sorrow can be greater than this? Now he sleeps on the cold hill top, where the January wind howls and shrieks among the branches of the stately oak that stands near by, as if to protect that sacred spot from the wild freaks of the too rough Winter's blast. Home is home be it ever so homely. But oh! how sad to know we have a home without a father?—[H. in Prairie Far.

FOREST HOME, Lawrence county, Ill.

A French Marriage of Prudence.

THE Paris *Siecle* contains the following: On the 29th of December last a town in the north of France was quite *en fete* on account of the marriage of Mdlle. Eugenie D———, the only daughter of a manufacturer of the neighborhood, with Mr. Charles V——, the son of the wealthy merchant of Paris. The marriage was one of prudence and arrangement rather than of love. All the questions of interest had been carefully attended to, but the point of mutual inclination was totally neglected. Every one seemed gay and happy, except the bride. However, the ceremony took place, and a wedding banquet followed, the whole being terminated by a splendid ball. The festivities were drawing to a close, when a servant informed the bridegroom that a gentleman desired to speak with him on a very urgent affair. The bridegroom went out, but did not return for the rest of the evening. The guests, one by one, retired, but the husband still remained absent, and at last, long after midnight, the bride withdrew to her chamber. There she at once discovered the cause of her husband's absence, for on the table by the bedside she found a small parcel and the following note from her husband:

"Madame: If I had no right, in marrying you, to expect a sincere affection, since we were but little acquainted with each other, I, however, looked for a heart which had never throbbed for another, and which I might by assiduity and tenderness in the end make my own. But a long series of letters from you to another man have just been placed in my hand—letters which prove, that if you gave me your hand, your affection has been given to another. I cannot, Madame, accept such an arrangement, and, as I am unable to rend asunder the bonds which have joined us a few hours since, I am determined to protest, at least by my absence, against the union which I have contracted; and the first day of your marriage shall be the first also of a widowhood which shall only terminate by the death of one of us. Adieu, Madame, forever!"

The next morning the house of the rich manufacturer was plunged into consternation, for the bride was found dead in her room from the fumes of lighted charcoal. On the table lay the parcel of letters transmitted by her husband, and near them the following note:

"Monsieur: It is I who am in the wrong and it is I, therefore, who ought to offer a reparation. I give you the only one that is in my power: I restore to you your liberty, and I expire imploring your pardon."

A FAST PEOPLE.—From one of our Eastern exchanges we clip the annexed series of truths, that should lead wise men to thinking, and to ask if we are not a fast people?

"In no other country in the world are ships so uniformly sent to sea without buckets enough to put out a fire, or boats enough to save the passengers. In no other country are captains held guiltless who crowd all sail in the darkness without a light at the mast head. In no other country do trains thunder over cross roads at midnight, thirty miles an hour, without a watchman on the line. In no other country are steamboats run with weights on the safety valve to keep it down, and tar on the fire to keep it up. In no other country do fire bells ring a dozen times in a night. In no other country do hundreds of women yearly murder themselves and their children with death dealing lamps of alcohol and turpentine. In no other country do new brick houses tumble down of their own accord. English steamers are more smoky than ours, but they are also more strong. French railways have fewer cushions, but they have more watchmen. German ships are slower sailers, but they are built so as to last to the end of the voyage; and Dutch houses, though seldom gay or gaudy, are often two to three hundred years old. There is no need of imitating their faults, but we might their virtues. We are perpetually copying transatlantic extravagance in our fashions and finery, why not copy a little transatlantic prudence in our travel and trade."

TO-MORROW.

To human hearts what bolder thought can rise,
Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn?
Where is to-morrow?—In another world.

Oh, beware of Jealousy;
It is the green-eyed monster which doth mock
The meat it feeds on. (Shakespeare.

NOTHING, says a Latin author, is more wanting to render a man miserable than that he should fancy he is so.

HOTELS, &c.

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.

To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.

San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.

The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.

v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles, Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J P ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. — C. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

T. Barnum. — J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] — [E. R. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. F WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

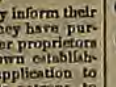
Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!
YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.
By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of those magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.
Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cent
If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.
Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.
☞ FREE BATHS. ☜
In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint. R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 1f

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.
15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.
10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.
2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.
Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.
ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

OYSTER SALOONS.

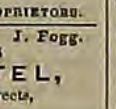
CHOP, OYSTER AND CLUB HOUSE.



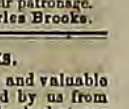
THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,

No. 130 MONTGOMERY STREET,
between Clay and Commercial streets, to as OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.
No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.
☞ PRIVATE PARTIES, CLUBS and others supplied with MEALS in our spacious rooms, on short notice.
*** GAME, FISH, and every nicety the market affords, will always be found in our larder.
v7-10 WILSON & ALEXANDER.

PETER JOB'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,
211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.
BRICK BUILDING.
☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

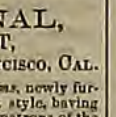


THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

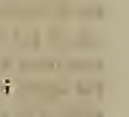


Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.
OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.
☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.
*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

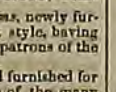
OY'S FINE OY'S.



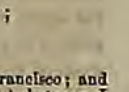
THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster"—one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.



Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

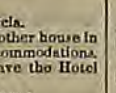


THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.



The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-83m] Charles Brooks.

New Agricultural Books.



THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

To Poultry Raisers.
A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME VII. OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer FARMER expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the FARMER are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 4t.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

OUR TRIP UP THE SACRAMENTO AND FEATHER RIVERS.—The important matters of the Emigration Society, the preparation for May-day, and the letters of Agricola, which were delayed in previous mails, so crowd our columns that we are obliged to defer the account of our very pleasant and interesting trip which occupied a good portion of our last two weeks; but we shall prepare it in full for our steamer edition, and we shall not forget any of those kind and generous friends that made our travels and duties so very pleasant, by the kind courtesies we received at their hands. Marysville, Oroville, Bidwell's splendid Ranch, Garrett's Sawmill at Oroville, Thompson's Flat and gold washing, Smith & Sparks' gold mine, Water Works, Table Mountain, the Cave and Water-falls, Coal Company's Works, mining at Oroville generally, and much of great interest, we shall present. These sketches, with May-day Festivals, and promised original copy with letters already on hand, will enable us to prepare the best number of our journal yet issued, and one worthy being sent to friends at the East. As our edition will be increased, those friends that have bespoken for advertising room, are reminded to hand in their business by Wednesday next.

The First Sheep-shearing Festival on the Pacific Coast.

LET the valleys shout to the mountains, and the mountains echo back the glad shout, that California shall mark the Festal day of May by so glorious a work for the industry and permanency and the prosperity of our State, as the jubilee named above. To the unreflecting and the careless, those who feel not an interest in this land of Gold and of Flowers—to the selfish, the bigoted and the ignorant, these words may seem as the words of an enthusiast, and so they may pass; but let the work but begin that is now announced, and be carried forward with that energy and fidelity it so well deserves, and the voice of human industry shall awake a song that shall indeed echo from mountain to mountain, and there shall break forth an enthusiasm that shall make the hearts of ten thousand workingmen glad that now look forward with fearful forebodings for the future.

In announcing the Festival which we do now, we do so with full authority of the energetic owners of the fine flock of Merino Sheep, numbering near two hundred, which are "to be fleeced," for the sport and pleasure of, we hope, thousands of those who feel a deep interest in the rise and progress of California.

Messrs. Whitney & Co., the pioneer importers of a flock of valuable Sheep, have expended a large sum to introduce and sustain an interest that ere long will prove one of the mightiest sources of revenue to our State, and give employment to thousands and tens of thousands of our working classes. Messrs. W. & Co. authorize us to say that the Sheep Shearing named above, will take place on *Friday, May 1st*, at Elk Grove, a beautiful spot about a dozen miles from the city of Sacramento; one of the most pleasant retreats around that city, and over a smooth road and through an almost continuous flower garden of Nature's handiwork.

No cost or pains will be spared to make this Festival one of the most interesting ever yet got up on the Pacific shores. Messrs. Whitney & Co. also authorize us to say, that they would be most happy to have the children of the Public Schools, and all children, appear on the grounds; they would be happy to have the aid and co-operation of all citizens to make it a scene of rural happiness.

A "May Pole" will be erected, a "May Queen" chosen—music and dancing upon the green, and such sports and pleasures introduced as shall be in strict accordance with the Festival of May, and the crowning of the Season of Spring-time. All rude or wild sports, and objectionable objects, will be excluded from the grounds; and the proprietors feel that they will have the hearty co-operation of the citizens of the Levee City, and also citizens from many other cities and portions of the State. Messrs. W. & Co. tender their large and handsome furniture wagons to the use of schools, for children, and they will do all in their power to promote the general interest of the occasion.

Many citizens of various portions of the State interested in these matters, and many families of San Francisco having already expressed a desire and determination to be present, we are authorized in saying that it can be anticipated as one of the brightest and happiest Festivals yet announced.

It is to be hoped our citizens generally will not lose this opportunity of showing their interest in what is doing to build up our State. And all who are directly interested in stock raising, especially this branch of it, should by all means be present.

We would call attention to a communication in another column of the present issue, from Sigma, and we do hope the Public Schools of Sacramento will join the gathering on this occasion, as instruction in rural duties and pleasures is surely the mental food appropriate for the minds of the youth of our land.

We earnestly invite, therefore, in the name of Messrs. Whitney & Co., all Teachers and Pupils to be present; all Parents that can attend, and all who love *rural scenes*—all who desire to participate in those pleasures that must always make the heart better and happier.

EARLY FRUITS.—Rich and luscious Strawberries are now pouring into the market of San Francisco, from the several gardens across the Bay, and from the Mission. Although the fruit is not yet as sweet as could be desired, yet it is large, and gives promise of great abundance.

Suggestions for May-day.

WITH more than ordinary pleasure we present our readers with the gratifying suggestions of our correspondent "Sigma." We cheerfully respond to the call for the celebration of a day which should ever be kept associated with all that is innocent and lovely in character, as well as beautiful in nature.

The return of spring, the opening of flowers, the breath of summer, the sports of childhood—all come to our remembrance at the sound of "May-day." Who among Californians do not remember their early Homes, and May-day; and these memories come to us always, as "pleasant memories," they are linked only with happy youth, happy hours, innocent recreations. May-day in California should ever be a Festal-day. It should be hailed by all classes as one of the brightest and most joyous of months. As youth is the morning of life, so spring-time is the morning of the year, and we should welcome it as one would welcome the messenger that comes to renew our life, our blessings and our happiness.

May-day is Flora's birthday; 'tis then she comes to hold a court among the Beautiful, Good, and True, and like the Innocent Flowers, over which she reigns, she calls upon the innocence of youth to come to her as guests, and bids them choose their "Queen." How many thousands and tens of thousands of hearts have throbbed in dreams of the coming May-day scenes, and how many sweet voices have sung—

"O, wake and call me early, Mother!
For I'm to be Queen of May."

We pity those who do not love Flowers, and hard must be that heart that does not beat quicker at the sight of groups of happy children with wreath-crowned brows and baskets of sweet flowers, singing their sweet song, or dancing upon the earth's rich carpet.

If he that hath no *music* in his soul, "is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils," we believe those who do not love *Flowers* "prefer darkness, rather than light," and are fit for murder, rapine, and robbery—we mean those who never give a thought to these beautiful tokens of God's goodness in sending us these bright tokens that the pure and good love to associate with all the most tender scenes of life. Flowers are the brightest emblems of love and affection when the marriage vows are consecrated; they are the language of love in every form and in all the relations of life, and are the last evidences of our devotion to the dead. We strew them upon the coffin and upon the grave, believing that the departed, like the Flowers that spring to life anew each season, will also spring again to life in a brighter and better world.

With earnest wishes, then, that the excellent suggestions of our amiable correspondent "Sigma" may have the effect of arousing an immediate and active interest in Sacramento, and in all other cities, for the celebration of May-day, and at her request that we would suggest some plan for the observance of the day, we take the liberty of suggesting that the Public Schools take the lead in this beautiful amusement. Let parents, brothers, sisters, and friends of youth aid them, gather by hundreds and by thousands, raise the "May-pole," choose the "May-Queen," make the day a happy day, a joyous day, and let the warm gush of love and gratitude ascend to the Giver of all Good, for the return of this "morning of the year."

We hope these suggestions will be received with the same earnest feeling for human happiness that prompts us to offer them. When children are taught to love Flowers and the Flowers are made instructive to them, every home in our land will become a garden-spot without, and love and affection will dwell within; for where there is a true love of flowers, vice cannot long find a habitation. Flowers are instructive, and should surround every dwelling in our land. How truthfully Longfellow speaks:

"In the cottage of the rudest peasant,
In ancestral homes, whose crumbling towers
Speaking of the Past, unto the Present,
Tell us of the ancient games of Flowers;

"In all places, then, and in all seasons,
Flowers expand their light and soul-like wings,
Teaching us, by most persuasive reasons,
How akin they are to human things.

"And with child-like, credulous affection,
We behold the tender buds expand;
Emblems of our own great resurrection,
Emblems of the bright and better land."

We need say no more. If the beauty of the season, if the interest and happiness of children are not themselves sufficiently strong to awaken a due attention and interest, then our feeble pen will not avail. But after the call of "Sigma" upon us, we could not fail to respond with our best wishes for a happy May-day to our friends at Sacramento and in all other places.

We rejoice to know that Marysville, Oroville, and several other places, are alive to this subject, and we hope to herald many a happy gathering.

We hope whenever these gatherings occur, parents, teachers, and all, will go prepared to speak to the youth and make lasting impressions of good by teaching them the value of a knowledge of the Natural Sciences, a better knowledge of the vegetable world, with all its wondrous beauty.

TO OUR READERS—MAY-DAY FESTIVALS. The May-Day Festivals approaching, we hope that those who participate in them will do us the favor to give us sketches of them in the several portions of the State. We shall be most happy to receive sketches of School Jubilees, and sketches of everything connected with this joyous season; and in order to make our next number particularly interesting, as we shall feel it our duty to be a participator in such scenes, we know our readers will indulge us if we are later a day or two in our next issue.

WAGON ROAD.—A Wagon Road Convention is to be held at Marysville, on the 4th of May next.

A Profitable Error.

WE subjoin a most gratifying letter which we have drawn out of a friend by an error of our own, unintentionally made, and we know in advance that all persons aggrieved in any way whatever by *our* error, will cheerfully pardon, after the pleasure they will receive in perusing the letter of our friend and former brother editor. But we were not wrong after all. We said our farmer brother was *formerly* an expressman. Surely he both carried and sent valuable *express favors* to the Press; and he is now an ex-Press man by his own showing, and we can prove *we* this week received a very valuable express *favor* a letter from him which is *expressly* adapted to the time and circumstances and wants of Alameda county. We believe, too, that the citizens will all esteem it an *express favor* if our friend Fargo will go to work *expressly* to form, what is so much needed and will do so much good, a County Agricultural Society for Alameda County; there never was a more propitious time than the present, and let it be *expressly* understood that a meeting be called the *evening* before May-day, at the *Estudillo House, San Leandro*, or such place as shall seem best, then then take *express* measures to organize a County Society, and before the meeting adjourns, resolve that all that can, will attend the

GREAT SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL

on May-day, at Sacramento, and thus gather much information that will be valuable, and enjoy much pleasure that will afford lasting satisfaction. Now this will be acting *expressly* to the purpose, and we hope we shall never make worse editorial blunders than the one that has called so happily our friend, even from his happy home. We rejoice to have such a powerful advocate for Rural Life, and we most cheerfully open our columns to any and all subjects that shall tend to advance the cause of Agriculture and Rural Happiness, and we trust we shall often be favored by the happy thoughts of one who can do us an express favor by so doing:

ALAMEDA County, April 20, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: In your issue of last week, you devote a column to the favorable mention of the farming interests in Alameda county, in which you refer to the names of several persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in this vicinity, among whom I find my own associated.

You are right in classing me as a farmer, but you are in error in relation to my former occupation. In saying that I was formerly engaged in the Express business, injustice may be done other parties of a like name. Had you stated that I was an *ex-Press-man*, or heretofore connected with the *Press* of San Francisco, you would have been spared the trouble this note of correction gives you.

Yes Colonel, from the pen have I turned to the plow, and exchanged the narrow and confining editorial-room for the broad and beautiful fields. From the dingy walls and nauseous atmosphere of the crowded city I have sought a home in the balmy air and bright verdure of the country whence you so earnestly advised people to hie away to, in last week's FARMER.

The change I assure you is one that can only be appreciated by those who have made similar ones. The advantages of profit and pleasure are too numerous to enumerate in one short letter. I can only say to my city friends, try it for yourselves.

As I have but a limited acquaintance with the farmers of this county, may I not ask you to urge upon them through your paper—which is generally read by them, I believe—the importance of forming a County Agricultural Society, similar to those established in other States, and in some counties in our own State. There may have been something done about such an organization in Alameda—if so, I am not aware of it. I trust you will allude to the matter editorially, and throw your columns open to those who may wish to discuss the matter.

We have the elements in this county to form one of the most extensive Societies in the State, and such an Association would tend to the advancement of the county and State.

To such an object I would most cheerfully devote whatever of time and service might be required to perfect an organization, and I hope to hear from some of the farmers of this county, through the FARMER. I am, &c.,

FRANK F. FARGO.

CALIFORNIA PRINTING PAPER.—We again call attention to our journal, which is printed on California paper. Although at an extra cost to us weekly, we most cheerfully adopt it, feeling it our duty to sustain, by all means in our power, the products of California labor. By direct information we have received, we learn that the mill now turns out 6,000 pounds of paper, per week, of large size, and measures are in progress to increase the manufacture as fast as material can be had, from which good paper can be made. Eighteen workmen are employed; and the best prices will be paid for rags at the office of the manufacturers.

We ask our patrons to note our journal and give us their influence to extend its circulation and usefulness in their vicinity, and thus give us the means to accomplish more in the work in which we are engaged.

RIPE CHERRIES.—We noticed a little parcel of bright and beautiful Cherries, fully ripe, exhibited at the Washington Market, San Francisco, raised at Oakland. We anticipate the greatest fruit show the present year, that has ever been seen upon that "round ball of earth" we live on. These Cherries *looked* good—we could have judged better if they had been sent for us to prove. However, we thought they were *some*—only two bits a piece.

The Sheep-shearing Festival.

IN addition to the interest evinced and the plans already in progress, we are happy to announce that several of the most distinguished friends of Home Industry, those citizens who are identified with our country's prosperity, will be present and participate in the festivities of the occasion. Among those who will be present we are at liberty to name Col. J. B. Crockett, one of those citizens who has so often labored in the cause of Agriculture and kindred interests; he will join the festive scene, and will be ready to entertain and instruct by his eloquence; and others of our public citizens will also join. We are happy also to say that A. P. Smith, Esq., of Smith's Gardens, will render essential service by assisting in the decorations from his grounds, and join with his teams and wagons, to assist in the conveyance of children as far as he is able. It is also to be hoped that the Stage and Omnibus Companies, with their accustomed liberality, will volunteer for the Schools, and strive to make the Festival a most happy one.

May is a most happy period to visit Sacramento, and those who have not yet visited the "Levee City," should not fail to do so on this occasion. It is to be hoped that the citizens will generally give their influence and interest to so auspicious an event, and thus manifest their interest for the schools, for children, and the country. To all who desire to unite on this occasion, in the festivities, we are authorized to refer them to the proprietors of the Sheep, the Messrs. Whitney, corner of Fourth and K streets, Sacramento, who will be happy to render any information in regard to the Festival.

GREAT STOCK SALE IN NEW YORK.—We would call the attention of all who desire to secure the very best of Blood stock, to the great sale which is to take place in June next, at Thornedale, N. Y., under the direction of Mr. Samuel Thorne, of that place. This stock was very carefully selected in Europe, and raised from it by the late N. J. Becar, Esq., of New York, and is now to be sold without reserve by the Executors. As this is an opportunity that seldom occurs, we hope California will secure her portion of it, for we believe no better investment could be made than in the purchase of stock of this character. Purchasers of stock can make a pleasant visit now and attend the sale, or can secure the services of an agent to act for them. By a reference to our advertising columns, the particulars of this sale can be had. This sale, which was advertised to take place in June, will be greatly enlarged, as we notice by a card in the Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society, that Mr. Thorne has purchased the great stock of Messrs. L. G. Morris and Becar, thus making the best Blood Stock in the world. See card from Journal:

Great Sale of Shorthorn Cattle.—Mr Samuel Thorne, of Thornedale, has bought the entire Herds of Col. Lewis G. Morris and the late Noel J. Becar. The Thornedale Herd will now be the finest Herd of Shorthorn Cattle in the world—and there can be no need of going to England to secure the best Shorthorns, whether blood or quality is desired. These Herds will be removed to Thornedale in June. We understand that Mr. Thorne will have about thirty females for sale, as well as some superior bulls.

DISEASE AMONG THE PEACH TREES.—We are sorry to see any alarm among our Peach growers in regard to the late *curl of the peach tree leaves*, and we were much surprised to notice a Sacramento paper quote the authority of a gardener of that city, stating it to be a disease known as the "Yellows." Nothing of this disease has yet been known in California. It is absurd to call it so. The late curl was caused by the sudden cold weather, at a period of time when new leaves had been made with uncommon rapidity. This very tender growth was suddenly arrested, and the delicate fibres of the leaf were partially frozen or so chilled as to curl, and then, growth being checked or entirely suspended, they became paler and paler, and finally fell from the tree, and new leaves have taken their places. We have seen and known entire lots of trees thus effected, some six weeks since, and at the present time they have a new and thrifty foliage, and appear as if no blight had touched them. This we believe will be the general result.

SUSTAIN HOME INDUSTRY.—We ask of our friends to sustain the true doctrines of home industry; to give a preference in all cases to the manufactures, the mechanical labor, and the productions of the soil of California. Can it be expected that California can prosper, with all her gold, if she pays out more than she receives? We preach the doctrines of home manufactures, and we intend to practice them to the utmost of our ability; and we have the pleasing consciousness of having contributed the FIRST MONEY for CALIFORNIA PRINTING PAPER on the Pacific coast. We have the agreeable fact from the books of the new Paper-Mill—that the first money received for paper was received from the office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, thus showing that we do mean to sustain home industry.

THE DROUGHT.—We regret to announce the fact that in some sections of the State there are serious fears entertained in regard to the crops. On the San Joaquin, and in Colusi county, much complaint is made, and doubtless there will be considerable loss. But we believe that much of this loss could have been saved by a better system of cultivation. We believe that if the grain land had been plowed and laid fallow one season, or had it been *subsoiled*, seven-eighths of the crops that may now be lost would have been saved—and as it is—even with much more alarm—we shall have abundance of grain for our home use, and enough to spare.

Literary.

Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Boston, have just published *New Biographies of Illustrious Men*, by Thomas Babington Macaulay, Henry Rogers (author of the Eclipse of Faith), and others. These biographies of eminent men are entirely new, and are all written by the most eminent of living authors. They comprise memoirs of Saml. Johnson, David Hume, Thomas Campbell, Atterbury, &c, &c. A handsome 12mo. vol. of 430 pages, and is destined to have an extensive sale.

The above firm have also just published, in 32mo. form, and beautifully bound, *The Poems of Charles Swain*, whom Eliza Cook calls "one of England's sweetest bards." Blackwood's Magazine thus reviews: "And Charles Swain the poet, of whom, and of whose writings Southey has said, 'Swain's poetry is made of the right materials;' if ever man were born to be a poet, he was." This charming little volume is embellished with a portrait of the author, and is published under his sanction. It should find a place in every cottage in the land, for it is replete with all that constitutes the better part of man's nature.

Nearly ready for publication, in one 12mo. vol, *The Golden Age of American Eloquence*, with illustrative studies of Webster, Clay, Choate and others, by Edward G. Parker, Esq., of the Boston Bar. W.

The Fireman—A history of the Fire Departments of the United States, with a complete compendium of general information; statistics of loss and expense, with a highly interesting account of all large fires, theaters burned, loss of life and accidents; basis of organization; error in public sentiment, and evils in the organized bodies; causes and effect; with the views of the author as to the best means of remedying difficulties; elections, how some things are done and may be done as well as others. Anecdotes, tales, cases of remarkable daring and fortitude, riots and disturbances, and the causes and remedy; the most interesting and thrilling book of the day. Illustrated with engravings. Price $1. By David D. Dana, of the Boston Department. In press by James French & Co. 78 Washington street. Address the Author; Luke Wyman, Jr., with J. French & Co.; or the publishers.

HARPER'S WEEKLY JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.—This new candidate for public favor has already passed into very extensive notice, and boasts a large portion of the best readers in the country. This was to be anticipated from the nature of the paper, which is of the first class. Its paper and print, both admirable, are made the medium of matter of amusement and improvement of the most select character. Its editorial tone is conservative, safe and bold. It speaks with freedom, and commends itself to all right-thinking people by its intelligence and clear judgment. It is more general in its matter, and better calculated for outside localities than most of the New York papers, and will draw its support from all sections of the country. A very pleasant feature of the paper is its illustrations, which comprise the best things in Punch and pictures selected from the vast resources of the Harpers. The Weekly is destined to attain a first class position in the ranks of newspapers.—[Evening Gazette.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Boston Herald, the best penny paper ever published in New England, comes out in new type. We rejoice to witness such evidence of its prosperity.

The Boston Bee appears in a quarto form, which will enable the proprietors to give a great amount of reading matter. We copy the following from the leading article:

Important changes and improvements in the conduct of the paper, made in anticipation of the increase and change in its form, have already been made. The accession to the editorial corps of Mr. Pangborn, as the political editor, has been announced, and we have the gratification of now stating that Mr. Geo. Wm. Pettes, a gentleman favorably known as a vigorous and accomplished writer, is permanently associated in the conduct of the paper, especially in the capacity of literary editor. He will devote particular attention to the Boston American, a weekly paper issued from the office of the Bee.

"A Home for All," or the New Mode of Constructing our Dwellings.

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS' publication upon this subject, with the cheap and simple, but durable and beautiful designs presented in the work, is not only attracting great attention in many places, but so satisfactory and conclusive are the plans that we find many of these edifices springing up in many parts of our land, and from what we have seen, we verily believe they will ere long become very fashionable. Those who have tried them testify to the following facts—they are *cheap*, strong and durable; cool in summer and warm in winter, and capable of being made highly beautiful in their style and finish.

To O. S. Fowler, Esq., the world will be indebted for one of the best inventions of the age. To us in California, and in all dry countries, more especially, are such dwellings useful.

Should our readers wish to see a neat and chaste building of this style let them visit Smith's Garden, Sacramento, and they will see a neat octagon building, erected at trifling cost, which is truly a fine specimen of what can be done to make a "Home for all." We shall speak more upon the subject hereafter.

PROLIFIC NATURE OF STOCK IN CALIFORNIA. We found an instance of this while at Bidwell's Ranch. Mr. Barker has a cow, purchased in 1854, from which he has raised *eight head* of stock; also a ewe, from which, in twelve months, the progeny was *thirteen lambs*. Among sheep raisers we often note instances of three, four or five lambs dropped at once. These are all proofs of our climate being favorable to the rearing of stock, and of their great disposition to increase.

GOOD THINGS RECEIVED.—Mrs. Weaver of Washington Market, who is some famous for fine fruits, and whose baskets of fruit and wreaths of fruits and flowers, attract great attention, very kindly presented us with a fine basket of luscious Strawberries neatly decorated with flowers. By such a sample, we know that all who desire the *handsome*, can be fully satisfied by patronizing the stall of Mrs. W.

Good News!—Destruction to Gophers!!

With much pleasure we desire to lay before our readers the following information in relation to that most destructive animal, the gopher. We believe a remedy has been found which will at once rid our grounds of this pest of the farmer, and if it shall prove to the advantage of the cultivators, all we ask of them in return will be to subscribe for the FARMER, and use their influence to extend the usefulness of our journal.

It is not egotistical on our part to say we believe every person who subscribes for our journal will be the gainer. For the varied information it imparts will prove of value to every citizen, and he can also transmit it to those to whom he is allied in other States. But to the gopher!

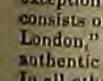
The following remedy will be found effectual for removing not only gophers, but squirrels, snakes, owls, or any reptile that burrows in the earth: Prepare strips of pine wood, about the size of the finger and six inches long, then take rosin and melt the same; dip the point of the stick into the melted rosin, about 2½ inches, and let the rosin be rolled round the point of the stick—perhaps two coats of the rosin; then take of powdered sulphur (flower of sulphur) and roll the dipped end in the sulphur till it is well coated; then again dip it in the melted rosin, and again in the sulphur, and give a last coat of rosin, making four coats of rosin and two of sulphur, to the thickness, on the stick, of one-half to three-quarters of an inch; prepare as many sticks as are gopher holes, and take them to the place; insert the stick a little distance in the hole and light it; then cover the hole with a sod, or earth, not to put out the light, and leave the remedy to work a cure. The match will burn freely, although the hole is closed, and will speedily generate sulphuric acid gas, which is and must be certain death to all that breathes below the surface, within reach of its power, and it will perforate every nook and corner of earth, where there is a pore, working downward as well as upward; thus, at once, relieving our industrious farmers of the severest trials they have had to encounter. We trust to hear good results. If so, we shall rejoice.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS—*A Fugitive from Justice.*—An extensive and most audacious scheme for counterfeiting two popular medicinal preparations has recently been brought to light in this city. A few of the leading facts have appeared in reports of the legal proceedings growing out of the affair, but its comprehensive character has been but imperfectly developed in these brief statements. It would seem that the principal person implicated in this transaction is a drug broker named William Leith, lately doing business at 8 Gold street and 5 William street, in this city, and residing at 4 Union street, Brooklyn. He had conceived the idea of establishing a factory for the purpose of counterfeiting, on a wholesale scale the most popular and widely advertised medicines in the civilized world, viz: Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment. This audacious project he intended to carry out in the city of New York, almost within hail, as it were, of the great central office for the sale of Holloway's medicines in this country! He had, it appears, ordered no less than 500,000 copies of the pamphlet or book of directions, around each box, and the printer to whom the order was given, supposing it to emanate from Professor Holloway, had no hesitation in executing the work. An accident led to the detection of the fraud. Leith failed to meet an obligation he had given for a portion of the job, and the printer went to Professor Holloway's establishment, 80 Maiden Lane, to inquire the cause. Then, of course, the fraud was disclosed, and it was found, on comparing the counterfeit wrappers with the original, that the former were perfect *fac similes* of the latter, with the exception of the *water-mark*. This water-mark consists of the words "Holloway, New York and London," and is visible upon every leaf of the authentic pamphlet when held against the light. In all other respects, there was a perfect identity between the false document and the true.

William Leith, the author of this atrocious forgery, was subsequently arrested, and fully charged, on examination before the committing magistrate, with procuring the printing and uttering of the above counterfeits, but through an indiscretion on the part of the magistrate, he managed to escape from the custody of the officers, and is now a fugitive from justice. Professor Holloway's agents are on the *qui vive* to discover his whereabouts, but so far he has eluded their vigilance. He is a Scotchman by birth, and still preserves a little of his accent; his voice is deep, his articulation emphatic, and in speaking he gesticulates a good deal, and interlards his sentences with frequent oaths. His hight is about 5 feet 8¼ inches, his person rather stout, complexion florid, light hair and thin whiskers, and his age about 35 years. His address is good and business like. As it is not known to what extent he may have counterfeited the medicines, it would be well for druggists in the interior to beware of purchasing articles purporting to be Holloway's remedies from irresponsible parties. There is one test of genuineness, which may, however, be relied upon, viz: the *water-mark* on the leaves of the book of directions accompanying and enveloping each box of the Pills and pot of the Ointment. If, when the leaf is held between the eye and the light, the words "Holloway, New York and London," are discernible in semi transparent letters, in the substance of the paper, then the pamphlets and the medicines they envelop are genuine; if not they are *pernicious counterfeits*. Let this test be universally adopted.—[National Police Gazette, New York.

WE have good reason to believe that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. A single trial will prove this. None genuine, unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Stock Partner Wanted.



A PERSON having a fine Ranch, now stocked with 100 head of Cattle—25 Horses and 75 Hogs—is desirous of taking a partner, with some capital, as part of his own business requires his attention elsewhere. This opportunity is a good one—the ranch and feeding ground good.
v7-15 Inquire of ED. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Do You Want a Farm Laborer?

A YOUNG ABLE BODIED MAN, wishes to obtain employment to do general work on a Farm. Address or inquire for "J. F. C.," At the FARMER OFFICE.
v7-15 1t*

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

CITY TRADE REPORT, Friday evening, 24th. *Flour*—Jobbing sales have been light to-day; by auction of 404 qr sacks Oregon Superfine, and 60 do do, at $9,50; 100 do Magnolia do, at $9 95; 400 do Soquel do, at $10 30; jobbing sales of 600 qr sacks Domestic brands, at $13 a $14; Self-raising, at $16.

Meal and Bran—Jobbing sales of California Ground Corn Meal, at 4¾c; Buckwheat do, at 8½c; Bran, nominal at $30 per ton.

Wheat—No sales reported.

Barley—Sales of 1400 bags on private terms; 200 do, at 1½c.

Oats—Sales of 200 bags, at 2½c.

Potatoes—500 bags sold in seven lots, at 1c.

Hams—Sale of 45 bbls. Billings' at 22½c; 6 bbls brine Hams, at auction, at 11½c.—[Alta.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

☞ **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,**
The great remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS *on the outside wrapper.*

Prepared only by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K. sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 15-1m

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
v7-10 WARREN & CO.

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Especial attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.
☞ A liberal discount to the trade. v7-15 3m

HENRY BLACKMAN, Marysville. } { C. C. FRENCH, San Francisco.
FRENCH & BLACKMAN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.,
North side Plaza, Second Door from High street,
v7-15 tf Marysville.

Samuel Soule. Nath'l Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
ALSO,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
v7-15 tf San Francisco, Cal.

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their
PATENT AXLE GREASE
during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain to the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from gumb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey or heavy road. v7-15 tf

"Chinese Sugar Cane and Sugar Making."

NOW READY, AND SENT FREE OF POSTAGE FOR 25 cents, and for 3 cents additional, enough seed to plant two square rods.
C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.
v7-15 1t

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manilla,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-8 3m **TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street, San Francisco
(Opposite the Market.)
RE-OPENED.

THE Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that the above named establishment is now re-opened. By his long connection with, and knowledge of the business, he is confident that his
Large and well selected Stock of Furniture
will suit the tastes of all desirous of purchasing.

For HOTELS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, FAMILIES, &c., he guarantees satisfaction, as regards quantity, quality and price.

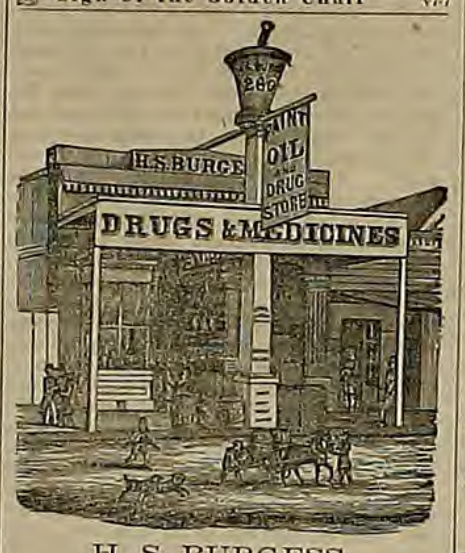
In store, and now opening, per recent arrivals, leading articles, consisting in part of the following, viz.:

Bedsteads,	Rocking Chairs,
Bureaus,	Whatnots,
Washstands,	Desks,
Tables,	Book-cases,
Chairs,	Parlor Sets,
Chamber Sets,	Gilt Frame Mirrors,
Dining Room Furniture,	Mahogany "
Office "	Sofas,
Mattresses,	Tête-a-Têtes,
Feathers,	Cribs,
Moss,	Comforters,
Pads,	Sheets,
Curled Hair,	Pillow Cases, &c.

Including everything generally to be found in a first class furniture store.

Orders from the country promptly attended to. All goods packed and delivered in the city and on board steamers and vessels, FREE OF CHARGE.

EMPIRE FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite Washington Market), San Francisco.
☞ **Sign of the Golden Chair** v7-7



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 269 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
BOSTON, MASS. v7-14 1y

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!

THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.

Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection.
JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet. Stockton and Dupont.

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.
E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

School Books.

WHITTEMORE NILES & HALL, Boston, publish the following valuable School Books, which they commend to teachers:
Russell's Series of Reading Books, in seven parts. $1 75.
Russell's Exercises on Words. 16mo.; 63 cents.
Emerson's Series of Arithmetics, in three parts. $1.
Fosdick's German Dictionary. $1 25.
Comer's System of Book-Keeping. 63 cents.
The original Duntonian Writing Books, in eleven numbers: by A. R. Dunton—10 cents per number. These writing books are used almost exclusively in all the schools in New England.
Copies of all our books mailed on receipt of advertised price.
W. N. & H. are Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery of every description, and respectfully solicit orders.
☞ Catalogues furnished gratis. v7-14 3m

Dr. Alcotts' New Books.

GOOD TOO!

THE LAWS OF HEALTH; or, Sequal to the House I Live in. Price $1.
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. Price 75 cts.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. Price 75 cents.
The most valuable books for all ages and both sexes. Capital books for Agents.
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston;
v7-14 3t H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

Iowa and Minnesota.

PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With New Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price 75 cents each.
Every traveler to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
v7-14 3t Publishers, Boston.

The Book that Sells.

VIOLET; or, the Cross and the Crown. By Maria J. McIntosh.
The tenth thousand of this most charming book is now ready.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
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A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

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Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.
Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.
Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.
First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.
Nich. Reynolds. [v13-7] L. V. H. Howell

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Look Out for Bargains!

ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of
Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
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HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stones, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
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☞ Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
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ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever has occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morals* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for ourees'a, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is true charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are in *health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve! whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,316 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 232; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

| | | |

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO A DEPARTED MOTHER.

Thou hast forever gone, Mother!
Thy voice no more we hear,
The home, thy smile once made so bright,
Ah! now is lone and drear.
We miss thee at the social board,
Thy hand oft spread with care;
And when we gather round the hearth,
A vacant seat is there.

When sickness' withering touch, Mother,
Forces our forms to bow,
'Tis then we miss thy gentle hand,
To soothe our aching brow.
Yet can we wish thee here, to share
In all our grief and pain?
Methinks I hear thy spirit say,
Your loss is but my gain.

How can I forget thee, Mother?
Though years have passed away,
Since we in silent anguish watched
Thy life's last glimmering ray.
Yes, thy dear image claims my thought,
When morn first ope's the flower,
And lingers till the hush of eve,
To fill that lonely hour.

And to thy grass-grown grave, Mother!
My steps I often bend,
To weep in silence there—for one,
My earliest, truest friend.
And if my path, in life's rough way,
Temptations o'er beset,
Thy counsels kind, which thou didst give,
may I ne'er forget!

CLARA WILDWOOD.

[For the California Farmer.]

SONG TO THE MOON.

Oh, thou pale moon! why chain my soul,
And bind me with thy magic spell?
Thy rays are neither warm nor cold;
Yet 'neath thy beams I love to dwell.
Thy face reflects a beauty rare,
O'er vale and mountain, earth and sea;
Dispels all sorrow, grief and care,
And binds my every thought to thee.

Bright moon! I love to look on thee,
For loving orbs reflect their rays
Far o'er the seas, through thine to me;
And thus on thee transfix my gaze.
In thy pale light, angelic forms
Sweep o'er the throne of mem'ry dear;
And echoes clear, from youth's bright morn,
Are sweetly ringing in my ear.

Magnific moon! with heav'nly light,
Now sinks my soul in calm repose,
While o'er the snowy mountains' hight
Thy shining face in beauty glows.
I dream of love in those bright worlds,
Where no vile fallacy is known,
And sing my lay in simple words
To thee, at midnight, and alone.

HELEN.

LITTLE WOMEN.

In a little precious stone what splendor meets the eyes!
In a little lump of sugar how much of sweetness lies!
So in a little woman love grows and multiplies:
You recollect the proverb says—"A word unto the wise."

A pepper-corn is very small, but seasons every dinner,
More than all other condiment although 'tis sprinkled thinner;
Just so a little woman is, if love will let you win her—
There's not a joy in all the world you will not find within her.

As within the little rose you find the richest dyes,
And in a little grain of gold much price and value lies,
As from a little balsam much odor doth arise,
So in a little woman there's a taste of Paradise.

The skylark and the nightingale, though small and light of wing,
Yet warble sweeter in the grove than all the birds that sing;
And so a little woman, though a very little thing,
Is sweeter far than sugar, and flowers that bloom in spring.

"Elsie."

A VOICE FROM WISCONSIN.

A PLEASANT voice comes to us from the great State of Wisconsin, and we rejoice to note the interest that is felt for California, in far-off lands.

This letter, from which we have quoted, was of a private nature, and we only give portions of it; but we know we shall be pardoned by our accomplished correspondent "Elsie," from whom we hope to hear often.

"Elsie" desires our journal; it will be duly mailed, and we trust its influence will always be to awaken in our readers, in other States, a desire to know California; for to know her, will be to love her; and if we can but place a true picture of California in every family (we mean the CALIFORNIA FARMER) we know they will so love California, as to come to us and make it their home.

When the contrast is drawn between the frozen winters of the old States, and the mild and beautiful clime of our own, few can hesitate in choosing that home. While we appreciate that love of the native home, so warmly defended by "Elsie," in her closing paragraph, we are confident that, ere long, even "Elsie" herself, and those over whom she can exert an influence, will be casting their wishful eyes to our sunny clime, to our land of bright flowers and luscious fruits, aye, and our land of gold. Rich, happy, and fertile as may be those great States, once called the "Far West," yet the car of progress sets forther westward, and to our land *must* come those destined by Providence to build up and make the happy homes of our favored land.

We shall look with deep and earnest anxiety for the voice of "Elsie;" it will ever be welcome, and the bright happy group that gather at times in the "Home Circle" of the FARMER will enrol the name of "Elsie," as one of the stars that shed a steady and a pleasant light around us. Hear what "Elsie" says:

WAUSHESHA, Wisconsin, March 8th, 1857

MESSRS. WARREN & CO.—Gentlemen: Some weeks since, I looked over a file of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, lent me by one of your pleasant correspondents. I was very much pleased with your journal, and am particularly interested in the progress and welfare of your distant State. I observe you devote considerable space to the home circle, which is commendable.

Our Northwesternites would like to hear something, occasionally, from California, whither the friends of many of them have gone, and you may like to know something of our cool corner of the United States.

How much we shivering Northerners have talked about California, the past two winters—so cruel to our nurseries and orchards, as well as humans. The fruit growers of Wisconsin, who often meet, in social conclave, in our "Woodside" cottage, while they sigh over the rain and wreck of lost hopes, cast longing glances toward your favored land. But for the dislike of removing our families from the society and privileges of *older* countries, we should, some of us, be thitherward bound.

I do not think this has been as severe a winter as the last, in our vicinity. It has not, thus far, been considered so destructive to fruit trees. Winter closed in with *dry* ground, the snow falling early, and remaining much of the winter—which, I believe, is considered much more favorable than when the ground is deeply soaked with water—to remain frozen for months. However, we mustn't boast, for we know not what the spring may do towards cutting off our fruit, if not our trees. We may think we are getting on famously, and about the middle of June, in one night, Jack Frost will carry everything before him.

Yours, ELSIE.

[For the California Farmer.]

May Day Festival.

SACRAMENTO, April 14th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR: Something for our paper! says the editor. But editors are so exacting: they even require our articles to be *original*. Just as though such things as original ideas were within the reach of every one, and could be had by the asking. But we learn from philosophy that in the world of matter nothing has been lost or added since the creation; and so reasoning from analogy, conclude it must be even so in the world of mind; and after laboring hard to produce something which we vainly imagine to be *new*, find it, after all, to be nothing but a new arrangement and combination of old ideas presented in a somewhat different form. And from these reflections I am led to conclude that the unequal distribution of these ideas, among the sons and daughters of Adam, may account for the superabundance with which some are favored, while others fail to receive their due share; and as it is my misfortune to belong to the latter class of individuals, I shall hope to be excused from attempting to contribute anything *new* or interesting to your paper. Though *were* I possessed of that rare gift—"the pen of a ready writer"—it should be often wielded for the benefit of your readers. And the many pleasing subjects, which a life in California daily presents, should receive due attention. Among which would be its delightful climate, its pleasant homes, its beautiful and varied scenery, with which it abounds, particularly at this season, when flowers of endless variety are springing up to view, not only in the neat and cultivated gardens, of which our city and its environs can boast; but "far o'er hill and dale," as far as the eye can reach, is it greeted with these harbingers of love and beauty, whose silent but expressive language tells us of the beneficent Giver of all these bounties, and who scatters them so profusely in our pathway. Subjects worthy a poet's pen, and an artist's pencil, truly. But I forbear, lest I tread on forbidden ground.

But as the great Floral Gala-day is fast approaching, permit me, with my "pen of prose," to suggest the propriety of making it a day of general festivity and rejoicing to all classes, in which children and youth, as well as parents, teachers and guardians, can unite in celebrating it as such. At a time when nature is dressed in her gayest attire, what more fitting season to pay to the goddess Flora our grateful acknowledgments of all these beauties which surround us? In what manner this day should be spent, I would leave to the good taste of others; but it has been suggested that the ladies of our city lend their assistance in *getting up* a Floral Exhibition and Festival, which, with the facilities afforded us for making a *grand display*, we consider a very *happy idea*, although it may not be an *original* one. And now, Mr. Editor, knowing the enthusiasm with which you are ever ready to enter into anything which will promote the interest and pleasure of the community, I have merely *presented* the idea. leaving it to yourself and others to co operate in any plan which may be calculated to promote the greatest amount of pleasure to all. And will lay aside my pen for the present, fully confident that its effusions will not be again solicited, unless a new flock of ideas from some over-burdened mind, chance to light upon the empty perch of my cranium, in which case they shall be cheerfully submitted, for the enlightenment of your readers, and the world at large.

SIGMA.

A BROKEN HEART.—"Did he strike you?" asked a judge in Cincinnati, of a witness who had testified that her husband had abused her.

"No sir," replied the modest and delicate woman, "he has never struck me, though he has often threatened to do it. He abuses me, and I am obliged to flee from his presence."

"Did he break any of the furniture?" asked the Court.

"No, sir," responded the witness, as a tear dropped from her eye, and she placed her hand on her bosom. "No, sir, he did not break the furniture, but he has frequently threatened to break my heart, and he is doing it, sir."

Poor woman! she evidently spoke the truth. The bloated monster who stood beside her, though he had once solemnly promised to love and protect her, is now her most bitter persecutor, the sorest trouble. No doubt he once did love her. No doubt but that at one time he would rather have died than cause a bitter tear to start from her soft blue eyes, but intemperance has unmanned, brutalized him, and he is now breaking her heart. Heaven help the drunkard's wife!

Marriage.

NATURE never did betray the soul that loved her, and nature tells men and women to marry. Just as the young man is entering life, just as he comes to independence and man's estate, just as the crisis of his being is to be solved, and it is to be seen whether he decide with the good, and the great and the true, or whether he sink and be lost for ever—matrimony gives him ballast and a right impulse. War with nature, and she takes a sure revenge. Tell a young man not to have an attachment that is virtuous, and he will have one that is vicious. Virtuous love, the honest love of a man for the woman he is about to marry, gives him an anchor for his heart; something pure and beautiful for which to labor and to live. And the woman, what a purple light it sheds upon her path; it makes life for her no day-dream, no idle hour, no painted shadow, no passing show; but something real, earnest, worthy of heart and head. But most of us are cowards, and dare not think so, we lack grace, we are of little faith, our inward eye is dim and dark. The modern young lady must marry in style; the modern young gentleman marries a fortune. But in the meantime the girl grows into an old maid, and the youth takes chambers, ogles at nursery maids, and becomes a man about town, a man whom it is dangerous to ask into your house, for his business is intrigue. The world might have had a happy couple, instead, it gets a woman fretful, nervous, fanciful, a plague to all around her. He becomes a skeptic to all virtue; corrupter of the youth of both sexes; a curse in whatever domestic circle he penetrates. Even worse may result. She may be deceived, and die of a broken heart.

He may rush from one folly to another, associate with the vicious and depraved; bring disgrace and sorrow on himself and all around, and sink into an early grave. Our great cities show what becomes of men and women who do not marry. Worldly fathers and mothers advise their sons not to marry till they can afford to support a wife, and the boys wickedly expend double the amount in low company. Hence it is, all wise men (like Franklin) advocate early marriages; and that all our great men, with few exceptions, have been married young. Lord Eldon was so poor that he had to go to Clare-market, London, to buy sprats for supper. Wordsworth had only one hundred pounds a year when he first married. Coleridge and Southey we can't find had any income at all when they got married. We question at any time whether Luther had more than fifty pounds a year. We blast humanity in its very dawn. Fathers, you say you teach your sons prudence; you do nothing of the kind; your worldly wise and clever son is already ruined for life. You will find him at the faro-table, and at free-love circles. Your wretched worldly wisdom taught him to avoid the snare of marrying young and soon; if he is not involved in embarrassment that will last him a life, he is a blaze fellow, heartless, false, without a single generous sentiment or manly aim; he has

"No God, no heaven, in the wide world!"

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
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And every Variety of Superior Quality
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Wm. Mansfield. [v7-2 3m] T. M. Wood.

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AND
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v5-10

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.
ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
v7 10 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckiln.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Reduction of Freights.
FROM the FIRST OF APRIL the rate of FREIGHT
TO MARYSVILLE,
On Flour, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Liquors in wood, Pork, Bacon and Butter, will be
TEN DOLLARS PER TON.
TO RED BLUFFS,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON
For Measurement Goods.
Other freight by the former Tariff.
SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
v7-11 Pres. Cal. S. N. Co.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets
ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new land ing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & CO.,
121 Front street, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES,
AND
LIQUORS,
Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.
Sole importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica.
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12½ cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v7-2 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.
THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.
Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, M[illegible] v7-14 3m

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.
THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—
10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.
To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
v6-20 3m WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors. San Francisco

HORTICULTURAL.

Commercial Nursery,
Three-Quarters of a Mile East of the City of San Jose.
THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the
FIRST PREMIUM
OF THE
STATE SOCIETY
the present year, have the pleasure of announcing to their customers, dealers and others, that they have now on their grounds the largest and most complete assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 and 1857,
that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.
Our Stock consists of
One Hundred Thousand Trees,
FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.
Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
Cherries, 22 "
Peaches, 30 "
Apricots, Nectarines, Figs,
Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
Shade and Ornamental Trees;
Rose Bushes and Flowering Shrubs, &c., &c.
Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.
Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.
Our terms are *Cash* and all remittances to be sent by either of the above Express Companies.
Catalogues can be obtained at the Nursery, or mailed to to those who desire them. Any information desired will be freely given; and all orders left to our own selection we shall endeavor to fill to the satisfaction of the purchaser.
☞ Our Agents are as follows: Locount & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.
All communications addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention.
v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.
THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of
Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants
to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.
FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:
Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.
Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Allanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.
We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.
ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.
Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.
GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.
☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.
*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.
We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.
Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.
☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

San Jose Nursery.
THE Proprietor of this large and well known Nursery has ready for market the present season a large and valuable assortment of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.
The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer
Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.
In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.
The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—
Black and Honey Locust;
Chinese Allanthus, Catalpas.
—Also,—
20,000 Mulberry Trees,
All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.
ROSES! ROSES!! ROSES!!!
In this department the Proprietor is happy to offer a collection of 17,000 Roses of large sizes, and embracing 96 varieties, certainly the best collection in the country, and including the newest and rarest varieties. The Roses from this Nursery received the First Premium of the California State Agricultural Society the present year, as exhibited at the Great Fair in this city.
The Proprietor will send his Catalogue, gratis, to every applicant. The catalogue contains the description and price of all the varieties of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, &c., cultivated in the Nursery.
Every order will receive prompt attention. Trees, &c., will be carefully packed and sent to any place directed.
Address letters to L. PREVOST,
San Jose City.
San Jose City, Oct. 16, 1856, v6-13 4m

PACIFIC MUSEUM,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!
THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wolf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.
Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.
A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.
☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening.
Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).
*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG,
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
SACRAMENTO.
v5-14 tf

THE CELEBRATED

PACING STALLION,

"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK,

And the only PACER of that Stock, will stand at

TATTERSALL STABLE, OAKLAND,

Commencing April 15th and ending August 1st, 1857, at

Seventy-Five Dollars per Season. - - - - - - Terms Cash in Advance.

THIS CELEBRATED PACING STALLION WAS BRED IN CANADA, BY D. PREVEE, ESQ., IS FULL Brother to the celebrated Trotting Stallion FRANK PIERCE, now owned at White Hall, New York. He is seven years old, Chestnut Sorrel, Fourteen-and a-half Hands High, and possessed of great muscular strength.

He is sound in every respect and of disposition as gentle as could be desired in a horse, a fact which should not be overlooked by those who desire to raise fine Horses. He has a fine head and neck, tremendous shoulder arm, stifle and gaskin,—short back, well ribbed up, and is a very Smooth Pacer.

When in Canada he was known as Canada Peacock, and CHALLENGED Upper and Lower Canada. He was imported to Albany, N. Y., by O. C. Gunn, Challenged the State of New York, and in two matches won them both. From Albany he was brought to California, where he has had two matches, winning each. He has never yet been beaten, and now

Challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States,

Best 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, One Mile Heats, in Harness; or any Trotting Stallion, now in this State, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, for from $1000 to $5000, any time out of his Standing Season.

He is a Sure Foal Getter---Never Failed in any Instance.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may rest assured that every attention will be shown them, and charges moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the Stable, of

v7-14 HOLSEY J. YARRINGTON, AGENT.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER.

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

EXCELSIOR AGRICULTURAL WORKS

ALBANY, N.Y.

RICH'D H. PEASE, PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS

THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,

Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,

CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,

Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,

DOG POWERS,

HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee, sent by Mail to those that wish.

369 and 371 Broadway

ALBANY.

Portable Cider Mills. v6-9 3mcop

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Easton Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Reech or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Sausage Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills;
Hand Cotton Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail.

v7-1 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street.
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ Old Shutters on Hand. v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

---

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

EDWARD PELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,

Importer of and Dealer in

New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,

147 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Kearny and Montgomery, San Francisco.

☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

** Parrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present.

v6-7 3m

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,
OTTOMANS,
LOUNGES AND
EASY CHAIRS;
BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS,
MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-11 JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulu and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),

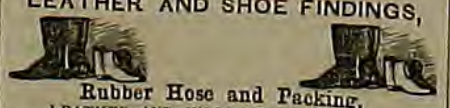
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,

Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,

v7-7 San Francisco.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of **The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.**

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish.

v7-19

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856,

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855,

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

B. F. FISH, Agent

April 1, 1857. v7-13

Eastern Items.

THE steamship Orizaba, Capt. J. H. Blethen, arrived on the evening of the 20th, from Panama and San Juan del Sur, with dates from New York to the 23d March, and 430 passengers.

LATEST NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.—We copy the following California Appointments, telegraphed to the S. F. Evening Bulletin:

Collector—(San Francisco), Col. Benj. F. Washington.
Naval Officer—Frank Tilford.
Surveyor—William B. Dameron.
Marshal Northern District—Major Solomon.

Mr. Elder succeeds Mr. Foreman as Postmaster at Sacramento.

Mr. Lester is Collector at Stockton.

Charles H. Winder is Judge Advocate, Naval Court of Inquiry.

THE MIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The migration to Kansas at the present season, so far, exceeds anything of the kind ever witnessed in our country. We doubt whether the emigration to California was greater than that now going forward to the new territories. St. Louis is filled with strangers, and our steamers are o owded with the sturdy yeomanry of the older States, all destined for the fruitful plains of Kansas.—[St. Louis Democrat, 16th ult.

The Bank of Newcastle, at Pittsburg, Pa., has stopped payment—having but four dollars in specie to redeem $100,000 of their notes. The cashier, Mr. Waggonseller, is said to have absconded with $50,000.

An Army order of the 19th of March, assigns Brevet Brigadier General Newman S. Clarke, Colonel sixth Infantry, to the command of the Department of the Pacific; headquarters, San Francisco. Gen. Wool will assume command of the Department of the East; and Gen. Twiggs the command of the Department of Texas.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, has been appointed Minister to Chile.

Colonel Wheeler, who has held the commission of Minister to Nicaragua ever since the cessation of diplomatic intercourse, has recently resigned it.

Wm. R. Drinkard, of Virginia, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the War Department.

Governor Geary was in Washington, and the State Department has received his resignation.

The corner stone of the Clay Monument, to be erected at Lexington, Ky., will be laid July 4th. The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge will deliver the oration on the occasion, and not the Hon. Edward Everett, as heretofore reported.

Congress has appropriated $20,000 to renew the furniture of the Executive Mansion; and also $11,000 for the repair of the public grounds in Washington.

At the Inauguration Ball, in Washington, it is stated a beautiful lady appeared in a dress of Mexican gold cloth, and attracted much attention.

The New York Herald estimates the collective wealth of the members of President Buchanan's Cabinet at $4,500,000, and finds security in that fact against Galphinism.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society, for the year 1856, amounted to $81,138.

The Illinois Stock Importing Association have appointed a commission of three persons, consisting of Hon. H. C. Johns, S. N. Brown, and H. Jacoby, to go to Europe the present spring, and make purchases of blooded stock to the extent of $30,000.

The Great Eastern steamship, now building in England, is expected to be launched in August next, but several months must elapse after that before she can be made ready for sea. The amount expended on her up to the present time, is about $2,000,000; and an additional sum of $75,000 will probably be required to complete her.

GEN. SCOTT'S PAY.—The arrears due the veteran hero, as provided by the late act of Congress, will amount to about $32,400, and his annual pay and emoluments will be hereafter, $15,000.

THE PAPER PLANT.—Mr. David Williams, of San Jose, has received from Mrs. A. L. Beaumont, of Arena, Wis., a quantity of the seeds of the paper plant. In a letter accompanying the seeds Mrs. B. says: "I shall wait no longer, so will let you have the first seed that may be cultivated in California. There is not a foot of ground in the world that this plant will not grow and do well upon. It grows from five to seven feet high here, and would grow a great deal higher if the frosts held off longer. Soon as vegetation starts in the spring this plant starts and goes ahead of everything else. In the latter part of September we are sure to have frosts that stop its growth. The seeds never have to be planted but once, for, like asparagus, the roots live always and can be transplanted to any part of the world, but do best in low, wet land. You will be sure to have hundreds of people come to see your plants, for these are the first sent to California.

"I send you some seed of the winter tomatoes; they keep the year round, like apples or potatoes. I also send you some seed of the winter watermelon, a splendid kind; they keep all winter, the core red as blood, and weigh from forty-one to forty-nine pounds. Also, a few seeds of the Spanish melon for summer use."

SUIT FOR COLLUSION IN FLOUR SPECULATIONS. John G. Body commenced suit last Tuesday, 21st, in the U. S. District Court, against Captain Wm. L. Dall, of the Oregon steamer Columbia. He alleges that he took passage for Portland, in Oregon, on February 20th last, for the purpose of purchasing flour for this market. He further alleges that Capt. Dall, colluding against him with one John Green, delayed the steamer and sent Green ashore, so that he reached Portland before the plaintiff, and forestalled him in the purchase of flour. He therefore claims damages against Capt. Dall in the sum of $20,000.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT FOLSOM.—The cables of wire which suspend the bridge at Folsom, are 600 feet long, and four inches in diameter. The whole structure is very strong and imposing.

HIGH UP.—The Sacramento river has risen, says the Union, to 16 feet 11 inches on the city guage—within one foot of the highest point reached last winter.

COW CONVENTION.—The farmers of Merced county are having assemblages for the purpose of selecting from mixed droves of cattle, which have run together, their own stock.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Purge the system at this season of the year with a few doses of this wonderful medicine. It acts upon the liver and stomach, purifying the blood and assisting digestion. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCAR).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
15 John street, New York City.

v6-24 tf

CHINESE SUGAR CANE,
OR,
SORGHO SUCRE.
PURE SEED.

THE subscriber hereby informs the Planters, Farmers and Gardeners of the United States, that he has obtained from R. Peters, Esq. of this city, the control of his crop of Seed of this valuable plant, some of the properties of which may be briefly summed up as follows:

First. An acre of the stalks properly cultivated, will yield from 400 to 500 gallons of pure Sirup, equal to the best New Orleans.

Second. It surpasses all other plants for fodder and for feeding green to cattle or hogs, on account of the great abundance of sugary juice which it contains; and, sown in close drills, will yield from 30,000 to 50,000 pounds of superior Green Fodder to the acre.

Third. It is so certain and prolific a crop that planters may be sure of succeeding with it as a sirup plant anywhere south of the State of New York.

This seed, which has been carefully kept pure, is now offered in cloth packages, each containing enough to plant half an acre four feet by one and a-half, will be furnished by mail at $1 30 each, or at $1, if sent by express, freight unpaid.

Dealers in Seeds and Country Merchants, or persons wishing to plant by the quantity, can be supplied at a liberal discount from retail rates.

A pamphlet containing a full description of this plant, its history, valuable properties, and a plate of the horse mill used for crushing, will be furnished by mail to all applicants.

Address, with plain directions for mailing or shipping,

W. P. ORME, Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, November 7, 1856. v6-22

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of

Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine, Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.

Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to.

J. R. RAY,
90 J street, Sacramento.

v6-9

New Flower Seeds.

A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.

Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for

BRYANT & CO.,
68 Battery street.

v7-6 2m

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev C M Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH
Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective, Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	5 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.

v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Spice and Wormwood Bitters.

THE above Celebrated Tonic, so long and favorably known in the Atlantic States, is acknowledged superior to any Bitter now in use. It is concocted from the purest ingredients, and may be used by the most abstemious with beneficial effect. As an APPETISER, IT IS UNRIVALED! The subscribers are SOLE AGENTS in California, and any other Bitter with this name, is NOT GENUINE.

For sale by the Bottle, Demijohn, or Cask, by

BARRY & PATTEN,
116 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

☞ All orders sent to any part of the city free of expense. v6-7 3m

Peacocks and Peahens Wanted.

ANY person having such for sale will please inform us, and we can find them a customer

v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street.

AGRICULTURAL.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.
SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
Boston, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved bangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.
*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water street, New York.

v6-21 6m

The Farmer's Drill.
[PATENTED, AUGUST, 1853.]

THIS celebrated Drill has taken the highest premium at the Maryland State Fair, held at Baltimore, Oct. 28th, 1853; and at the great State Agricultural Fair of Pennsylvania, held at Pittsburg, on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September, 1853; also, at the York County Fair; and, in short, wherever brought into competition with other drills, and cannot fail to supercede every other.

Being legally empowered to act as Agent for California and Oregon, the undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Farmers and Mechanics to the same. Farmers desirous of testing its practicability can do so gratuitously, as I have lately received one by clipper.

This Machine offers superior inducements to mechanics who would wish to engage in constructing them. The right of Counties or the State will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

For full particulars address

M. G. GRIFFITH, Agent, Diamond Springs, Cal.;
Or to C. FINKBONER
(Of the firm of G. W. Stewart & Co.),
Grain Dealers, San Francisco.

v7-2 3m*

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons, knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—

McCormick's celebrated Reaper;		
Burrill's	do	
Hussey's (Baltimore)	do	
Manny's	do	with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams'	do	self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's	do	do
Ketchum's Mower;		
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;		
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;		
Spencer's	do do do	Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;		
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;		
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;		
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;		
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;		
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;		
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;		
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;		
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;		
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;		
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;		
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.		

For sale at the lowest rates by

TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.

R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
35 Pine street, San Francisco.

v7 6 3m

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.

BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S.—A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

BOOKS, &c.

The Fruit Garden.
By P. BARRY,
Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, THE VILLA, THE MANSION AND COTTAGE Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.

"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the usages of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

"The author's study has been to furnish models for convenient, tasteful and even elegant suburban and country dwellings, from the lowest to a high cost, and to afford all the necessary information for their construction. We should like to see such books wide spread, as our national architecture needs improvement."—*Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

"There are abundance of books on architecture and on landscape gardening, but an actual absence of such another volume as the present. The designs are exceedingly tasteful, and imbued with the highest spirit of architectural beauty."—*N. Y. Express.*

Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to

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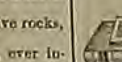

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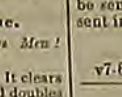

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays—No. 10.

Goldsmith, and his "Animated Nature."

(ARTICLE 2ND.)

THE sacred historian tells us that when the great Creator had constructed the fair fabric of this earth, and separated the waters from the dry land, he made the sun and the moon; "the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night, for signs, and for seasons, and for days and years, and made the stars also;" furnishing the earth with trees, and shrubs, and plants, and living creatures; and, as the crowning work of all, that he made "man in his own image—male and female." But though he left the progenitors of the human race to discover and search out for themselves the different plants and minerals, the inspired writer mentions how he brought every animal which he had made before Adam, as if to exhibit to him his perfect creative skill, and introduce to him and his fair helpmate the companions which he had provided for them in the infant colony. The farmer who leaves his city friends, and goes far away from "the busy haunts of men" to enter upon his agricultural pursuits, and, like another Cincinnatus, regardless of civic honors, prefers the natural enjoyments of a country life, may not be so enviably circumstanced as Adam was, when "in Eden's bonny yard" he plucked the fruit which grew around him in joyous abundance, or reaped the crops which sprung spontaneously from the ground. But his situation is much preferable to his, when, exiled from the earthly paradise, he went out "to till the ground from whence he was taken," without skill, without experience, and without assistance or aid of any kind from extraneous sources; *and he has the same companions still.*

I have little sympathy for, "nor would I enter on my list of friends," the man who looks on the creatures of God as only made for indiscriminate slaughter, and as fit objects for him on which to try his skill as a marksman. But it takes a man like Goldsmith to inspire sufficiently that feeling of interest for "each animal after its kind," which is so calculated to soften and humanize the heart, to make us forget, for the time, that we are men, and be in doubts whether we are not successively the very animal which he is engaged in describing. Let me try to believe that a barbarous disregard for the feelings of animals is confined to those who have never read his work. Scott said that Shakspeare never had but one rival, the Eastern magician who could enter at will the breast of every man, and read his thoughts at his leisure. Goldsmith can perform a greater feat. His magic wand effects a more powerful spell. Whether you will or not he transforms you into another creature. Now, as the lion, you roam the Numidian forest, and are king over all; every animal, by its undissembled fears, evincing how much it respects thy dread supremacy—now, out in the unpeopled wilderness, as the prairie-dog, watchful and wily, and sharing thy hospitable burrow with thy feathered friends—now, as the beaver, with ingenious skill cutting logs of pine to build your dam, and constructing your house with a mechanic's foresight!

Does the reader doubt me? Let him read his description of the Reindeer. Far away, in the outskirts of habitation, where the level suns of summer never set, and where, in winter, the inhabitants are involved at midday in twilight obscurity, his potent pen has conjured up a terrestrial paradise from which you feel no disposition to depart, and where you envy not the enjoyments of those who live under southern skies. Yet how does your heart bleed for the poor reindeer! In the valleys the pasture is rich and abundant. No sooner has the snow melted on the sunny slope than the grass springs up with unexampled vigor. But the summer sun which melts the snow, and furnishes abundant pasturage for the extensive herds of the wealthy Laplander, brings into existence such swarms of gnats and gadflies, that the persecuted flocks are glad to escape from their merciless stings, and flee for safety to the mountain tops. The poor reindeer endeavor to escape in vain. The watchful dogs of their keepers, faithful to the duties to which they have been trained, are at their heels; and force them back from those bleak and snowy summits, on which they could barely subsist, to endure, with more luxurious fare, fresh torture from their galling tormentors.

Happy Laplander! Living at his ease, and tending his flocks which supply him with all he wants, he looks upon himself as the most enviable of mortals. The flesh and milk of his deer and goats furnish him food. Their skins supply him with clothing, and a covering for his hut. He has no wants which are not amply provided for, and no cares which he cannot easily remove. Even when dreary winter comes he finds himself more especially under Nature's charge than others. There grows under the snow a moss on which his hardy deer subsist, and dig out for themselves, without his assistance, while he retreats to his snow-covered cottage, to enjoy unmolested the supplies which he wisely laid up in summer, and have every luxury of which a Laplander knows, or cares about. We have read how the imperial Catharine of Russia constructed for her favorite minister a palace of ice; but Goldsmith does more. He creates, by his charming descriptions, an Arcadia in Lapland, and reproduces the pleasures of the golden age among eternal snows!

But he is equally at home into whatever region he takes you. Not only has he verified the prediction of Johnson, when told that he had made arrangements for writing a work on Natural History, that "he would make it as amusing as a fairy tale;" it is itself a fairy tale. But it is more. It is a theological treatise. As he describes them, each animal portrays some new evidence of Divine wisdom, and in accordance with the proposition of the great Dr. Paley—that "instinct is natural revelation," displays some new feature in the ideas of the creative mind, and unfolds to admiring man the extent of the Creator's care.

When a man leaves his residence, his friends who are acquainted with the people among whom he intends to dwell are generally careful to offer him letters of introduction to their several acquaintances, and any one would be considered negligent of his own happiness, who did not avail himself of their proffered kindness. Can we suppose that any farmer, who is living among and daily meeting so many of Dr. Goldsmith's friends, would not feel proud of having it in his power to receive such a mark of attention from so distinguished a man? especially as a better acquaintance with them is likely to afford him so much pleasure? I believe not. The only excuse which I can think of, that any one would have for not retaining as a constant companion Dr. Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature, is, that he was not aware that he had written such a work.

Of all the editions of the Animated Nature ever issued from the press that of Blackie & Son is one of the best. Though Scotland has been prolific in literary men, there are obstacles in the way of publishing even in Edinburgh, as is well known to booksellers, which do not have the same influence in London. For which reason, few books are published in that country which are not qualified to force their way into public notice by their own intrinsic merit. Of all the works published by the well-known firm from which this work emanates, few have been got up with more care to meet the requirements of the present state of knowledge, or more in accordance with the popular sentiment. To have attempted to alter, or add to the text of Goldsmith anything which "profane persons" might have considered an improvement, there is no man of right feeling who would not have looked upon it as a species of sacrilege. But since the days of Goldsmith, science has been making great advances; and to furnish a work on Natural History, suited as a book of reference for intelligent men, something more was wanted. To supply this unavoidable deficiency, the publishers have added copious notes of the most valuable description, almost equaling in amount of reading matter the original text. In fact there is nothing by more modern authors of general interest, on the different subjects on which Goldsmith treats, which has been particularly noticeable for its value, which they have not added. In one place we have that well-known treatise on the Trade Winds by Basil Hall, for which Louis Philippe conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor; in others, extended quotations from the valuable writings of Audubon.

Every thing seems complete and perfect if we except the steel-plate engravings, in which the animals are too much huddled together. They say there is a reason for everything, and there was a reason for this; and as it shows one of those tricks of the Trade, to which even respectable booksellers occasionally resort, it is right to expose it, to show them that the public have their eyes open. The firm of Blackie & Son was originally connected with that of Fullerton & Co of Glasgow; in which city they carried on business together, under the title of Blackie, Fullerton & Co. For their mutual convenience the partnership was dissolved, and the publishing house of Blackie & Son was established in Edinburgh, Fullerton & Co. continuing to do business in Glasgow. During the time that they were doing business together in that city, Blackie, Fullerton & Co. published an English edition of the German "Conversations' Lexicon," being a reprint of a translation of that work which we had published in the United States with a few additions, (which form the most reliable portion of it), under the title of the "Encyclopedia Americana." The work is small for an encyclopedia, but it was thought it would be particularly suited for the intelligent middle classes of Scotland, and of English readers generally. It had been loudly cried up; and even the talented Lord Brougham had characterised it as "the world-renowned Conversations' Lexicon." So the spirited Scotch publishers of Glasgow concluded to adopt it, and steel-plates more particularly adapted for a cheap publication were expressly got up for it. But what passed current in Germany as a valuable work, and may to the present day with many among the less informed in the United States (though generally rejected) was not calculated for Great Britain, where the scrutiny of a more learned research and better-matured philosophy soon revealed that it was full of errors, and could not be depended on with sufficient certainty for a work of reference, and that it was in consequence of little value. Another circumstance contributed to its downfall. Lord Brougham, who was president of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, and who much admired the dictionary form of the Conversations' Lexicon, in which the sciences are discussed in portions, and treated in separate articles, thus rendering it more useful for reference, had sufficient influence to induce the Society to publish a similar work—the "Penny Cyclopedia." As this work was much more extensive, and was as complete as the other was defective, and was also published at a very cheap price, it was a rival which the other could not withstand. But the steel-plates were too good to be thrown away; and Blackie & Son have thought fit to use them in their edition of Goldsmith's Animated Nature. This is a pity. They ought not to have compromised a valuable work with anything connected with one which had proved so complete a failure. But such tricks are usual with Booksellers. Even Knight, the publisher for the Useful Knowledge Society, has again and again had recourse to kindred expedients, for getting

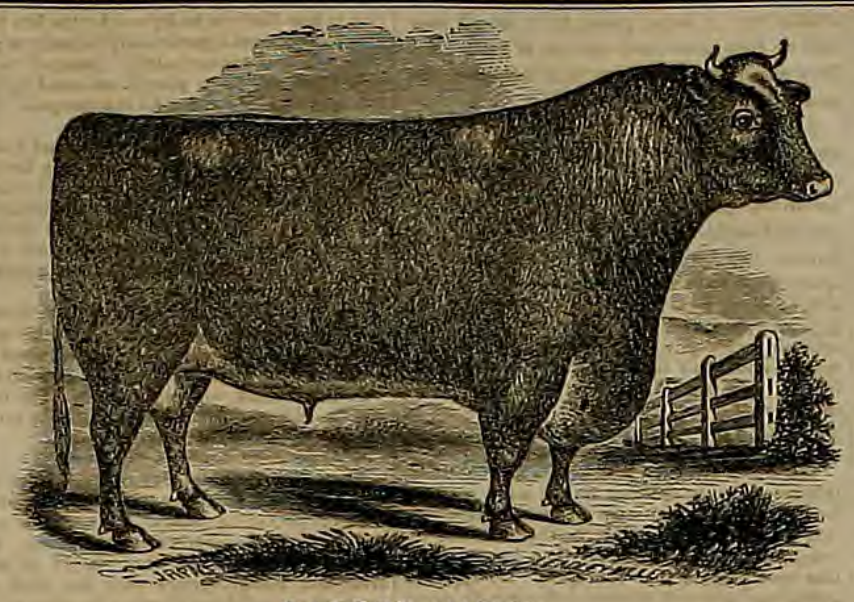
> "The funeral baked meats
> To coldly furnish forth the marriage table."

What a valuable quarry did that same Penny Cyclopedia prove in his hands, from which to construct, from already-provided materials, books on almost every subject!

But to return to Goldsmith. It must be gratifying to every one to think that he who had labored so long and so unthankfully was eventually better paid. Though he only got sixty pounds for the "Vicar of Wakefield," and twenty guineas for "The Traveler," he cleared by "The Good Natured Man" five hundred pounds; by "She Stoops to Conquer," eight hundred pounds; and disposed of the copy-right of the principal of his other works for the following sums: "The Deserted Village," one hundred pounds; "The History of England," five hundred pounds; "The History of Rome," two hundred and fifty guineas; and "The Animated Nature," eight hundred guineas.

In California, we have as yet had very little pure literature published, except in periodicals; in which case the publishers take the lion's share of the profits. The poor writer seldom gets anything. Let them think of the "heavy scoundrels" who did not take the best method of advancing their own interest. AGRICOLA.

P. S. Many thanks to Mrs. Alice, who I see has another name, for her fancy pickles. A.



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Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: I am somewhat at a loss whether to write or not, as I do not yet know if you have received my last letter. Not having received a single paper from you since I left California I am not well posted in what is going on, any further than I can learn through the various papers from San Francisco. They leave a gap unfilled, thus rendering the news incomplete. The CALIFORNIA FARMER seems to form the connecting link between the commercial, financial, and agricultural interests of the State. Leave that out, and all appears disjointed and incomplete. You will now readily see what I am driving at, and so I will not mince matters any longer, but come out boldly and say, I wish you to send me the FARMER by every mail coming to New York. Now that is plain old Saxon, and you can understand it full well, and I know you will do your part. But Uncle Sam's rascally boys, I believe, keep the California papers to make kites of, as they will, without doubt, fly higher, plunge deeper, and kick up a more general and wide-spread commotion than any other papers in all creation. Indeed they are in such demand that I have had only *three* out of the scores of papers sent me from the Golden State, since my return in January last.

As we do not attend much to farming in these diggings until the *snow is all off*, I will just post you up a little on a subject in which you, as well as other Californians, feel a deep interest; one that, in my opinion, is destined to do more for your State, than any or all plans yet proposed to fill up California with a hardy and industrious population. I allude to the California and New York Steamship Company. You are aware, I presume, that Capt. Randall is in New York, preparing to place a line of steamships, such as the world has never seen, between this city and San Francisco. Your readers will remember that there was published through the columns of your paper, in October last, the first detailed account of that magnificent enterprise ever presented to the public. It was then thought that the ships would be in your city in October next. In consequence of the unavoidable delay in making the preliminary arrangements for building these mammoth ships, they will not probably enter the golden gate before the beginning of the next year. If I am not much mistaken, the San Franciscans will be aroused, about that time, from their morning nap by the booming of the gun of the "Morning Star of the West," full ten days sooner than they expect either mails or steamer. One will start with the mail steamer from New York, give the old lines fair play, and will reach San Francisco, unload the passengers and freight, take a couple thousand passengers, and bring dispatches down to Acapulco for the mail line that left New York with her.

The feasibility of this enterprise, its exact adaptation to the wants of California, the magnitude of its details, and the grandeur of its results, have secured the admiration of all classes in this city, and wherever it is known. The most scientific men, the most intelligent and experienced steamship captains, and the most skillful builders in this city all concur in the opinion that for safety, speed, comfort and strength they will far surpass all that have ever yet been constructed, either here or in Europe. I have seen and conversed with many of the most eminent ship owners, engineers, merchants, mechanics and tradesmen, all of whom fully believe that they will surpass the expectations of their most sanguine friends, and, with one voice, say they will be the salvation of California. So much for the opinion of the dear public, here.

The matters of the company now stand thus: Captain Randall has contracted for building one or more of these leviathans of the deep. The timber is nearly all ready, and a portion of it on the ground; the engines are in course of construction, or rather the materials are being made ready. The keel of two will be laid, I presume, during the present month, and the work driven forward with as much dispatch as possible.

These ships will be 450 feet keel, 475 feet over all. There will be 175 state-rooms of extra size, to suit ladies and gentlemen from any part of the world, wishing to travel for pleasure; the accommodations being equal to the best hotels in this country or Europe. The hull, model, engines, boilers and all the internal and external arrangements will be on a grand scale, with all the latest modern improvements in boilers and engines.

These ships will for the present run by way of Panama. The Honduras Railroad is now, or soon will be under contract in three sections, the whole to be completed in two years from this spring. They will run up to a wharf on both sides—at Puerto Caballos on the Atlantic, and La Union, on the bay of Fonseca on the Pacific. The whole distance from ship to ship will be one hundred and sixty miles, and the passengers and freight will be taken from one ship and put on board the other, within twenty-four hours. This route will be *eleven hundred miles* shorter than any other, and passengers will be taken from this city to San Francisco in twelve days, with all ease; and from London or Paris, in eighteen or twenty days.

This road will be completed in two years, from the present spring; the whole being under contract in three sections, the work progressing on all alike, and simultaneously. I have little doubt you will hear the gun from one of these steamships in less than twelve months. When that new steamer's gun awakens the echoes from the hills towering around the city of the Golden Gate, you will see California rising from the dust, robed in beauty, guided with power, shaking from her locks the dew-drops of the morning, and with majestic step enter upon the shining path of renown. Crowds upon crowds of the noblest sons and daughters of the East, and of every clime, will begin to swarm over her Plains, nestle in her fruitful Valleys, and cover her clustering Mountains. Then will her glorious star wheel higher and still higher up her brilliant sky, her blazing gems, her glittering ore will be brought to light, and her untold agricultural, pomological and horticultural riches will be developed.

These ships can and probably will carry to your shores six thousand persons per month, or ten thousand, if they wish to go. It is most emphatically for the people, that this line is intended to give the masses a chance to seek a home in that garden spot of the world. Every man in California should have one or more shares, if possible, in this Company's stock, which will be sure to pay thirty per cent on the investment, and *retain over four hundred thousand dollars per month now paid to other companies* for freight and passage, in the State, or the round sum of $5,000,000 per year.

All honor to those engaged in the good work of getting this line up. They will soon be able to see the work of their hands, and rejoice in the prosperity of their adopted State. B.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We have received, by the politeness of Dr. Eben Wight, Corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the reports of committees on premiums and exhibition of 1856, and the schedule of prizes for 1857. Since the establishment of this Society in 1829, it has been one of the most active and useful associations of the kind in the United States. The premium list for this year is very full, and many of the premiums large and worthy of generous competition. The amount of prizes offered is nearly three thousand dollars, and classed as follows: Prospective prizes, $750; for gardens, greenhouses, &c., $200; for fruits, $750; for plants, flowers, and designs, $750; for floral designs at annual exhibition, $62; for vegetables, $300; total, $2812.

GUANO.—The carrying of guano has afforded employment for a large fleet of ships for several years past, and a larger number were never employed than at the present time. The opinion has been entertained that the supply of this manure would last for many years to come, but intelligent ship-masters who have been over the islands say that more than one half of the deposits have been already removed, and that at the present rate of shipment four or five years will exhaust all the guano that is accessible. At the last dates there were 135 ships, averaging 1000 tons each, at the islands, loading or waiting their turn to load.

Hints for the Year.

There is not a reading farmer in the country, says an exchange, who thinks he has attained perfection on all points. With such, there is consequently much improvement to make, and the most practical and substantially beneficial, should be undertaken first. In order to assist in this good work, the following hints are given:

Rotation.—Let the farm be suitably divided and reduced to a regular system of cotation in crops. Many spend much time and thought in determining what they shall occupy this field with, and what they shall plant in that field; and perhaps they change their minds half a dozen times in a month, and after all get their succession of crops into confusion.

We have known a farmer, who, after fully digesting the matter, and arriving at the best rotation, adopted and continued it without a variation for twenty years—all his crops, as a consequence, were heavy, and his fields continued clean. Farmers generally will arange a course to suit themselves in their own peculiar circumstances of soil, climate and markets. The following with variations, may be adopted: 1, corn and roots with the manure; 2, wheat; 3, clover, in meadow and pasture. This is a short and simple course. A larger one is—1, corn and roots; 2, barley, oats, beans or peas; 3, wheat; 4, clover for meadow and pasture, for one, two, or three years. In districts where every kind of wheat fails, rye may be substituted, or perhaps better, this year of the course may be omitted, making it—1, corn and roots; 2, barley or oats; 3, clover.

Buildings.—No farmer can carry on business satisfactorily, who is not well supplied with farm buildings. Yet some buildings are more important than others. Shelter for his animals, and cover for his tools, carts, etc., are absolutely indispensable. The waste of food, and the reduction of flesh, and loss by death, which we have known to occur with many farmers, has been enough in two years, to pay for well-constructed buildings. Implements, wagons, plows and cultivators, left exposed a year or two, will be either ruined, or so weakened by cracks, warping or decay, as to break easily, and result in a most serious loss of time in repairs, at critical periods of work. Sheltering grain, hay, and straw, are very necessary, but less so than tools and animals.

Cleanliness.—This includes, first, cleanliness of animals, and every provision should be made for preserving them free from all kinds of filth, and for clearing away manure in the most thorough and expeditious manner; for dirty animals, not excepting even pigs, do not thrive nearly so well as clean ones. Cleanliness embraces, secondly, clean fields or freedom from all kinds of noxious weeds. Some men are exceedingly sharp at a bargain with their neighbors, but allow a loss equal to ten times as much as they make by their sharpness, by the exhaustion of soil under great crops of mullen, thistles, burdocks, elders, johnswort, pig-weeds, red-root, chess, etc.

Income and Expenditure.—The farmer who would know by figures what part of his operations yields him the most profit, and by what he is losing money, must keep accurate accounts, not only of his purchases and sales, but with every crop, what it costs, and the sum it brings him—with all indirect influences on the fertility of the soil, manufacture of manure, preparation for succeeding crops, etc.

Best Markets.—It is of great importance to ascertain whether selling corn, barley and other grain, to the grain dealers directly, or feeding it and converting it into beef, pork and mutton, brings the highest price—the value of the manure made by animals being also taken into the account. This can only be ascertained by careful experiments with the best and most approved modes of feeding, in connection with accurately weighing the animals at stated times, and weighing or measuring the food, and comparing carefully the results.

Selecting Seed.—This is an affair of more importance than is generally supposed, and should be attended to as early in the season as is convenient. The selection of Spring wheat cannot be too carefully attended to, especially by those farmers who seed their fields down to grass with this grain.

Much of the foul trash which injures and disfigures our meadows is sown with seeds which have not been thoroughly cleaned. The English farmers sort out all their wheat, and many of their other seed, by hand, which, although a somewhat tedious method, might well be imitated here in many cases. It is much easier to pick over the seeds in the long winter evenings, than to eradicate the weeds when they have once taken possession of a field. As the plan of sowing grass seeds with spring grains is rapidly gaining ground, the importance of having the seeds clear of anything foul is greatly augmented, as no convenient way of destroying them can be pursued until the sward is again broken up for hoed crops.

In selecting seed-corn it is not necessary to procure the largest ears without reference to their shape and soundness; but rather to obtain those of a medium size which are sound, well filled up at the ends, and thoroughly ripe.

Seed Oats and Barley should be run through the fan-mill at least three times before they are used, which will clean them and blow out all the lighter grains.

Hot-Beds.—Not one farmer out of twenty knows what it is to have his table well supplied with early vegetables, although the cost of a hot-bed is trifling, and it can be made in a few hours at a time when the work on the farm is not very pressing. Choose a warm dry border, facing to the south or southwest, and out of the range of buildings and shade trees, so that it will have the full force of the sun's rays.

Dig a pit from one to two feet deep over which to place the frame. Make the frame of one and a quarter inch plank. The size may be from three to five feet in width, and of any desirable length. When the frame is adjusted over the pit fill it about half full of fresh horse-stable manure, which has been well kept and not exposed to the action of the weather. Put on the sashes and allow them to remain for three or four days, after which the soil can be put in from six to eight inches in depth. This must be the best mold that can be procured from the garden. The seed should not be planted for several days after the bed has been made, as there is danger of destroying the germ if seed is put over the hot manure too soon. Air should be given to the bed before it is planted.

The frame should be banked up with warm manure and soil on all sides to protect it from cold, and when the weather is unusually inclement it would be well to cover it with straw. The bed should be sprinkled with water daily until the plants appear, and when the weather is sufficiently mild the sashes can be removed to allow the entrance of fresh air, and make the plants grow strong and hardy.

Culture of Sweet Potatoes.

The sweet potato has been experimented upon in many parts of the Northern and Eastern States and found to grow pretty well, but does not quite come up to those raised in New Jersey and further south, in saccharine matter. On the sandy lands they seemed to be more at home than on clayey soils. One advantage stated is, they do not rot.

It has been thought the sweet potato could not be raised to advantage in this State, on account of light yield and inferior quality; but yet it is now cultivated successfully in some localities, and will no doubt be found a profitable and desirable crop in many places, for it would seem that we have sandy land enough, at least. Any facts recorded if too late to be of advantage this season, will be available for another.

A writer in the Homestead, gave his mode of growing this species of potato, as follows: He started his plants in a hot bed, and in about a month transplanted them. The land was rather poor and sandy. He ridged it by throwing four furrows together. He set the plants four feet apart in the rows, and manured them in the hill with a light forkfull of stable manure. Some gypsum (plaster) was applied once during the summer, and kept well cultivated. In about five months and a half from the time of transplanting, he dug them, after the frost. Forty-nine square rods of ground yielded forty bushels of potatoes. They were well ripened and considerable larger than those found in the market.

The writer remarks that he has no doubt that this crop may be doubled on the same piece of land. Some ridges thrown up were planted with sets eighteen inches apart in the row, and by weighing these he found that they equaled those that were planted four feet apart. By applying special manures such as bones and ashes, he raised one bushel from four hills. The sweet potato he says requires warm sandy land and not very rich. If it be rich they will all run too much to vines. Land that is rather thin he says is what he uses and depends upon it for his crop of sweet potatoes, as he does for his crop of water-melons.

The Chinese Sugar Cane in Connecticut.

The most satisfactory experiment with the Chinese sugar cane, is the following, reported by Mr. Giles Haley, of Groton Centre, Ct.:

"I received from Washington about a quarter of an ounce of the seed during the spring of last year. About the middle of May, I planted in hills, as with corn, six seeds in a hill in a space of about nine inches, the hills being two feet apart. It was on a side hill, southern exposure, light silicious soil; season dry and hot; space employed about eight feet by sixteen feet square. The plants were out of the ground in fifteen days, and attained in the growth of three months a pretty uniform hight of about thirteen feet, while the stalks were about one inch in diameter at the base.

About the 15th of September, when the seeds were not entirely ripe, I (fearing frost) cut two-thirds of the lot, removed the seeds and crushed in an old cider-mill with its upright corrugated wooden rollers; and from this imperfect process I obtained five gallons of juice which I evaporated to one gallon in an iron pot. The molasses I found equal to the first quality of New Orleans, well charged with sugar granules. It is of fine flavor and cooks white.

The remainder of the cane stood about twenty days longer, during which time it had experienced a severe frost, but with no visible injury. The seed had become fully ripe. I cut and proceeded as before, obtained about the same proportional quantity of molasses, but of better quality, which may have been owing to more careful manipulation.

This trial gives a result of about three hundred gallons per acre of first quality molasses. I saved seed to plant fully an acre this year. Half of my seed has been distributed among my friends, and now having faith in the experiment, I shall this year try some seeds in the forcing bed, and transplant. I shall plant in ridges not less than three feet apart, running north and south, and shall keep the plants at least six inches apart, thinning out if necessary, and transplanting such as I take up. I find the first seeds saved sprout as well as the last. I may add that I manured, slightly, my hills, from the barn-yard.

Schools for Design.—We want few things so much in this country as Schools for Design. Whether for men or women, we can't have too many of them. There should be a school for design, taught by competent instructors, in every public school. Everything we do in this country, every house we build, every church we erect, every town we survey, every park we lay out, nay, every article we make, be it a bureau, table, desk or toy, shows our want of schools for design. Our everything is ugly, as ugly as it can be; no lines of grace and beauty, no combining of the elegant with the useful. It is just the contrary in France and Germany. Not an article comes from there, no matter for how insignificant a purpose, but is full of beauty in itself. Foreign trifles are valuable not only for their use, but because they are pretty, and help to make home pleasant and life agreeable. We make clocks in Connecticut, make them by hundreds of thousands, but they are so alarmingly ugly that they give one the fidgets to have them in the house. Yet our foreign toy shops are full of the veriest trifles, which are eagerly bought up every day, at twice the cost of a clock, because they are so pretty that purchasers can't resist the temptation.—[N. Y. Express.

Substitute for Leather.—A writer in the Scientific American suggests that some preparation of hemp, made up like papier mache, might be made effectual as a substitute for sole leather; a cement of India rubber, mixed with other adhesive substances, may be employed to unite the fibres together. Sole leather is fibrous, as can be witnessed by tearing a piece of it lengthwise. Its appearance, when thus riven, is like that of oakum felted.

The Dairy.—Franklin County, Vt., is one of the best dairy counties in the United States. It appears from a statement furnished to the St. Albans Messenger, by Mr. P. G. Stone, the freight agent at that place, that there was sent to market from that station alone, during the eight months ending Dec. 1st, 1,888,793 pounds of cheese, and 1,208,614 pounds of butter—which at the rate of 20 cents per pound for butter, and 8½ cents for cheese, amount to the handsome sum of $480,490 79.

Hard Coal Ashes are well Worth Saving.

We have been accustomed to dig away the earth around the collar of our peach trees, and apply them at the rate of a bushel or two to a tree. They help keep away the peach worm, and furnish some nourishment to the tree. Others apply them with good effect to all fruit trees and shrubs.

They afford some protection to the changes of the weather. It is admitted that frost itself rarely hurts trees, but it is the sudden thawing and freezing that does the mischief. If a large pile of ashes, five or six inches in thickness, and and three or four feet in diameter, is put around the collar of a tree, and regularly off, it soon settles and freezes, and sheds rain from the trunk. If put on during the winter, at intervals, the frozen mass increases, and of course does not thaw out as soon in the spring as the surrounding earth. The budding and blossoming of the tree is retarded by this process, and the young fruit is less likely to be injured by the late frosts. This management is particularly valuable to peach trees, which blossom so early. Some of our best cultivators put large piles of sea-weed upon the frozen earth in February, for this purpose. They save the crops by this course.

An apple tree in the garden of a friend, hitherto unproductive, bore an abundant crop last year. His coal ashes were all sifted by mistake around the base of this one tree. Other causes may have had something to do with it, but we think the lime and potash from two or three tons of coal ashes furnished the aliment the tree lacked, and threw it into bearing.

One of our neighbors has for a long course of years applied all his ashes to a part of his garden used as a potato patch. Through the worst years of the rot, his potatoes yielded abundantly, and were not affected with the disease. The variety was the Mercer, which is more liable to rot than any other.—[American Agriculturist.

Keep Fruit Trees Straight.—Trees in an open exposure often acquire a leaning position from the prevailing winds. This should not be suffered beyond a certain stage of the tree. When as large as one's wrist, they should be set up erect, and, indeed, thrown into the wind at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees; in order to bring them ultimately into a straight position. This is best done by obtaining crotched limbs from the woods, eight to twelve feet long, and placing the butt end, which should be sharpened, on the ground, and the crotch end either against the trunk, immediately beneath the branching point, or against a large outer limb, if more convenient, securing it from chafing in the crotch, by a padding of straw, or litter, and setting the tree at once up to the desired angle of elevation. Loosen, also, the ground on the windward side of the root, so that it will not bind, and the work is accomplished. Let this be done when the tree begins to make its summer growth, or soon after leafing out. One season, if the tree is thrifty, will be all that is required. If, however, it be obstinate, repeat the trial another year. The remedy is sure. Even large trees, which have acquired a permanent lean, may be thrown into an erect posture, by loosening the earth at the root, and occasionally cutting off an obstinate large root, without injury to its growth, and thus be made sightly. An erect tree will be longer lived, and more fruitful than a leaning one, and not half so subject to casualty as if left to its own guidance.—[Exchange.

Introduction of California Trees.—H. Harkness, a nurseryman of Illinois, who is spending some time in California for the purpose of collecting rare and valuable seeds, writes to the Prairie Farmer, and gives some account of what he has seen. A shrub which he thinks is called *Maucenete*, is universally found. It is said to grow very near the line of perpetual snow, and ranges down to within about one thousand feet of the valleys. It is a beautiful compact, evergeen shrub, growing about ten feet high, branching from the ground like a Gueldres rose, and is often a foot in diameter at the collar; it must attain a very great age. It is a clean, beautiful summer shrub, and is said to retain r bright lively green during the winter.

Another tree he mentions is the California White Cedar, with a delicacy of foliage so peculiar to the Chinese Arborvitæ, at the same time a gigantic tree, with the graceful proportions of a spruce or Bahama fir. We hope Mr. Harkness will bring home seeds of these, and all others which he thinks may prove hardy.

The shrub which Mr. Harkness calls *Maucenete*, doubtless means our well known Manzanito.

Ground Cherries.—A year or two ago, announcement was made of a new fruit from Wisconsin, called Alkekengi, or ground cherry. The Maine Farmer states that some few persons in its State have cultivated it, and recommend it highly. It is said that it is easily raised on any soil—very prolific, a single cherry (berry) containing seed enough to raise from one to four barrels; that they are easily preserved throughout the year and valuable for making pies, puddings and preserves, and also good wine to boot. The flavor is represented as being like the strawberry and pine apple combined. The above paper thinks that if it is half as prolific and as good as represented, it is one of the most valuable acquisitions in the fruit line that has been made for many a year, and recommends a general trial of it, for the more cheap and wholesome luxuries of this kind, the more comfortable will the world be. As everything grows well in California, this new fruit, if introduced here, might be a desirable acquisition.

Grape Vines in Gardens.—Grape vines delight in being well fertilized, and will not give the best satisfaction without a dry bottom and abundance of rich soil. At the proper season, those who have trained grape vines in their gardens should examine them thoroughly, to destroy caterpiller worms while they are small. One will be found in almost every bud, rolled up in a pellet of fine wool. All the labor then spent will pay for itself. During warm, dry weather, the surface of the ground around the roots of vines should be covered with litter, to protect the tender rootlets that spread out so near the surface.

Water-proof Boots.—Apply, as much and as hot as the leather will bear, a mixture of two parts tallow and one part rosin. Then dissolve one ounce of beeswax in two ounces of spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of ivory-black. Warm the boots when you apply the first, top and bottom; the second should be applied cold and rubbed with the hands on the uppers only. Cork soles are the best protection against cold or damp feet. They may be fixed between the outer and inner soles when the boots are made, or worn loose inside. Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in boots, the feet are warm on the coldest stone floor.

Paper from Hops.

The hop plant is indigenous in the State of Maine—that is, it is found growing wild on our swamps or low intervales. Hence, it can be, and is, easily cultivated, and good crops usually obtained. The principal use made of them is in brewing strong beer. For this purpose the seed vessels or scaly cones only, are used, after being cured and dried carefully. But the other parts of the plant, which are now usually thrown away, may be made very useful. The stems, or vines, make excellent strings or bands to bind grain, cornstalks, and the like with. A single vine will bind a sheaf of wheat as strong and tight as you can desire. In addition to this, paper can be manufactured from the stalks or vines. A Mr. A. G. Taylor, of England, has procured a patent in England, for his process of converting hop vines into paper, as follows:

Immediately after being cut up, the stalk or vine is tied up in bundles, if possible the whole length of the plant, and these bundles are immersed in water pits, similar to those employed in operating flax or hemp, or in a running stream, and are kept there until a slight fermentation ensues, sufficient to partially detach the fiber from the pithy and woody portions of the stalk. Or the stalk may be boiled in an alkaline solution, or it may be placed in a steam vat, or steam chest, and steamed, until sufficiently softened to admit of the fiber being separated from the pithy and woody matter, by squeezing the stalk in the hand. The strength of the fiber will depend much on the care used in conducting this operation.

After separation, the fiber may be again steamed and rotted, if required to be very fine, but care must be taken to keep the fiber wet until it is cleansed from gummy and resinous matters by repeated steaming and washing.

The fiber will now be in the condition of half-stuff and fit for further bleaching, for the manufacture of paper, pasteboard, etc. In some cases, it may be mixed in any desired proportion with ordinary rag pulp. In addition to making paper, the fiber thus prepared, may be used for ropes, twine, and such purposes, as the fiber of flax or hemp is used. Large quantities of hops are grown in some parts of Oxford county in this State. Why may not the vines which are now thrown away, be put to a good use?—[Maine Farmer.

And as hops can be successfully cultivated in California, why may not the vines be put to a good use here?

Asphaltum.

The county of Santa Barbara abounds in Asphaltum. There is probably enough here to load all the ships of the world and supply all Christendom for generations to come. We desire to see this mine of wealth more largely opened. To dig it up will give employment to laborers, and to transport to San Francisco and to other points the quantity of it which they really need, will require many vessels and greatly increase the business of the Southern coast.

In some of the Western States, a species of oil, termed the Breckinridge oil, is extracted from coal, which is said to burn with a clear, soft light, and to be equal to the best sperm oil for combustion. We see no good reason why oil cannot be in the same manner distilled from Asphaltum. This contains, essentially, the same properties that are contained in bituminous coal. The advantage, if there be any, is on the side of Asphaltum, since this has in its composition a larger proportion of carbon, which is the basis of combustible substances. Already Asphaltum has been successfully used for generating gas in San Francisco, and from gas to oil there is apparently but a single step. Asphaltum is, in fact, solidified petroleum, or mineral oil. In becoming solid, some of its elements may be somewhat modified, but they are not altered in any considerable degree. In many places along the coast, where veins of Asphaltum are exposed to the direct rays of the sun, this mineral oil bubbles out in considerable quantities, and for many miles may be seen floating on the ocean. It is very combustible.

In the Birman Empire, in one district, more than four hundred thousand hogsheads of petroleum are annually produced and burned in lamps, instead of oil. Mixed with earth or ashes it is used as fuel. In the scarcity of coal on this coast, and the increasing scarcity of oil, these beds of Asphaltum may become available, and be found to possess a value for practical purpose almost incalculable.—[Gazette.

[This article is now extensively used in California, and particularly in San Francisco, for pavements, etc.]

Liberal Bequest to Agriculture. — It gives us pleasure to publish the record of one bequest to Agriculture. Almost every day we hear of some donation or bequest of generous persons, who give money to some school or college, or to some missionary enterprise; but Agriculture has received but little aid in that way.

We see it stated in Hovey's Magazine, that Andre Michaux, who many years ago traveled through the United States, and was some time in Maine, studying the botanical character of our forest trees, as well as their economical uses, and who afterwards published a valuable work upon them, recently died at his residence at Vaurial, near Pontdise, in France. By his will he bequeathed to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society the sum of eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of promoting Sylvaculture (culture of forest trees), and Horticulture, and of making experiments in the growth of trees in "sandy, rocky and bog soils." It is also stated that the principal portion of the bequest is to be invested, for increase, in good farm land; cheap and productive land is to be purchased, with another portion, and the remainder to be appropriated to seeding and planting the experimental plantations.

Here is an example for some of our rich men to follow.

Agricultural Education in Ohio.—The Ohio Agricultural College, located in Cleveland, commenced its second session on the first Monday in December last. The plan of instruction consists in courses of Lectures, four daily, which are given at the regular annual session held during the winter months, continuing for twelve consecutive weeks—a season of the year when the farmer himself, or his sons can best spare time to attend. The lecturers are Prof. J. P. Kirkland, Prof. Jas. Dascomb, Prof. J. H. Fairchild, Prof. Samuel St. John, Prof. N. S. Townsend, and others. The terms for the entire course, $40, with the privilege of a second course, tuition free.

Large Calf.—A cow belonging to Mr. Benj. Packard, of East Winthrop, Maine, brought a bull-calf which weighed, when one day old, 130 pounds. So says the Maine Farmer.

Salt for Sheep.—The first thing the shepherd in Spain does, when his flocks return from the south, the summer downs, or pastures, is to give them as much salt as they will eat. Every owner allows to each thousand sheep, 2,500 pounds of salt, which they consume in about five months. They eat none in their journeys, nor are they allowed any in winter, as it is thought to produce abortion when given to ewes forward with young. This has been the custom, and it is thought to be the true reason why the Kings of Spain could never raise the price of salt to the hight it has maintained in France; for it would tempt the shepherds to stint their sheep, which it is believed, would weaken their constitutions, and deteriorate their wool. The shepherd places fifty or sixty flat stones at the distance of about five paces apart, strews salt upon each, leads the sheep slowly among them, and every one is allowed to eat it at pleasure. But when they are feeding on limestone lands, they eat no salt; and if they meet with a spot of mixed formation, they are said to partake of it in proportion as the soil is mingled with clay.—[Wool-Grower.

Asiatic Shepherd.—The difference between the European and Asiatic shepherd have often been remarked by Oriental travelers, but probably in no country are these more striking than as they presented themselves to M. Haxthausen on his road back to Tiflis. Not only were the shepherds of several flocks he passed armed to the teeth and on horseback, but even their dogs disdained the office which, in more peaceful countries, belongs to them, of driving the flock. Five or six noble hounds of a mixed breed between the greyhound and the wolf, accompanied each flock, but only for the purpose of protecting them against wild beasts. The humbler duties which fall to the lot of our sheep dogs, are performed by goats. These attend every flock of sheep, and form a ring round it in the fields. Within this they compel the sheep to remain, butting them whenever they stray, and driving them back to their proper quarters. On their return home, a stately buck goat marches proudly at the head of the flock, which follows him, with the other goats on either side. If the leader is detained behind from any cause, the next goat in age and rank instantly takes his place, and becomes the leader.

Shoeing Horses.—A writer in the Farmer's Cabinet, an English paper, describes a mode of shoeing horses different from that usually practiced in this country, which appears to be worthy of consideration. The difference consists simply in driving the nails home *before* instead of *after* twisting them off, then beat the twist down close to the hoof and file smooth, "but not deep or with a view to rasp the twist." By twisting after driving home, a *rivet* as well as a clinch is secured. Let farmers and horse-shoers think of it.

Cure for Wounds on Horses.—In answer to J. W. M., of Bristol, I think the horse has been kicked, or had a blow by some other cause, injuring the bone. If so, wash it in bitter sweet, a vine growing in swamps in the woods. If the bone is injured enough to cause the flesh to callous to the bone, it will be necessary to cut the flesh from the bone, and scrape the bone clean with a knife, or file it off with a file partly worn, and wash well in bitter sweet, and your horse will soon be well.—[F. A. Wood, in Maine Farmer.

According to the Patent Office Report, the value of our horses is $300,000,000, or three-fourths as much as that of all the horned cattle in the United States; and hence, argues Mr. Wilder (the President of the U. S. Ag. Society), the full and fair exhibition of their good points as well for speed and action as for strength and beauty, is called for at our Fairs.

Mange in Swine.—John Bonner, of Hancock, Ga., communicates the following never-failing remedy for mange, to wit: "Give the pig or hog affected (according to age) from ten to twenty grains of arsenic, twice a week for three weeks, feeding him plentifully during the time, and I warrant that he will soon shed off, and become perfectly well, fat and sleek. It will also cure the worst case of mange on any dog. I speak from experience, and there is no danger of doses of that size killing either pigs or dogs."

Gapes in Chickens.—An Ohio correspondent gives the following remedy: "Feed little or none on corn-dough—but feed plentifully on cheese made of lobbed milk or clabber, crums of wheat and corn-bread. We also keep clabber in a trough always within reach of the young chickens. This we believe has been a perfect remedy in our hands for gapes, for the past seventeen years."

Animals.—There are 140,000 animals known to man; yet we have domesticated but 43,000. In France the giraffe has produced young that flourishes. A new species of horse found in the wilds of Hindostan has been domesticated in Paris.

Furniture Polish.—The proper way to mix beeswax and turpentine for mahogany furniture which is not French polished, is to shred half an ounce of beeswax very thin and fine, and put it into such a thing as a clean blacking bottle, with a gill or quarter of a pint of spirits of turpentine; stir it well, and put it by till next day, and then stir it about well with a piece of stick; and let it stand for another day, and it will be quite fit for use, if the beeswax has been shred fine. Keep the stick in the bottle to take a little out with when you want to use it; as you must use only a very little at a time. It must on no account be melted over the fire, as it is so inflammable it would burst into a flame, and perhaps set fire to the house.

Bitter Cream.—It is generally known that cream becomes "bitter" from standing too long on the milk. This is often the case, but it not unfrequently becomes so when only allowed to remain twenty-four hours. The best preventive is to place the milk on the stove in a pan as soon as it is strained, and let it almost boil. This will not prevent the cream from rising. Milk thus partially scalded will keep much longer than otherwise. When the whole milk is to be used without skimming, it is preferable to scald it when first received from the milkman. The only exception to this plan, is when the milk will not bear heating without curdling—a circumstance not unfrequent, as those who buy city milk can abundantly testify.—[N. Y. Times.

A Nice Dish for Breakfast.—Take one egg and beat it up, add a teaspoonful of salt, pour into it about two-thirds of a pint of water, then slice some bread, dip it in, and fry in a little butter. Serve warm, and you will find it an excellent dish.

Lemon juice is principally relied on by the physicians in London for curing rheumatism. Three table-spoonsful per day is a dose for a man.

Miscellany.

"Do They Miss Me at Home."

How often does the lone heart hear these words as they come gushing up from their own garnered memories, while they sit silent thinking of the "loved ones at home." How many, even now, may feel that they are but wanderers in a strange land, and all they love are distant, far away—and there rises in fond remembrance early days, childhood's home, mature years, manhood, father, mother, brother and sister, and often wife and children; and they look over the past as a traveler looks back, from an eminence now reached, to the long, lone road he has traveled, and, perhaps, may look forward to a still long and lonely road yet to travel before he comes to that goal of his wishes he espies far, far away, in the dim distance.

"Do they miss me at home? Do they miss me?"
The heart in its loneliness cries;
For I would be missed, and missed only,
By the few, the few that I prize."

There is a luxury in knowing that we are remembered by those that we love, and those that love us. It adds to life; it makes life worth possessing; it gives to it a newer and higher conception of it, and while we are absent from those we love, every effort we make for their happiness but increases our own.

Californians have endured much by separation from loved ones—history can never parallel it. In this truth the very reality of what has been endured can never be recorded but by the finger of Him, whose records will be opened before a world. But shall we do all we can to make those we love happy? happy in our absence? Then we should show them our *true* condition; show to those we love how we are situated; make known to parents, wives, children and friends the blessings we enjoy, and this will add to theirs; and while absent from those who are distant from us, how can we do so better than by furnishing them a record of ourselves, our homes, and our prospects—thus proving we feel their absence, and mourn it. In these columns we can weekly communicate to loved ones that which shall cheer them, and be a source of pleasure and comfort to them, till we can welcome them to our homes. To this result we urge all who love the absent ones, and we bid all send these messages—these, your thoughts—and they, in return, will communicate to you theirs.

Though seas and oceans between us roll,
The loved and true are united in soul.

The Mistake.

Eight years had passed. It was summer time again, and the hills were green, and the fields were yellow with her glory. It was in the morning, and Deacon Grant sat under the porch of the great, old, rambling cottage; for the day was very warm, and the top was wrapped round thickly with a hop-vine.

These eight years had greatly changed the deacon. He seemed to have stepped very suddenly into old age, and the light wind that stirred the green leaves, shook the gray hairs over his wrinkled forehead, as he sat there, reading the village newspaper, with eyes that had begun to grow dim.

And every little while, fragments of some old-fashioned tune floated out to the old man, soft, sweet, stray fragments; and flitting back and forth from the pantry to the breakfast table was a young girl, not handsome, but with a sweet, frank, rosy countenance, whose smiles seemed to hover naturally as sunshine over June skies.

She wore a pink calico dress, the sleeves tucked above her elbows, and a "checked apron." Altogether, she was a fair, plump, healthful-looking country girl.

And while the old man read the paper under the hop-vine, and the young girl hummed and fluttered between the pantry and the kitchen table, a young man opened the small, front gate, and went up the narrow path to the house.

He went up very slowly, staring all about him, with an eager, wistful look, and sometimes the muscles of his mouth worked and quivered, as one's will when strong emotions are shaking the heart.

He had a firm, sinewy frame, of middling hight; he was not handsome, but there was something in his face you would have liked; perhaps it was the light away down in the dark eyes; perhaps it was the strength and character foreshadowed in the lines about the mouth. I cannot tell; it was as untangible as it was certain you would have liked that face.

The door was open, and the young man walked into the wide hall. He stood still a moment, staring round the low wall, and on the palm-leaved paper that covered the side. Then a thick mist broke into his eyes, and he walked on like one in a dream, apparently quite forgetful that this was not his own home.

I think those low, sweet fragments of song unconsciously drew his steps to the kitchen, for a few moments later, he stood in the doorway, watching that fair girl as she removed the small rolls of yellow butter from a wooden box to an earthen plate. I can hardly transcribe the expression of the man's face. It was one of mingled doubt, surprise, eagerness, that, at last, all converged into one of joyful certainty.

"Merciful man!" The words broke from the girl's lips, and the last roll of butter fell from the little hands, as, looking up, she saw the stranger standing in the doorway; and her rosy cheeks actually turned pale with the start of surprise.

The exclamation seemed to recall the young man to himself. He removed his hat. "Excuse me," he said, with a bow of instinctive grace, "but can you tell me, ma'am, if Deacon Grant resides here?"

"Oh! yes, sir; will you walk into the parlor and take a seat? Uncle, here is a gentleman who wishes to see you." And, in a flutter of embarrassment, she hurried towards the door.

The gentleman did not stir, and, removing his silver spectacles, the deacon came in; and the two men looked at each other, the older with some surprise, and a good deal of curiosity in his face; the younger with a strange, longing eagerness in his dark eyes that seemed wholly unaccountable.

"Do you know me, sir?" he asked, after a moment's silence, and there was a shaking in his voice.

"I do not know that I ever had the pleasure of meeting you before, sir," said the deacon.

But here a change came over the face of the girl, who had been watching the stranger intently all the time. A light, the light of a long-buried recollection seemed to break up from her heart into her face. Her breath came gaspingly between her parted lips, her dilated eyes were fastened on the stranger; then, with a quick cry, she sprang forward. "Uncle, it is Ellsworth! it is surely Ellsworth!"

Oh! if you had seen that old man then! His cheeks turned ashen pale, his frame shivered; he tottered a few steps forward, and then the great, wild cry of his heart broke out—"Is it you, my boy, Ellsworth?"

"It is I, father; are you glad to see me?" And that strong man asked the question with a sob, and a timid voice like that of a little child.

"Come to me! come to me, my boy, that I thought was dead, that I have seen every night for the last eight years, lying with the dark eyes of his mother under the white waves. Oh! Ellsworth, God has sent you from the dead! Come to me, my boy!"

And the old man drew his arms round his son's neck, and leaned his gray head on his strong breast, and for a while there was no word spoken between them.

"You have forgiven me, father?" asked the young man at last.

"Do not ask me that, my boy. How many times I would have given everything I possessed on earth to ask 'Forgive me, Ellsworth?' and to hear you answer, 'Yes, father!'"

So there was peace between those two, such peace as the angels who walk up and down the hills, crowned with the royal purple of eternity, tune their harps over!

"And this—this is Nellie? How she has altered! But I knew the voice," said Ellsworth, at last, as he took the girl's hands in his own, and kissed her wet cheeks, adding very tenderly: "My darling sister, Nellie." And at last they all went out under the cool shade of the hop-vine, and there Ellsworth told his story.

The merchantman in which he had sailed from home was wrecked, and many on board perished; but some of the sailors constructed a raft, on which the boy was saved, with several others. They were afterwards rescued by a vessel bound for South America. Here Ellsworth had obtained a situation in a large mercantile establishment, first as a clerk, afterwards as junior partner.

He had written home twice, but the letters had been lost or miscarried. As he received no answer, he supposed his father had never forgiven him for "running away," and tried to reconcile himself to the estrangement.

But he had, of late, found it very difficult to do this, and, at last, he had resolved to return to his home, have an interview with his parent, and try whether the sight of his long absent son would not soften his heart.

Oh! it was a happy trio that sat under the green leaves of the hop-vine that summer morning. It was a happy trio that sat down in that low, old-fashioned kitchen, to the delicious dinner of chicken and fresh peas, that Nelly had been so long in preparing.

And that night three very happy people knelt in the old sitting-room, while the trembling voice of the old deacon thanked God for him that was dead and "alive again."

—

Another year went by, and one bright summer morning the old gray church on the green was opened, and crowded with curious, smiling faces.

Suddenly there came a hush over all the rustle of eagerness and expectancy, for Ellsworth Grant and Ellen passed up the aisle, he looking very manly and happy, and she very shy and fair in her white bridal robes.

So they stood together at the altar, and said to each other those most solemn, most beautiful words that man and woman ever have or ever will say to each other—"Till death us do part."

And behind them stood an old man with gray hairs and wrinkled face, about whom the people gathered with congratulations as soon as the newly married pair had left the church. And the old man rubbed his hands, and a smile, very beaming, very full of "perfect peace," went over his face as he said:

"God has dealt very kindly with me. He sent my boy home to me, and now he has given me *two* children.—[Arthur's Magazine.

Precept and Example.

"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them." "Peace on earth and good will to men." The following triune illustrations of the principles that will bring about that happy period when these three great teachings will be obeyed are most happy; would they could always be thus exemplified:

There is Another Man.—During a heavy storm off the coast of Spain, a dismasted merchantman was observed by a British frigate drifting before the gale. Every eye and glass were on her, and a canvas shelter on deck suggested the idea that there might yet be life on board. The order instantly sounds to put the ship about, and presently a boat puts off to the wreck. They reach it; they shout, and now a strange object rolls out of that canvas screen against the lee shroud of a broken mast. Handed into the boat, it proves to be the body of a man, bent head and knees together, and so light that a mere boy lifted it on board. It is laid on the deck; in horror and pity the crew gather about it—it shows signs of life—they draw nearer—it moves, and then mutters in a deep, sepulchral voice, "*There is another man!*" Saved himself, the first use the saved one made of speech was to seek to save another! Oh, learn that blessed lesson! Be daily practicing it.

JUDGE NOT THY NEIGHBOR.

What are another's faults to me?
I've not a vulture's bill
To pick at every flaw I see,
And make it wider still.
It is enough for me to know
I've follies of my own,
And on my heart the care bestow,
And let my friends alone.

Happy Mary.—She moved about the house like a sunbeam. I heard her singing as she passed to and fro, and her mother heard her too, and said, with a fond smile,

"It is Mary! She is always the same, always happy. I do not know what I would do without her."

"I do not know what any of us would do without Mary," repeated her eldest daughter, and the rest echoed her words.

Her youngest brother is of a violent temper, and is always quarreling with somebody; but he never quarrels with Mary because she will not quarrel with him, but strives to turn aside his anger by gentle words. Even her very presence has an influence over him.

Mirth is like a flash of lightning, that breaks through a gleam of clouds, and glitters for a moment; cheerfulness keeps a kind of daylight in the mind, and fills it with a steady and perpetual serenity.

Excellent.

The following good hit at the foolish manner of spelling many of the words in our language we quote from the Wisconsin Farmer:

Phonetics versus Potatoes.—Professor Carr says, "science is the economy of time;" Paul the aged, that "It is incumbent for christians to exercise the senses," and Professor Johnson, the agricultural chemist, that "the farmer wants to raise the greatest amount of crop at the least expense, and the least injury to the soil." Now all these culminate in phonetics. Yea, godliness is profitable for all things; therefore, it must be profitable for raising potatoes.

The ancient record enjoins every one "to write very plainly," but instead of practicing this injunction, our orthography bears indubitable marks of being concocted in pandemonium. Many of the words have several letters of falsehood prefixed or affixed, as, ph, w, k, and g, before phthsic, wrong, knee, gnat, and e, ugh, rh, and s, after have, forlough, myrrh, and miss. Such is the ambiguity of spelling that there are not ten words in the ten commandments spelled agreeably to common sense, and not fifty in the 50,000 which compose the English language. With some it would appear that the chief end of man's creation was to get his spellings. Now, if we had natural spelling as the ancient Babylonians, Hebrews, and Greeks, and the modern Hollanders, we might save a considerable item of time, to be devoted to the cultivation of the potato; but that is not all; the necessities of the age have devised a system of writing by which a simple geometrical sign represents a simple sound, instead of the old system, which sometimes uses ten, and the word *though*, which is composed of two sounds, is represented by thirty-four efforts of the hand. Taking it all in all, it can be written six times quicker than the old; and thousands of such letters are constantly passing through the Post-Office. Let it be brought into general use, and five-sixths of the latter-writing time can be given to hoe potatoes, or study the science of agricultural chemistry as applied to the raising of potatoes. Men in earnest will leave no stone unturned to gain their object.

Power Press Printing in this City.—The public will be somewhat surprised to learn that there is in this city one of the largest steam printing establishments in the United States—in fact the largest, if we except some few in the city of New York. The reason of this is that nearly all the newspaper owners now find it cheaper to let out the printing of their papers than to do it themselves, for the cost of an improved power printing-press is great, and expense of keeping it merely to print one paper is nearly as much as if it were kept running all the time. Hence most of the proprietors, while they compose their own types, let out the printing of their papers. The establishment to which we allude is that of Messrs. Blake & Moffit, on Merchant street, just west of Washington Market. They have three of Hoe's improved double-cylinder Napier presses, one large Adams' power press for book work, one large Napier press of Taylor's patent, and have another large press ready to be put up when they can find room for it. The number of papers printed altogether, daily, about equals that of one of the leading dailies in New York. Their capacity for printing, however, is enormous, being able to print 350,000 impressions, being more than twice the circulation of all the papers in the State. One press alone throws off 6000 sheets per hour. Two men are constantly employed carrying forms from the different offices to the press-room. The amount of paper and ink consumed weekly is very large, and the expense of running the presses, without the cost of the paper (which is furnished by each office), is over four hundred dollars per week. These presses are run by an eight-horse power engine, which also pumps daily, for the use of the concern, some 8000 gallons of water from an Artesian well. They at present work off some eighteen different papers, which are printed in English, French, German, Spanish and Chinese, and embrace nearly all the religious and political doctrines extant. Some sixty news-carriers center there daily, whence they diverge and spread themselves through every street, alley, place and by-path of the town, till they are stopped by the bay on the east and the coast range on the west. For the information of the curious, we would state that Mr. John Glennon, the foreman of the establishment, appears to take pleasure in showing to strangers the workings of the printing machines.—[Herald.

Never say Die.—If you can't succeed at one business, try another. If you fail as a cobbler, enter yourself as a member of Congress. In short, do anything but take to despair. When Monsieur Jollie presented his picture of "Moses crossing the Red Sea," the curate of the Louvre threatened to kick it out doors. Did that dishearten him? Not at all. He went home, added a little chrome yellow to it, gave it a new name, "Cæsar crossing the Rubicon," and sold it in less than a month to the same curate for ten thousand francs. Here we see the advantage of "never giving up." Had Monsieur Jollie been like most men, the insult he first met with on the first going round to "the National Gallery," would have resulted in a shilling's worth of prussic acid. But he wasn't like most men, and the consequence is he has become a lion of the first magnitude. When similarly situated, "go thou and do likewise."

Arab Proverbs.—If your friend is made of honey, do not eat him all up. If you travel through the country of the blind, be blind yourself. When you are the anvil, have patience; when you are the hammer, strike straight and well. He who cannot take a hint, cannot comprehend a long explanation. The mother of a murdered man may sleep, but the mother of the murderer cannot. I like the head of a dog better than the tail of a lion. Take counsel of one greater, and one less than yourself, and afterwards form your own opinion.—[Algeria in 1845.

What is Life?—The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, drink, and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and light; to pace around in the mill of habits and turn the wheel of wealth, to make reason our book-keeper, and thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this but a poor fraction of the unconsciousness of humanity is awakened; and the sanctities still slumber which make it worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart; the tear which freshens the dry waste within; the music that brings childhood back; the prayer that calls the future near; the death which startles us with mystery; the hardship which forces us to struggle; the anxiety that ends in trust—are the true nourishment which ends in being.—[Chalmers.

HORTICULTURAL.

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THE Proprietors of this Nursery, having received the award of the
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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
For the Trade of 1856 and 1857,
that have ever been offered in the State, and which, for size, vigor of growth, health and beauty, cannot be excelled.

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FROM FOUR TO ELEVEN FEET IN HIGHT.

Apples, 80 best varieties;
Pears, 25 "
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Gooseberries, Raspberries, Strawberries;
TOGETHER WITH
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Our original stock was imported from the most celebrated Nurseries in the Eastern States, and we avail ourselves of every opportunity of obtaining all new and valuable varieties worthy of cultivation.

Many of our standard Trees have fruited the present season, and have invariably been found correct; and all Trees sold by us will be warranted to be true to name. It is important that orders should be sent in early, as they will be filled in the order in which they are received, and should state distinctly how they are to be marked and how directed. We can forward by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Pacific Express, or by California Steam Navigation Company, as purchasers may direct.

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☞ Our Agents are as follows: Leconnt & Hill, San Francisco; Ross & Norcross, Sacramento; A. G. Brown, Stockton.

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v7-1 3m SMITH & WINCHELL.

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Apple, Peach, Pear
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Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
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v6-19 3m A. P. S.

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ROSES, CLIMBING PLANTS, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

Apples, 112 varieties, all best kinds;
Pears, 97 " very select;
Peaches, 69 " all approved;
Cherries, 25 " fully tested;
Plums, 27 " very best.

The collection of Grapes includes the best Foreign and American varieties, approved by the highest standard, and we offer
Grapes, 32 varieties;
Almonds, Quinces, Figs, Pomegranates,
Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants, Strawberries.
In each of the above the very best and most approved varieties.
The Proprietor would also offer an extensive assortment of Ornamental Trees, such as—
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20,000 Mulberry Trees,

All the best kinds for the feeding of the Silk Worm. These are worthy the special attention of our citizens generally.

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Corner of Clay and Kearny streets.
INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES!

THIS MUSEUM having been recently greatly improved and enlarged, and numerous additions having been made, the proprietor is now prepared to exhibit to the public the GREATEST COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS ever seen on this coast! containing many objects of rare interest to every one. Here may be seen SAMSON, the largest Grizzly Bear ever captured alive, weighing 1,500 pounds. BEN FRANKLIN, an enormous Grizzly, whose attachment to his keeper has twice saved his life. VICTORIA, or the Russian Brown Bear. The Black Hyena Bear. Two Rocky Mountain White Bears. The Red Bear of California. Three Black Cubs, and two Cinnamon Cubs. Making a collection of Bears, which for interest and variety has been rarely, if ever equaled, in any country. Many of these bears are highly trained and are made to perform numerous and surprising feats at the will of their keeper. A great variety of other wild animals, among which are a California Lion and Tiger; a beautiful pair of Elk, Deer, Antelope, two Ant-Eaters, from South America, Prairie Wolf, Foxes, Mountains Cats, Catamount, three varieties of Eagles, &c., &c.

Also, a SEA LEOPARD in a cage, ingeniously contrived to exhibit him in his native element. Here may also be seen the Mammoth Pig, which excited so much wonder at the late State Fair, weighing over 800 pounds.

A large collection of Stuffed Animals, and many other Curiosities of an interesting nature, among which is the fine collection of beautiful Birds, formerly owned by Lola Montes.

☞ A full Brass Band is in attendance every evening. Open every day and evening (Sundays excepted).

*** Admission 25 cents during the Day, and 50 cents in the Evening. v7-2

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
H. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

OYSTER SALOONS.

CHOP, OYSTER AND CLUB HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,

No. 130 MONTGOMERY STREET,

between Clay and Commercial streets, to an OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.

No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.

☞ PRIVATE PARTIES, CLUBS and others supplied with MEALS in our spacious rooms, on short notice.

*** GAME, FISH, and every nicety the market affords, will always be found in our larder.

v7-10 WILSON & ALEXANDER.

PETER JOB'S
Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon,
211 Washington street,--Plaza, 211.
BRICK BUILDING.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.

Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.

OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pet Crackers, &c.

☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.

*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

PROSPECTUS
OF VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer Farmer expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the California Farmer.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the true friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the Farmer are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.

January, 1857. 1t

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

Sheep Statistics.

In our travels up the Suisun Valley the last week, we met a very large flock of fine Sheep, numbering about three thousand. Upon inquiry we learned they were on their way to the ranch of our distinguished artist, R. H. Vance, at Barkerville; a finer lot of sheep of the native stock, we have not seen lately. We should have been pleased to have seen Mr. Vance near his flock, and with his instrument, for in this beautiful valley, surrounded with the majestic oaks, a flock of sheep browsing among the trees would have made a splendid picture. We hope our friend Vance will realize a fortune from his flock.

Prolific.—We met with a raiser of sheep on our way across the Suisun Valley, who commenced sheep-raising about one year ago; the flock at this time, numbers from sixteen to eighteen hundred.

Another sheep-grower informs us, that he purchased a flock of one thousand sheep; the number has increased largely, and he estimates that in sixty days he will have two hundred lambs ready for market as mutton. These, with the spring crop of wool, will net him fifteen hundred dollars—then leaving him a flock numbering thirteen hundred. The following is but a just estimate of his gain in six months:

An increase of 33⅓ in the value of the flock, and a dividend of 33⅓ per cent beside, all in six months; and this on an investment of five thousand dollars. Who says this is not a glorious farming country!

Great Shearing of Wool.—The wool from the splendid sheep of Messrs. Searle & Wynn, which was sheared on the 10th of April last, weighed as follows: The ram Sampson gave a fleece of 15¼ pounds; Napoleon gave 14½ pounds; the ewe Mattie gave 8 pounds—and the fleece was of the finest order. Both ewes gave buck lambs. The fleece of these sheep may be seen at Messrs. Searle & Wynn's.

Marble Quarries of Suisun.

There are several very valuable Marble Quarries in Suisun Valley. We visited the principal one, now being worked under the direction of Mr. Batchelder, and known as the Fay Company Quarry. It is situated upon a high hill some four miles from Suisun city, and on a good road to the embarcadero. The entire hill abounds with the best of limestone, which is being converted into lime, finding a ready sale. The marble is of the richest kind, the same as the mantle-pieces and work made for the official residences at Mare Island—nothing could be more perfectly beautiful.

Another Marble Quarry is in the mountain hills of Suisun. This marble is said to be susceptible of a high polish, and will be saved for Daguerrean plates, and can be made of very great beauty. This quarry is now owned by *four Judges*, and contains veins of rare marble; and in the vicinity for two miles around these quarries, there abound numerous springs of every medicinal character, which are now esteemed of great value. As this quarry never had a name, we shall give it the name of the *Court Marble Quarry*, as it is owned by four Judges.

Hutchings' California Magazine.—The May number of this popular monthly comes to us with a welcome. The view of Mount Shasta, and the spirited sketch of its ascent by Rev. I. S. Diehl, well repays the purchaser. The view of the head of the Sacramento valley and the article accompanying, will also prove highly interesting to the lover of the bold and beautiful scenery on this majestic river. A sketch by Alice, with an illustration, will also arrest and please the reader, as her essays always do. The lovers of the merry, the sentimental and the substantial can all find something to suit their several tastes in this sprightly little monthly.

Mechanics' Liens.—The Supreme Court, in affirming the decision of the lower court in the case of Tuttle *vs.* Montford, in which the defendant, under judgment upon garnishment, before a Justice of the Peace, paid over on the attachment a sum of money due upon a building, upon which a mechanic's lien had been filed, subsequent to the attachment, but within the time allowed by the statute, held, that although the conflicting claims might be both just and proper, that of the mechanic, artisan or material man is more equitable and more favored by law, and must be preferred, although in point of time subsequently laid.

California Central Railroad Company.—The Marysville Express states, that the above named Railroad Company, the object of which is to connect by railroad Marysville and San Francisco, has been thoroughly organized. Col. Ed. Woodruff is President; John C. Fall, Vice President; and J. A. Paxton, Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors are the same gentlemen, with two others added, viz: Col. Ira A. Eaton, and Dr. I. S. Watts. All, we believe, are wealthy men, and we know them to be gentlemen of the first respectability in the State.

Arrivals.—Among the arrivals by the Golden Gate, we notice, is Brevet Brig. Gen. N. S. Clarke, Commandant of the Pacific Division; Hon. D. C. Broderick, Hon. Frank Tilford, Col. Inge, Capt. Dennison, Geo. H. Hossefros, Chas. K. Smith, H. Wheelock, Major Caperton, Purser Welsh, and many other old Californians.

Superior Court Abolished.—Yesterday closed the existence of the Superior Court of San Francisco. By act of the Legislature, the Court was to be abolished on the 30th of April. All unfinished business will be transferred to the Fourth District Court. Judge Shattuck retires with the respect of all.

The Trip up the Sacramento.

Travelers at the East always boast of the beautiful scenery along the banks of the Hudson, and they can do so with good reason, for it is indeed beautiful; and we Californians can also boast of scenery as beautiful, if we would but realize it: but we are so blinded by the pursuit of gold that nature has but few charms for the seekers of mammon.

As we promised to tell our readers what we saw that was worthy of note in our late trip, we shall endeavor to be brief; but try to interest them and to awaken in them a desire to become as interested as ourselves in those matters which tend to make more permanent the institutions, and, consequently, the prosperity of our State at large.

Our trip from Sacramento to Marysville was made pleasant and agreeable by the courtesy of the commander of the "Young America," Col. Haight, and the gentlemanly clerk. The scenery along the Sacramento is always pleasant and full of associations of interest, connected as it is with the history of the past—Vernon, Nicholaus, Eliza, Plumas—all once great cities, where fortunes were made—(on paper). Those noted land marks awaken thought; and Hock Farm, this memorable spot will always excite the liveliest emotions in the traveler as he passes the home of the noble pioneer. But we pass on and arrive at the city once at the head of navigation.

In spite of the lull in business, Marysville is steadily improving. The warehouses of her merchants are full of goods, and there is a lively and cheerful look about the business men that indicates health and contentment. Many new buildings are being erected as business places, and many more as beautiful residences. Marysville is doing much to beautify homes. In this we have hope, for when a home is established, men have then an endorser that they have something to live for and labor for, and a guaranty that they work to build up and defend. There are many very beautiful private residences and gardens in and around Marysville that are an ornament and an honor to the city.

From Marysville we took private carriage to examine the country along the banks of Feather river, and the towns adjacent. That whole extent of country above appears to be one great alluvial deposit, and, for richness of soil, unsurpassed. Notwithstanding the many difficulties which have tended to prevent improvement, yet the whole country is now steadily progressing. A short stop at the Horn Cut House, kept by Mr. Lowry, gave us a very favorable opinion of an enterprising landlord, who is deserving of success. After a very pleasant ride of a very beautiful day, in the company of an excellent friend, we arrived at the famous town of Oroville, now the head of navigation on the Plumas (Feather) river, and took up our "headquarters" at that pattern hotel the St. Nicholas, where Frank Johnson always makes his friends feel that they are at home.

California, from the first discovery of the gold mines, has been celebrated for the rapidity with which her cities and towns have sprung into being, and become populous and mighty in their influence. Among those of early date, after the wonderful progress of the Bay City, came Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, and a host of lesser ones. Some of them, once named, have, like the comet that excites for a while, passed away, and the world moves on as before (as will be the result of the approaching comet of June 13th). Among the cities that have risen of late years none have excited so much astonishment, none, even of former years, have risen more rapidly, none more surely, none upon a better foundation than the city of Oroville, of which we would now give a brief sketch.

Oroville was scarcely known two years since. Even now, her population, her business, her influence, and her capacities are but little understood by the people of this State, outside of those places where the influence of her trade is felt; and yet she is rising rapidly, surely and with certainty, and, we believe, if no untoward event occurs, she is destined to take rank soon as the third city of our State.

Oroville, we believe, is the only mining city or locality in the world to which there is a steam communication. Here, the steamer comes whistling her way to the very sluice-boxes, and her hawsers that hold her to the banks of the roaring Plumas lay across the machinery of the hardy miner. Oroville, too, is rich, very rich, in her golden sands, and the whole extent of country around her is, not like the bonnie lakes of Scotland, "one sea of burnished gold," but one vast golden prairie; and her acres of golden sand shall make Oroville one of the most prospered cities of our fair Eureka State.

We like Oroville much; we like her for her industry, for her working men. We like Oroville because we think we see, in her beginning, so much that speaks of her certain permanency. The gold of her hills and river beds, the gold that is crushed from her sparkling roads is *not* all carried away to enrich other States, or other sections of country; it is used *to build up Oroville*. The gold of Oroville, which God Almighty placed there, in that vicinity, *is used there*, as we think He intended it, to build homes, school-houses, churches, workshops, stores, farms and gardens, and to improve the country around; and when we see these plans being carried out we feel sure that such a place must become permanent and prosperous. We spent much time in noting these facts—that the owners of gold claims, and other property, as business men, were building and beautifying homes, and becoming interested in all that appertains to the certain growth and permanency of the city of their adoption. We gather the following important facts, in relation to the form of government, and plans of the citizens for the prosperity and safety of their city. We may not be correct in every particular, but these are the principal features:

The principal officers of their government, and recently elected, serve the city free of cost—no salaries. The debt of the city can never exceed *one hundred cents*. Her police is very strong; one hundred men, all volunteers—and these must all be, either owners or occupiers of dwellings, stores, shops, or married men. They must have some indorser that they have something at stake, to make them vigilant, and this police are all volunteers, save the chief, whose whole time, day and night, is required in service. Good attention is paid to public improvements, and the citizens readily subscribe and pay for them according to the value they receive.

A good Hook and Ladder Company was formed, and paraded on Saturday before the late fire; and it is a singular fact, that they formed and paraded in their handsome dress directly in front of the buildings that were destroyed by the fire, and there they were finely daguerreotyped by George B. Hendie, an excellent artist, who has the picture, and we should think every member of that company and every citizen would wish a copy of it to preserve as a memento of that company and the event, for to this admirable company and their untiring efforts, aided by the miners and citizens, that city was saved from destruction.

Schools are enlisting the attention of the citizens of Oroville, and we learn with pleasure of the interest felt for them. A good school under the care of Mr. Chinn and Miss Webb is doing well. To Messrs. Ritchie, Downer & Morris the citizens are indebted for noble efforts in the cause of education.

The Sabbath is well observed; miners and laborers rest; services at church are well attended, and quiet reigns at Oroville on the Sabbath.

The homes of Oroville are being made attractive and beautiful, and we could not but admire this feature in the city—they beautify their homes. We rode around the city to note these facts.

Sheriff Freer, whose large and fine garden was first commenced, was a stimulus to many—it was a noble example. Mr. Freer occupies an entire square, and his grounds are laid out with taste, and planted with the best of fruit trees and the choicest of flowers. We were pleased with the excellent taste and manner of cultivation. The cultivation of roses, camellias, etc., under the especial care of Mrs. Freer, showed the taste and skill of a connoisseur florist. We noted also the fine residences of the citizens—Saxton, Morse, Harris, Kretzinger, Granger, Lot, and many others, whose laudable efforts all tend to make Oroville beautiful and prosperous.

The Press, too, of Oroville, are not idle. The editors of both papers personally, and by the example and tone of their journals, aid on in the work. We had a neighborly call at each office—the Butte Record and Californian—and found editors and typos busy at their posts, and we wish them success. Work on, brothers, and make Oroville what it should be—what it can be—the third city of California.

Stock Raising.

Messrs Editors: It is with mingled feelings of *pleasure* and *regret* that I announce that I am no longer a Short-horn breeder. My residence being permanently fixed at Mount Fordham, it was impossible to carry on very pleasantly the occupation at Herdsdale (twelve miles distant), and the only *regret* I feel (independent of my pleasure with the animals) is that I shall disappoint those who wanted a few of them, and lose to a certain extent a continuance of the numerous and pleasant acquaintance which I have formed. Having purchased the entire herd of the late Mr. Becar, and prepared the manuscript for my Catalogue of 1857, I was solicited by Mr. Thorne of Thornedale, to let him look at it previous to its going to press, which resulted in the highest priced sale ever made in this country or England, *not excepting* those of the Collings and Earl Ducie.

The *pleasure* I feel is that so many valuable strains of blood are now to be united on one farm, and if judiciously managed (which I have no doubt they will be), more good will be secured to the country at large, by keeping them together for a term of years longer, than if they were now distributed far and wide.

I have wound up my career as a breeder, with a reasonable pecuniary profit, and a synopsis of the sale will be published shortly.

With many thanks for the liberal support of the community for years, and their frequent expressions of confidence in my having done some good, which I hope and believe will be realized, as the seeds or strains of blood of various kinds of animals so diffused, will continue to yield a profitable return to the country.

I remain yours, with great respect and esteem,

L. G. Morris.

Mount Fordham, March, 1857.

Newspapers and Periodicals.—We return thanks to J. H. Still & Co., No. 120 Washington-street, N. E. corner of Sansome, for copies of N. O. Delta, N. Y. Ledger, Ledger of Romance, Irish News, Porter's Spirit of the Times, Harper's Weekly, N. Y. Sunday Papers, Boston Investigator, London Weekly Times, etc.,—a full supply of which can be had at their New Periodical and Newspaper Depot.

The New Steamship Line.—Stock in this new and important enterprise—the California and New York Steamship Company—is rapidly taken up, and the project is evidently hastening to a speedy and successful completion.

Evening Ledger.—This is the title of a new daily evening paper, which appeared last Monday. Porter & Co., publishers.

From Carson Valley.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Sacramento Bee, gives the following:

The San Andreas Independent issued an extra yesterday morning, containing late news from Carson Valley. From it we learn that Mr. L. W. Noyes arrived at that place this morning, from Carson Valley, which place he left on Monday. Mr. Thompson, the Expressman, is on his way, as he was to start the next day with several others via the Big Tree route.

The citizens of Carson county met at Genoa, on the 25th April, to consider and adopt the most feasible route between Carson Valley and California. After considerable speechifying, adoption of no account resolutions, etc., the meeting adjourned till May 16th, to receive reports of delegates.

On the 17th of April, two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt at Gold Canyon, twenty-five miles from Mormon Station. The shocks were heaviest at the head of the Canyon, where are a number of Indian camps, and created great consternation among the natives. The phenomena took a course from northwest to southeast, shaking in its course the cabins of miners and traders, stopping the water in many of the ditches, causing some of them to cave in, and doing other damage to a considerable extent.

In Gold Canyon, the Mormons have been making, at mining, from $3 to $5 per day all through the winter, but water is getting scarce there now. Flour at the Valley is worth from $16 to $20 per hundred pounds. Barley 5 cents per pound. Bacon 40 cents; Sugar 40 cents; Coffee 45 cents; Tea $3 per pound.

The emigrants who wintered at Salt Lake are expected at Carson about the 1st of June, with several large droves of stock. Ragtown was destroyed by fire on the 14th of April.

The Mormons and Gentiles are dwelling together in perfect peace in Carson Valley.

From the Sandwich Islands.—By the arrival of the bark Fanny Major, Capt. Lawton, we are in receipt of files of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser to April 9th, and the Polynesian to March 28th. We make up the following summary of news from the Advertiser:

The people of Honolulu have been mystified by the arrival of the schooner Gen. Morgan from this port, with every vestige of news carefully suppressed.

A form book is being published in Honolulu in the native language, by J. W. H. Kauwahi.

A severe thunder storm visited Wailuku the last of March, lasting several days, and forcing a total suspension of business.

The Islands produce from seven to eight hundred tons of sugar annually. The wheat crop is up some fifteen inches, and promises well.

A line from Mr. Parker, of Hamakua, Hawaii, informs us that the severest earthquake ever yet felt on that island, occurred on the 24th of March, at twenty minutes past 12 M.

Another schooner has sailed for the recently annexed Island some 100 miles from the Hawaiian group, for a cargo of guano and eggs.

A difficulty has occurred between the Judges and Alexander Campbell, Esq., the latter having been expelled from practice at the bar on the ground of having written an insulting letter to one of the Judges.

Chief Justice Lee had returned after a three months cruise, not much better in health.

Fourteen vessels in all 3,027 tons, have been fitted out at the Islands since January 1st.

A curious specimen of the lobster or craw-fish tribe was brought up on Monday last by the dipper of the dredge machine. The difference from the common fish consisted in his being armed with a number of long points, which he used freely in self-defense. They appear to be designed for killing such small animals or fish as may fall a prey to it.

Lahaina boasts half a dozen mammoth sugar beets, all about the same size, measuring 18 inches in length and 22 inches around; flat Dutch turnips, 24 inches around; some superb Savoy cabbages, 30 around the head.

Latest News from Kern River.—The latest advices from Kern river, as we learn from the Mariposa Democrat, represent that all was quiet in Tulare county, the Indians now being all peaceable. The miners on Kern River and vicinity are all doing well, and some of them making large wages. On the White River, 20 miles north of Kern River, extensive quartz veins have recently been discovered, which are exceedingly rich. Considerable excitement had been caused by the discovery, and many were abandoning other diggings to repair to the new locality. On the San Joaquin, eight miles above Fort Miller, some quartz veins that had been worked three or four years since and abandoned, have recently undergone new prospecting and prove rich, the quartz taken out yielding from $40 up to $200 a ton. A number of arastras have been put up, and the miners down there are "pitching in" with renewed encouragement. The country is suffering severely for want of rain.

The Stockton Argus, in giving the latest news from Kern River, says that immigration is pouring into Tulare Valley to a greater extent than ever heretofore, many of the settlers being from the San Jose Valley, and a still larger portion being direct from the Western States. The crops generally present a very unfavorable prospect, owing to the absence of rain. The quantity of grain sown the present season is less than that of last year. Farmers are turning their attention to irrigating by means of ditches, in anticipation of sowing a large tract of land next year. The crops on the Indian Reservation on King's river, of which there are about 200 acres, present a very favorable prospect for a good yield.

The tunneling of Table Mountain is a wonderful web-work of burrows. A large number are still being driven far into the mountain's heart. Among others deserving notice is the Buchanan tunnel, 287 feet in length. The Deseret Tunnel Company have run over five tunnels, one of which is over 500 feet in length, and though unsuccessful in striking the gravel, so confident are they that it is in their claim, they have now commenced a new tunnel.

A very valuable quartz discovery was made a few weeks since, near Dobbin's ranch, in Yuba county. The vein is five feet thick, at the end of an open cut which has been driven up to it, striking it twenty feet deep, and exposing a large amount of rock, which appears to maintain a great degree of uniformity. Many very rich specimens have been taken out.

A valuable ledge of lime rock, of a very superior quality, has been discovered within one hundred rods of the main traveled road from Marysville to Camptonville, and within twenty-five miles of the former place. It is conveniently located for working.

From Oregon.

The steamer Columbia arrived on Wednesday evening, from Puget Sound, W. T., and the Columbia river, with the latest dates.

The Hudson's Bay Company and Washington Territory.—There seems to be some trouble brewing between the people in Washington Territory and the Hudson's Bay Company, in regard to the group of islands lying between the straits of Arro and Rosario, at the south-eastern termination of Vancouver's Island. These islands are claimed by the American government, are included in one of the counties of Washington Territory, and taxes have been assessed upon them. The Hudson's Bay Company, however, having refused to pay the usual taxes, some sheep belonging to them have been seized and sold for the amount. An Inspector was afterwards appointed by the United States Collector of Customs, to reside on the islands and look after matters there. This Inspector, Mr. Olney, has been warned by the Hudson's Bay Company that he is not safe from the Northern Indians, and is advised to shift his quarters. It is believed that this is a pure dodge of the Company to get rid of American settlers on the islands, so that they may found and fortify their own pretensions to them by their exclusive possession. Mr. Olney, taking things seriously, has left the islands.

The Washington Republican urges that he should be sent back, supported by a force of United States troops, sufficient to protect him, and that the Hudson's Bay Company should get a civil hint not to interfere. That these islands belong to the United States by the terms of the last treaty itself there is not the slightest doubt, nor that the Federal Government will insist on its title. Their importance to Washington Territory may be seen from a glance at the map. They are not only very valuable in themselves, but essential to the military and naval protection of all the rest of our waters in the North, covering as they do Bellingham Bay and Admiralty Inlet.

The Shasta and Umpqua Indians.—The Shastas and Umpquas, says the Salem Statesman, are keeping guard and in arms. There had been a number of deaths among the Shastas, and they attribute them to some mysterious influence of the Umpquas, and had shot dead an Umpqua "medicine man," and wounded another. Among the deaths of the Shastas was that of a son of chief "John." At the moment of his death, he said he felt an unseen arrow pierce his heart, sent by the Umpquas. The shooting was the consequence of this. The Indians seem to have revived "Salem witchcraft." The Superintendent says he has succeeded in allaying the excitement.

Adjourned.—The eighth session of the California Legislature adjourned yesterday, *sine die*.

Steamer Eclipse.—This splendid boat will soon resume her trips between this city and Sacramento.

In the Army.—Mr. Robert Scott, son of Rev. Dr. W. A. Scott, of this city, has received his commission as Second Lieutenant in the U. S. Army, and has been assigned to the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, in Oregon.

The total number of deaths in San Francisco, during the week ending April 25th, was 22, being five less than during the preceding week.

Exportation.—The schooner Far West, says the Sacramento Union, was loading for San Francisco, on Thursday, with two hundred and fifty hides, fifty bales of wool, two barrels of tallow, and 2,200 horns—shipped by W. B. Hunt. She was to sail to-day, after taking on board a further lot of the same description.

Dr. Ryer, of Stockton, recently removed a tumor from the breast of a lady patient. The whole breast, with its attachment to the ribs, and the muscles, were completely removed. The patient, a lady of sixty years, is reported doing well.

Buildings are in great demand at Petaluma. The Journal says: Residences which could have been secured at $15 per month, one year ago, are now readily sought for at $20 and $25 per month. But this increased demand for buildings is not confined to residences alone; stores of all kinds, and more especially those which are supposed to be fire-proof, are in equal demand, and at a great premium.

Efforts are being made to get a convention of the quartz miners of the State to meet at Sacramento some time in June, for the purpose of consultation as to the most practicable means for extracting the gold from the quartz, and for a general interchange of views relative to that species of mining.

Wm. J. T. Overton, the inventor of the steam wagon, is in Sacramento, engaged in making arrangements for the construction of the locomotive apparatus of from ten to twelve horse power, suitable for drawing a train of four cars between that city and Marysville.

A newly organized company at Marysville propose to connect that city with Folsom, by railroad. The distance is 39½ miles in length, 37½ miles of which distance is in a straight line. The line of survey strikes the foothills at Secret Ravine, in Placer county, and crosses the open road at the Half-way House, fifteen miles from Auburn. The highest grade between the two cities is 42 feet per mile. The grade for 23 miles out of the 39½, is ten feet and under per mile, while 14 miles of the distance is a level, with scarcely an elevation or depression.

The money thus far expended on the trial Artesian well at Stockton amounts to about $6500. The expense of sinking the well at its present depth, says the Stockton Argus, is $10 50 per foot. During the past week the work has been comparatively easy, the depth attained being about 25 feet, through a stratum of coarse black sand, making a total depth of 725 feet.

Accounts from Plumas county are extremely encouraging. At Poorman's Creek and Nelson Creek, the miners are all doing well, and some making large wages. On Jamison Creek gold is being taken out by thousands. Long Valley pays from $6 to $25 per day to the hand.

Watermelons—Several watermelons were exposed for sale on Thursday, at a fruit stand on J street, Sacramento. Of course, says the Union, they were not brought from Acapulco, but raised on the soil.

It is anticipated that the stage road between Quincy, Plumas county, and Marysville, will be completed by the 1st of July.

Four hundred hands, engaged in the brick yards of Sacramento, have struck for higher wages.

There are sixty-two Odd Fellows' lodges in this State, with 3800 members.

At Elizabethtown, Plumas county, 102 ounces of gold were taken out by four hands in one day.

SHEEP.—In the neighborhood of San Juan and Gilroy, Santa Clara county, there are several immense flocks of Mexican sheep, brought to California a year or so since—one firm is reported to have 25,000 head. They are now being sheared, and the wool conveyed to this port, to be shipped for New York.

ANOTHER ROAD.—The Red Bluff Beacon says a party has just returned to that place, by the Lassen route from Honey Lake, and report that a good road can be made for five thousand dollars, no improvement being required other than the removal of the loose rocks. They report from four to six feet of snow on the mountains.

A NOBLE GIFT.—At the Farmers' Assembly, Gen. P. S. Cocke, on retiring from the office of President of the Agricultural Society, which he has so ably filled, gave to the Society his check for twenty thousand dollars, as a contribution to a fund for maintaining an Agricultural School in connection with the University of Virginia. —[Richmond Dispatch.

Important Caution to Druggists and Merchants in General.

Whereas, one William Leith, late of the city of New York, drug broker, has recently been engaged in the nefarious and unlawful business of counterfeiting the medicines known throughout the world as Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, and ordered to be printed for him, under false pretences and for fraudulent purposes, 500,000 copies of the book or pamphlet of directions around each box and pot;

And whereas, the counterfeit book or pamphlet is well calculated to deceive, being a *fac simile* of the original, except so far as regards the water mark in the paper, viz.. "Holloway, New York and London," which appears on every leaf of the genuine document, but can only be seen by holding the paper between the eye and the light;

And whereas, the aforesaid William Leith, having been arrested and fully charged, on examination before Justice Connolly, with procuring the printing and uttering of the above counterfeits, escaped from the custody of the officers on the 20th day of December, 1856, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is supposed to be pursuing his dishonorable and felonious designs elsewhere;

The druggists of the various cities, towns and villages of the United States are therefore hereby cautioned against dealing with the aforesaid William Leith for any articles purporting to be Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment, or purchasing any preparations bearing that name from any quarter, unless the leaves of the pamphlets wrapped around the boxes and pots containing the same shall bear the words "Holloway, New York and London," in the form of a water mark, which can only be distinguished by holding up the printed sheet singly to the light. All others are *counterfeit*; and all persons vending them are liable to heavy penalties, and will be prosecuted to conviction by the proprietor of the genuine preparations, as the only means of guarding his own interests and protecting the public against damage to health and life from the use of deleterious articles, sold under the guaranty of his name and reputation.

The said Leith is a Scotchman by birth, about 35 years of age, of good address, deep-toned voice, florid complexion, light hair and thin whiskers, gray eyes, standing about 5 feet 8½ inches, and somewhat inclined to corpulency.

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The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

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CITY TRADE REPORT—FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1.
[From the Evening Bulletin.]

Flour—Sale of 500 bbls. Domestic, private; 550 qr. sacks do, in lots, at $12 50 a $14, for superfine according to quality; and $16 for Fowler's self-raising.

Wheat—150 bags sold at 4c.

Barley—900 bags sold at 1¾c.

Oats—150 bags sold at 2¼c.

Potatoes—600 bags at 1c; 75 do extra, at 1¼c; and 300 do good, at $1 per bag.

Pork—50 bf bbls. Clear, at $24.

Bran—30 tons sold at $30.

Hemp—137 bales, ex Comet, damaged at auction, by Jones & Bendixen, at 4½c per pound.

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The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*: but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on *every* person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for ourse's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—how ever separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,246 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 232; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

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| | | |

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

MY MOTHER.

Twilight her shadowy mantle o'er the earth has thrown,
I linger midst a merry throng—in heart alone;
I listen to the joyous laugh—in answer smile;
But thoughts of thee, my wayward heart, alone beguile.
I muse upon thy form by fancy dear portrayed,
Oh! would again that form were to my gaze displayed;
Alas! my gentle Mother, 'tis for thee I mourn,
I fancy thou art with me—wake and am alone.

For others, have I left thee, Mother dear; awhile
For them, I leave thy tender care, thy loving smile;
But oh! remember 'tis not long that thus we'll part;
I will return to cheer thy sad and lonely heart,
And while thy heart, for me, is bowed with weight of care,
Oh! may this now be granted—'tis my prayer;
May some kind, guardian angel, then his wings o'erspread
And soothe from fear and pain, thy aching head.

In dreams I'm near thee—feel thy loving, kind caress,
And oh! to be with thee in dreams, is happiness;
My prayer at morn, at eve, is, that I may return
To that loved home, where kindly hearts for me do mourn.
Then ah! what joy is mine, when in that home of bliss
I feel again a mother's, sister's, loving kiss;
To hear my Mother's fervent blessing on me rest,
And once again recline upon that mother's breast.

FLORENCE PERCEY.

Hoops and High Heels.

The following sensible article from the ladies' department of the Hunterden Gazette, edited by Mrs. R. S. Nichols, the well-known poetess, will, we know, be read with interest by our lady friends:

All kinds of writers, good, bad, and indifferent, have had their fling at ladies' hoops and we know of nothing that should prevent us from touching lightly upon the vexed subject, provided we promise to deal gently with this latest pet foible of our sex. When a good surgeon has a delicate operation to perform—one that demands his firmest nerve and nicest skill, he endeavors first to soothe the patient, and induce a tranquil and hopeful state of mind, that no mental tremor may interfere with the guarded and careful movements of the terrible knife, and thus render the experiment twice as laborious and dangerous as it would otherwise be. We are obliged to acknowledge, that the social surgeons who have been self-employed to cut away hoops from fashionable ladies' dress, have gone about the business in a very clumsy and unprofessional manner. Instead of lulling the patient's nerves to rest, and calming her many little turbulent feelings upon occasion of losing so large an excrescency of dress, they have excited her with sarcasm, until the inflammation of her mind has induced a preternatural superfluity of garments as alarming as it it must be wonderful to the aged man of the moon, who has overlooked this planet so full of feminine folly, for many long centuries. What the man in the moon thinks, however, is hardly of as much worth and importance as what the men on earth imagine, when an animated, inverted balloon, with a little fluttering, laced, feathered and flowered apex comes bearing down towards them, as they walk the public avenues of this sublunary sphere. What the emotions of the men of Earth are at such times, it is not easy to say, but we will confess that we ourself have had several ejaculations wrung from us upon like occasions, more noticeable for strength and depth of wonder, than for extreme elegance, or any other grace, which should distinguish womanly speech. A fashionable lady, with an untold number of yards of dry goods built up over a framework of hoops and crinoline topped with a bonnet which, having been in decline for several years, is now reduced to a mere skeleton, with a transparent skin of lace, and a hectic flush of flowers; and soled with a pinched pair of high-heeled boots, which throw all the weight of her magnificent proportions upon her poor squeezed toes, is certainly a sight not to be seen in any other globe, or in parts of this, even, where man is uncivilized, and woman ditto. It requires all the progress, culture and civilization of christian communities in the nineteenth century to produce this exquisite conglomerate specimen of female humanity just described. When to her mincing, ungraceful, painful gait, is added a loud laugh, and vulgar slang when she opens her mouth; when you take from her modesty, proper self-respect and womanly pride, and behold her bold, unblushing, vain and ignorant, we think that the prospect of happiness which men of the earth indulge in could not well be smaller, and the reality might be hooped into much less space than her crinoline describes, as she sweeps round the corner with the clank, clank, clank accompaniment of her high heeled shoes! There are women who have discarded hoops altogether, or who wear them modestly and moderately. There are those, also, who will not consent to poise themselves upon their toes, like an opera dancer about to execute a marvelous pirouette, but who are content to rest their feet upon the ground, after the fashion prescribed by nature. And above all, there are women who are conscious of their high position, of the important part they have played in the world" destiny, and of the mission of which God has given them to accomplish here. Do women, hooped like barrels, and heeled like troopers, dignify their stations as wives and mothers, or add lustre to womanhood?

There!—we fear very much that our sugery is not a whit better than that of those who have preceded us, and that we have made some awkward gashes where we meant to carve daintily. Well, it can't be helped, and if any are hurt, they are at liberty to hoop us—if they can.

Our Homes should be Beautiful.—Not only should we cultivate such tempers as serve to render the intercourse of home amiable and affectionate, but we should strive to adorn it with those charms which good sense and refinement so easily impart to it. We say easily, for there are persons who think that a home cannot be benefited without a considerable outlay of money. Such people are in error. It costs little to have a neat flower-garden, and to surround your dwelling with those simple beauties which delight the eye far more than expensive objects. If you will let the sunshine and the dew adorn your yard, they will do more for you than any artist. Nature delights in beauty. She loves to brighten the landscape and make it agreeable to the eye. She hangs ivy around the ruin, and over the stump of a withered tree twines the graceful vine. A thousand arts she practices, to animate the sense and please the mind. Follow her example, and do for yourself what she is always laboring to do for you. Beauty is one of God's chosen forms of power. We never see creative energy without something beyond mere existence, and hence the whole universe is a teacher and inspirer of beauty. Every man was born to be an artist, so far as the appreciation of beauty is concerned.

The Angel of the House.

There is an angel in the house. No matter how fallen the inmates, how depressed the circumstances, there is an angel there to pity or to cheer. It may be in the presence of a little child, or it may be inclosed in a stooping and wrinkled body, treading the downward path to the grave. Or, perhaps, in a cheerful spirit, looking upon the ills of life as so many steps towards heaven, if only bravely overcome, and mounted with sinless feet. We knew such an angel once, and it was a drunkard's child. On every side, wherever she moved, she only saw misery and degredation, and yet she did not fall. Her father was brutal, and her mother discouraged, and her home thoroughly comfortless; but she struggled along with angel endurance, bearing above with almost saintly patience the infirmities of him who gave her existence, and then hourly embittered it. Night after night, at the hours of ten, twelve, and even one, barefoot, ragged, shawlless and bonnetless, has she been to the den of the drunkard, and gone staggering home with her arm around her father. Many a time has her flesh been blue with the mark of his hand, when she has stepped in between her helpless mother and violence. Many a time has she set upon the cold curbstone with his head in her lap; many a time known how bitter it was to cry for hunger, when the money which should have bought bread was spent in gin. And the patience that the angel wrought with made her face shine; so that, though never acknowledged in the courts of the world, in the kingdom of heaven she was waited for by assembled hosts of spirits, and the crown of martyrdom lay ready waiting for her young brow. And she was a martyr. Her gentle spirit went up from a couch of anguish—anguish brought on by ill usage and neglect. And never till then did the father recognize the angel in the child; till then did his manhood arise from the dust of its dishonor. From the humble grave he went away to steep his resolves for the better in bitter tears; and he will tell you to-day how the memory of her much endured life keeps him from the bowl; how he sometimes goes and stands where her patient hands have led him, while her cheek crimsoned at the sneers of those who scoff at the drunkard's child. Search for the angels in your household, and cherish them while they are among you. It may be that all unconsciously you frown upon them, when a smile would lead you to a knowledge of their exceeding worth. They may be among the least cared for, most despised, but when they are gone with their silent influence, then will you mourn for them as for a jewel of great worth.—[The British Workman.

Domestic Expenses.—Every wife knows her husband's income, or ought to know it. That knowledge should be the guide of her conduct. A clear understanding respecting domestic expenses is necessary to the peace of every dwelling. If it be little, "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith." If it be ample, let it be enjoyed with all thankfulness. We believe that partners in privation are more to each other than partners in wealth. Those who have suffered together love more than those who have rejoiced together. Love is "the drop of honey in the draught of gall." When the wife, seeing her duty, has made up her mind to this, she will brighten her little home with smiles that will make it a region of perpetual sunshine. She will never even imply a wish for things which are the appendages of wealth. She knows they could only be purchased at a cost from which she turns shudderingly. Following with the acuteness of a quickened affection every turn of her husband's thoughts, if she should see that he leans towards the world's good things, that he gives orders to his wine merchant beyond the bounds of their enforced temperate indulgence, that city luxuries are sent home to her, then let her bestir herself for his safety and her own, for they are indissolubly united. If he bring her expensive boxes of sweetmeats, half-a-dozen packages of French gloves, or even a half-crown *bouquet*, then let her remember that these things are the beginning of evil. Let her take her woman's power into her own hands, and by all the gentle arts of love and the powerful arguments of truth, let her win him back to contentment with the lot that Heaven has bestowed, and so forcing him to acknowledge that its best blessing is his wife.

The Mother at Home.—By the quiet fireside of home, the true mother, in the midst of her children, is sowing as in vases of earth, the seeds of plants that shall some time give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit shall be to us a rosary of angelic deeds, the noblest offering that she can make through the ever-ascending and expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters, goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Philosophers tells us in their speculations, that we cannot lift a finger without moving distant spheres. Solemn is the thought that every word that falls from a mother's lips, every expression of her countenance, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls about her, and form the underly strain of that education which peoples heaven with celestial beings, and gives to the white brow of the angel, next to the grace of God, its crown of glory.

Obedience in Children.—It is unspeakable what a blessing it is to a child, what a saving of unhappiness and wickedness in after life, to be early taught absolute obedience: there must be no hesitating or asking why, but what a mother says must at once be done. The young twig bends easily, but remember that, in after years, it grows hard, and you will break before you can bend it. A little steadiness at first will save you many years' sorrow. While you insist upon obedience, however, you must take care that you do not provoke a child, and tempt it to disobedience by unreasonable and foolish commands. "Provoke not your children to wrath;" and when it is necessary to punish them, see that it never be done violently and in a passion, but as a duty.

Early Rising.—I would inscribe on the curtains of your bed and the walls of your chamber, "If you do not rise early you can make progress in nothing. If you do not set apart your hours of reading, if you suffer yourself or any one else to break in upon them, your days will slip through your hands unprofitable, and frivolous, and unenjoyed by yourself."—[Chatham.

Of all passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bittest wages. Its service is—to watch the *success* of our enemy; its wages—to be *sure* of it.

Good.—We understand that the next summer's hoops will be only six inches wider than those which now encircle the ladies.

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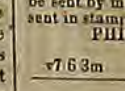

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A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,

Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

To be a Man in this World!

YOU MUST OBSERVE
TWO VERY IMPORTANT MAXIMS!!
FIRST, THAT
"Economy is the only sure Road to Wealth;"
SECOND, THAT
"Early to Bed and early to Rise."
You all know what that does for a man.

By the by, speaking of Economy, Beds, Early Rising, &c., reminds us of these magnificent **Patent French Spring Beds,**

AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
IN THE
PRICE OF LODGINGS!
AT
Woodward's What Cheer House,
119 and 121 Sacramento street,
87, 89 and 91 (new addition) Leidesdorff street.

Lodgings, per night.....50 and 75 cents.
Lodgings in first class single rooms, furnished complete, per night.....75 cent
If you cherish the least feeling of regard for the pressing wants of the "inner man," the exceeding low price of board at this establishment must convince you that this is the place.
Meals, each.....50 cents.
Board, per day.....$1 00
Board, per week.....6 00
In order to furnish food for the mind, there is a splendid READING ROOM, abundantly supplied with Papers, Periodicals, &c., from all parts. There is also an extensive Library of Choice Works.

☞ FREE BATHS. ☜

In short, everything calculated to promote man's comfort can be procured at the What Cheer House, 119 and 121 Sacramento street—situated in the very center of business. It is also directly opposite the Mail Steamship Company's Office, and in the immediate vicinity of the United States Branch Mint.
R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor.
N. B.—This House is conducted on strictly temperance principles. v6-21 tf

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Kearny and Jackson streets.

2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, N. W. corner Jackson and Kearny streets.

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-5 2m BRYANT & CO., 63 Battery street.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For farther particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Reduction of Freights.

FROM the FIRST OF APRIL the rate of FREIGHT
TO MARYSVILLE,
On Flour, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Liquors in wood, Pork, Bacon and Butter, will be
TEN DOLLARS PER TON.
TO RED BLUFFS,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON
For Measurement Goods.
Other freight by the former Tariff.
SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
v7-11 Pres. Cal. S. N. Co.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Corner Broadway and Davis streets

ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

San Francisco.	Oakland.	San Antonio.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

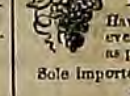
San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.,

121 Font street, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,

AND
LIQUORS,

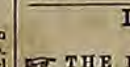


Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole Importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
☞ All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.

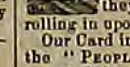
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.



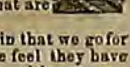
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜



THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.



Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "People's Premium," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

LYON & CO., Empire Brewery,
v7-2 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

OAK HALL!

THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.

This House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, Mass. v7-143m

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—38 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of the Establishment are removed to No. 38 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
v6-20 3m WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors. San Francisco

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

THE CELEBRATED

PACING STALLION,

"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK,

And the only PACER of that Stock, will stand at

TATTERSALL STABLE, OAKLAND,

Commencing April 15th and ending August 1st, 1857, at

Seventy-Five Dollars per Season. - - - - - - Terms Cash in Advance.

THIS CELEBRATED PACING STALLION WAS BRED IN CANADA, BY D. PREVEE, ESQ., IS FULL Brother to the celebrated Trotting Stallion FRANK PIERCE, now owned at White Hall, New York. He is seven years old, Chestnut Sorrel, Fourteen-and a-half Hands High, and possessed of great muscular strength.

He is sound in every respect and of disposition as gentle as could be desired in a horse, a fact which should not be overlooked by those who desire to raise fine Horses. He has a fine head and neck, tremendous shoulder arm, stifle and gaskin,—short back, well ribbed up, and is a very Smooth Pacer.

When in Canada he was known as Canada Peacock, and CHALLENGED Upper and Lower Canada. He was imported to Albany, N. Y., by O. C. Gunn, Challenged the State of New York, and in two matches won them both. From Albany he was brought to California, where he has had two matches, winning each. He has never yet been beaten, and now

Challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States,

Best 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, One Mile Heats, in Harness; or any Trotting Stallion, now in this State, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3 over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, for from $1000 to $5000, any time out of his Standing Season.

He is a Sure Foal Getter---Never Failed in any Instance.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may rest assured that every attention will be shown them, and charges moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the Stable, of

v7-14 HOLSEY J. YARRINGTON, AGENT.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast-tooth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Moir's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Tubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bucket Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,

Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,

Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

*.** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,

Washington street, near Davis,

San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Harvall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c., &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by

v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Polu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

J.L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-19

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent. v7-13

IRON WORKS, &c.

EMPIRE AND KEYSTONE

IRON WORKS,

Nos. 90 and 92 BUSH STREET (Between Montgomery and Kearny,) SAN FRANCISCO.

D. VAN PELT, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1853.

ALL kinds of Iron Shutters, Vaults, Safes, and every description of House Work, Machinery, Steam Boilers, Edge Tools, &c.

There is no other establishment in the State that has the same advantages for executing First Class Work, and at prices as low as any in the Atlantic cities.

☞ All work equal to the best of any State, and quite superior to much manufactured in this State.

REFERENCES:

ARMORY HALL, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets.
EXPRESS BUILDING, cor California and Montgomery sts.
MASONIC HALL, Montgomery street
WRIGHT'S BANKING HOUSE, cor. Montgomery and Jackson streets, San Francisco.

And many other of the finest building in San Francisco; also, some of the best buildings in Sacramento City, and Marysville.

N. B.—Orders from Interior Towns filled with care, and all work warranted perfect to measurement and directions.

☞ **Old Shutters on Hand.** ☜ v7-1 3m

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

EDWARD BELOUSE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-19

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

MADAME C. A. TAYLOR,

Importer of and Dealer in

New York and Paris Millinery, and Lace Goods,

147 SACRAMENTO STREET,

between Kearny and Montgomery,

San Francisco.

☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.

. Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,
OTTOMANS,
LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS;
BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS,
MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

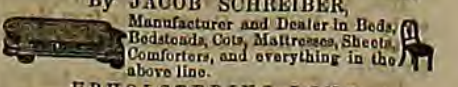
v7-11 **JONAS G. CLARK & CO.**

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,



Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

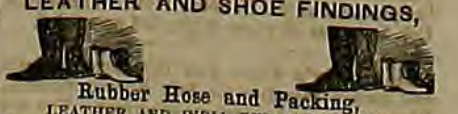
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny), Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-1

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglass' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,

v7-7 San Francisco.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

108 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,

and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

Eastern News.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Gate, F. W. Lapidge, Commander, arrived on Wednesday morning, about seven o'clock, with 700 passengers, and 260 U. S. troops—480 packages Express and foreign merchandise, and the regular mails from New York to April 7th, and from Orleans, April 6th. The Golden Gate brings 206 women and children. Health and tranquility prevailed on the Isthmus of Panama, at the time the steamer left.

California Appointments.—The following is a list of Appointments by the President:

Benjamin F. Washington, Collector of the Customs for the District of San Francisco, vice Milton S. Latham, resigned, to take effect June 30, 1857.

Frank Tilford, Naval Officer for the District of San Francisco, vice William B. Dameron, whose commission expires March 26, 1857.

Wm. B. Dameron, Surveyor of the Customs for the District of San Francisco, vice Wm. Van Voorhies, whose commission expires March 26, 1857.

José M. Covarrubias, Collector of the Customs for the District of San Diego, vice Oliver S. Witherby, whose commission has expired.

Andrew Lester, Collector of the Customs for the District of San Joaquin, vice James M. Scofield, whose commission has expired.

Augustin Olivera, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angeles, in the place of Andreas Pico, whose commission expires on the 29th inst.

William W. Gift, re-appointed, to be Register of the Land Office at San Francisco, his previous term of office having expired.

Walter H. Harvey, to be Register of the Land Office at Los Angeles, vice Hilliard P. Dorsey, whose commission expired 28th inst.

Charles H. Hempstead, Director of the Branch Mint, San Francisco, vice Peter H. Lott, removed.

Col. John C. Hays is retained Surveyor General of California.

John Bigler, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Chile, in the place of D. A. Starkweather.

The following is not yet officially given:

Marshal Northern District—Major Solomon.
Postmaster, Sacramento—Elder.
Collector of Sacramento—J. F. Madden.
Collector of San Pedro—C. E. Carr.
Marshal Southern District—J. C. Penny.

The California Wagon Road.—The Secretary of the Interior has had a conversation with Senators Douglass and Weller, Mr. Chapman of Nebraska, Mr. Rice of Minnesota, and Mr. Denver, relative to the Wagon Roads to the Pacific, authorized by the act of the last Congress. The whole question was discussed, and they came to the conclusion that there should be a General Superintendent of the work, which should be divided into three sections, with a Sub-Superintendent to each. It is said that Colonel Wm. H. Nobles, of Minnesota, was regarded by all of them as eminently fitted for the General Superintendent.

Letters say that by next winter there will be a good wagon road to the State of California, irrespective of the other two—the Fort Kearny and El Paso—for which the act of Congress makes provision, through Kansas and New Mexico, to Fort Defiance, and the Colorado—which is not required to be constructed by contract, although the work will be performed under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. This road is about four hundred miles in length, and for the construction of which the $50,000 appropriated by Congress is deemed to be sufficient. It is important, by reason of its connection with Missouri or Arkansas.

The Hon. Rob't. J. Walker, of Mississippi, and Hon. Richard F. Stanton, of Tennessee, have respectively accepted the appointments of Governor and Secretary of Kansas Territory.

The United States Treasurer reports that the amount subject to draft in the various United States depositories, on March 24, was $24,722,821.

It is stated that intelligence has been received at Washington, of the opening of the Tehuantepec route, and it is understood that the Postmaster General will shortly direct the United States Mail to be sent via that route.

A new Minister is to be appointed to Nicaragua.

The intelligence from every section of the Union gives assurance, that the wheat crop never presented a more promising appearance at this season of the year—say the papers.

The New Granadian Minister has arrived at Washington. It is rumored that the difficulty between our government and New Granada has reached such a point that the speedy dispatch of a large fleet to the Isthmus is highly probable.

The Administration have decided to send some military man as Governor to Utah Territory.

The difficulty between Spain and Mexico will be arranged without recourse to war. The Spanish Minister has received intelligence from his government to the effect that the expedition that had been fitting out to operate against Vera Cruz will not proceed to its destination.

Late accounts from New Mexico represent the Indians as very hostile. The Mexicans and Indians had had several battles. It was reported that Judge Hoppin, James Lewis, James Hubbell, and other Americans, had been killed.

The Wyckoff gold mines, in Fauquier county, Va., have been sold for $4,500, to satisfy an execution. $50,000 had been expended on the works.

A race came off on the 30th March, for $2,000, between two horses, to travel from Albany, N. Y., to Whitesboro', Oneida county, the distance between which points is stated to be one hundred miles. The race was won by the New York horse "Unknown," in 12 hours and a half. The Albany horse was only a quarter of a mile behind.

Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, has been appointed by Gov. Williams, Commissioner from Maine, to the French Agricultural Exhibition in Paris, for 1857.

Professor Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., has written a letter, scientifically confirming the view which all sensible people have taken in regard to the predicted collision of a terrible fiery comet with the earth, next June, viz: that there is no foundation for the prediction, and no man of science has probably made such an assertion.

Colonel Eskridge Lane, a nephew of President Buchanan, died on the 25th March, at Lancaster, Pa. His death was caused by the epidemic which has prevailed at the National Hotel, Washington. Col. Lane was 32 years of age, and unmarried.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are safe and certain remedies for Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and cutaneous affections. The one acting externally and penetrating the pores, the other internally on the blood and the organs of digestion, purifying and renovating the vital functions of the body.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box or pot.

A Valuable Tonic.—We believe no medicine has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy as the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility it acts in the most agreeable manner, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STORE!

MANSFIELD & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
Messrs. WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING,
159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
STOCK
EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,
COMPRISING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO,
LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND Water-Proof Boots.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
Wm. Mansfield. [v7-23m] T. M. Wood.

TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,
38 Gold street, New York City.

The subscribers desire to advise the friends and the Printing Interests generally, that they have recently entirely refitted the same with new machinery, and have availed themselves of every MODERN IMPROVEMENT which long experience and capital can command; and that they have therefore unequaled facilities for producing
TYPE
of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.

OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK
(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.

We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

Machine and Hand
HOES', ADAMS', } **PRESSES.** { TAYLOR'S, RUGGLES'
CHASE'S DIAMOND PRESS
(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.

Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
in all their branches.
TYPE COPPER-FACED TO ORDER.

Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.

☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.

☞ Second-Hand Presses (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.

Particular attention paid to orders from California.
Wm. Hagar, Jr., } WM. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.
John Hagar. }
v7 2 3m

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

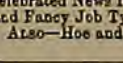
Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.
Nich. Reynolds. [v13-7] L. V. H. Howell

REMOVAL.
Look Out for Bargains!

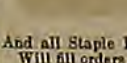
ON FIRST MARCH we move into our New Store, and for thirty days, to save cost of Removal, will offer one of the largest stocks of
Groceries,
Provisions,
Butter,
Lard,
Teas,
Wooden Ware,
In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.
BRADSHAW & CO.,
v7-8 Corner California and Battery streets.

School Books.



WHITTEMORE NILES & HALL, Boston, publish the following valuable School Books, which they commend to teachers:
Russell's Series of Reading Books, in seven parts. $1 75.
Russell's Exercises on Words. 16mo.; 63 cents.
Emerson's Series of Arithmetics, in three parts. $1.
Fosdick's German Dictionary. $1 25.
Comer's System of Book-Keeping. 63 cents.
The original Duntonian Writing Books, in eleven numbers: by A. R. Dunton—10 cents per number. These writing books are used almost exclusively in all the schools in New England.
Copies of all our books mailed on receipt of advertised price.
W. N. & H. are Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery of every description, and respectfully solicit orders
☞ Catalogues furnished gratis. v7-14 3m

Dr. Alcotts' New Books.
GOOD TOO!



THE LAWS OF HEALTH; or, Sequal to the House I Live in. Price $1.
THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY OF COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE. Price 75 cts.
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. Price 75 cents.
The most valuable books for all ages and both sexes. Capital books for Agents.
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston;
v7-14 3t H. P. B. JEWETT, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Book that Sells.
VIOLET; or, the Cross and the Crown. By Maria J. McIntosh.
The tenth thousand of this most charming book is now ready. JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
v7-14 3t Publishers, Boston.

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucrae).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

Seed Trees, &c.

J. R. RAY, importer and dealer in foreign and domestic Seeds, Trees, Bulbous Roots, Greenhouse Plants, &c., has removed to the capacious fire-proof brick store, No. 90 J street, where he is receiving and will offer for sale the coming season every description of
Choice Garden, Field, Flower and Tree Seeds;
Apple, Peach, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Nectarine,
Almond, Fig and Ornamental Trees;
Currant and Gooseberry Bushes;
Grape, Strawberry and Blackberry Vines
Ornamental Shrubs and Vines;
Pie Plant and Asparagus Roots;
Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery by the first of October.
Consignments of Trees and Agricultural Implements attended to. J. R. RAY,
v6-9 90 J street, Sacramento.

New Flower Seeds.

A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

---

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.

Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the California Farmer. v5-13

Young Ladies' Seminary, Benicia.
MISS MARY ATKINS, : : : : : : PRINCIPAL.

THE School Year of this Institution is divided into two terms of five months each; but the term commencing January 5, 1857, will close May 1st, 1857, in order that the semi-annual vacations may take place hereafter in May and October.

At the close of each term there will be a thorough examination of the pupils in all of their studies.

The Course of Instruction is such as is usually pursued in High Schools, and also includes the accomplishments of Drawing, Painting, Vocal and Instrumental Music.

The government of the school is gentle, but decided. A daily account of the recitations and deportment of each pupil is sent, monthly, to the parents, who are thus regularly informed of the progress of their daughters.

All of the pupils board either with their parents or at the seminary, and are under the special care of their parents, or of the teachers of the Institution.

The School is open to inspection at any time, and friends are cordially invited to visit it; but no pupils can receive calls from any persons, excepting those introduced by the parents and guardians to the principal.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH.
Tuition in the Higher English Studies	$ 8 00
" " Common "	6 00
" " Music and use of Instrument	10 00
" " Ancient and Modern Languages	5 00
" " Drawing and Painting	4 00
For Board (per week)	5 00
For Washing (per session)	25 00

No extra charge will be made for Vocal Music or Embroidery: neither are the pupils required to furnish their rooms, bedding, &c.; but each pupil must have every article of clothing distinctly marked with her name.

Payments are to be made invariably at the beginning and middle of each term, in advance.

REFERENCES:
Rt. Rev. J. Ingraham Kip, San Francisco.
Rev. Orange Clark, D. D., Sacramento.
Rev. T. Dwight Hunt, Sacramento.
Drs. Cole & Finney, Sacramento.
E. B. Mastic, Esq., Marysville.
Rev. S. Woodbridge, Jr., Benicia.
Hon. P. R. Hubbs, Benicia.
R. L. Johnson, Esq., Sacramento.
J. L. L. F. Warren, Esq., Sacramento.
Rev. E. B. Walworth, Sacramento.
John S. Tennent, Esq., Marysville.
R. B. Parker, Esq., Stockton.
v6-20 tf

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
BOSTON, Mass. v7-14 1y

MARBLE! MARBLE!!
J. W. LADD,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
MARBLE,

HAS now in store and for sale, the largest stock of Marble Mantles and Grates; also, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Counter Tops, Restaurant Tables, Soap Stone, and all other articles in his line ever brought to this city, which he will sell lower for Cash than can be bought elsewhere, at
No. 44 Bush street,
opposite the Rassette House,
Between Montgomery and Sansome.
Also, Plate Glass, assorted sizes. v7-1 3m

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—
Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Gradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.
R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

---

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.
R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
v7 5 3m 35 Pine street, San Francisco.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
P. S A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting v7-6 2m

To Teamsters and Others.
PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their
Patent Axle Grease
during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medicine for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

Note.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from crumb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey and a heavy road. v7-15 tf

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To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 2m

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Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE of all Sizes;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-6 3m TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.

"Chinese Sugar Cane and Sugar Making."

NOW READY, AND SENT FREE OF POSTAGE FOR 25 cents, and for 3 cents additional, enough seed to plant two square rods.
C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
v7-15 1t Agricultural Book Publishers,
140 Fulton street, New York.

MEDICINES, &c.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
AND FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bowels, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of three different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of this one remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and neutralizes the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

Lynn County, Oregon Ter., March 11, 185.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 2d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement; the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.
Yours, respectfully,
CALEB DAVIS

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co. Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

New York, July 15, 184.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your Roman Eye Balsam, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.
Yours, &c.,
G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 Broadway.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-10 3m

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C. MORRILL,
IMPORTER OF AND DEALER IN

DRUGS, OILS, PAINTS, PATENT MEDICINES, BRUSHES, COMBS, PERFUMERIES, TOILET GOODS, HAIR OILS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH CHEMICALS, GLASSWARE, ALCOHOL, QUICKSILVER, &C.

☞ Camphene and Burning Fluid manufactured and sold at lowest prices.

IMPORTER OF
SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!
GARDEN, FRUIT, FLOWER AND FIELD SEEDS,
Of every variety and kind, growth of 1850, direct from the Shakers, at lowest prices.
Also—Shaker Herbs, Extracts and Botanic Medicines.
The superior facilities possessed, and large stock always on hand, enable the undersigned to sell at the lowest prices.
C. MORRILL, Druggist,
K street, corner of Third, Sacramento;
Store on Battery street, opposite the Post Office,
v7-9 San Francisco.

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!

THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.

Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—that will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection. JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet. Stockton and Dupont.

Peacocks and Peahens Wanted.

ANY person having such for sale will please inform us, and we can find them a customer.
v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street.

CALIFORNIA AGENTS.

J. W. Sullivan, *near Post-Office, San Francisco.*
Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Pacific Express Company, *at all their Offices.*
Langton & Co., *at all their Offices.*
D. McCord & Co.'s Express.

The Farmer can be found at the following places at all times
Ullman & Co. *P. O. Building, San Francisco.*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
Thos. T. Hooper, *Postmaster, Benicia.*
M. M. Richardson, *Suisun.*
J. M. Dudley, Esq., *Napa City and County.*
J. W. Smith, *Napa.*
Rosenbaum & Van Allen, *Stockton.*
P. F. Grant, *Deputy Postmaster, Santa Clara.*
A. A. Dunham, *Half-Moon Bay, will supply those who want papers.*

Foreign Agents.

C. M. Saxton & Co., *New York City. All orders addressed to the Associate Editor, at C. M. Saxton & Co's, will receive attention.*
J. Q. A. Warren, Boston, Mass., *Associate Editor and Corresponding Agent for the Eastern States, by whom Subscriptions and Advertisements are received—Office, 20 Washington street.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions for this paper.*
M. Dezaco, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*

** Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order their papers discontinued, Publishers may continue to send them till all charges are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office or place to which they are sent, they are held responsible until they settle their bill and give notice to discontinue them.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the Publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Postmasters would oblige, by a strict fulfillment of the regulations requiring them to notify Publishers, once in three months, of papers not taken from their office by subscribers.

Postage of the Farmer.—The Postage of the Farmer to any part of the State is only 6½ *cents per quarter*, or 26 cents per year. This is the lawful postage established by Congress and when more is exacted it is a violation of law

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1857. NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNIN

Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—on Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento.
—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequaled.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.

THE
FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
Of the City of San Francisco,
WILL BE OPENED IN SAN FRANCISCO,
On Monday, September 7, 1857,
And continue Open at least Ten Days.

CIRCULAR.

In accordance with the announcement contained in a brief circular issued in December last, THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL FAIR of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of the City of San Francisco will be held in said city in September next, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of the month, and continuing open at least ten days.

The Board of Directors having carefully considered in all its bearings the subject of holding a Fair at the time proposed, have arrived at the conclusion that with a reasonable amount of exertion on the part of Mechanics and others interested—such an Exhibition can be made not only creditable, but highly beneficial to our young State.

The advantages of Fairs must appear obvious to every reflecting mind, and in no quarter of the globe do they promise more than in California, where so much may be accomplished by the dissemination of correct information, relative to her natural and artificial resources. Besides exciting emulation; extending practical knowledge; suggesting ideas to ingenious minds; affording tangible evidence of superiority; stimulating talent; promoting extensive social intercourse among producers and their patrons, and exhibiting the progress of the arts; they cannot fail to excite a world-wide interest in regard to our State and extend reliable information respecting its resources, which will tend to encourage immigration and to permanently establish beneath our genial skies, an industrious, enlightened, prosperous and happy population.

We earnestly solicit for exhibition the products of every department of Industry—works of art every variety—choice specimens of ingenuity and skill—rare and valuable productions, natural or artificial—the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women—useful labor-saving machines—implements of mining and husbandry—new models of machinery—the products of the quarry and the mine, the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short whatever Nature or Art can contribute, Curiosity discover, or Ingenuity devise.

Importers and Dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout this State and Oregon are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources, and the facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and, a Committee of scientific and practical men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived.

We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes in the community, believing that *all* are interested in making this, an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration. Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of such distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.

We confidently hope that the experiment about to be made of holding an Annual Industrial Fair in San Francisco, will be crowned with success and give general satisfaction.

The California Steam Navigation Company—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other Transportation Companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair, free of charge.

All articles forwarded, should be labeled, "*For the Industrial Fair*," and addressed to "P. B. DEXTER, *Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*"

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the First Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, of the City of San Francisco.

I.

The Rooms will be opened for the reception of goods on Monday, August 24th, and continue open for that purpose until Saturday, September 5th, and the Exhibition will be opened to the public on the Monday following.

II.

When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

III.

The name of every article should be attached to it, and also a description, pointing out its merits, when thought desirable by the exhibitor.

IV

Articles intended for sale will be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition except by the written permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

V.

Light, fancy, or perishable articles will be received, or may be removed, at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

VI.

Proof of origin must be given when required.

VII.

Committees will be appointed to examine all articles presented, and the Executive Committee will award premiums, on such as the several Committees shall decide most worthy. The Premiums to be delivered as soon as they can be prepared.

VIII.

The morning of each day till 9 o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during said time.

IX.

In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

X.

Steam power will be provided, that Machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility possible will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

XI.

All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken for the protection of property.

XII.

Articles from a distance will be stored free of charge, until the rooms are in readiness.

XIII.

Owners or agents offering articles for exhibition, will receive tickets of admission gratis, but in no case transferable.

XIV.

Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting and the probable amount of space required.

XV.

For further information, address, H. F. WILLIAMS, *Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*

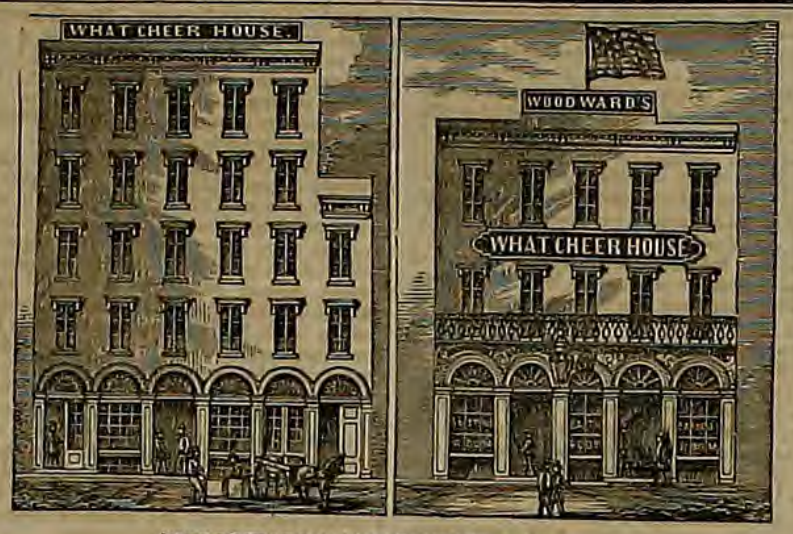
JOHN SIME, GARDNER ELLIOTT.
H. F. WILLIAMS, P. B. DEXTER,
J. E. KINCAID, J. A. BANKS,
ELI COOK, ISAAC E. DAVIS,
WM. MCKIBBEN, G. D. STREET,
C. L. TAYLOR, DANIEL VAN PELT,
Executive Committee.

The Peach Blight.

FOR the last four weeks we have traveled much among the Peach Orchards, to note the effects of the blight upon this kind of fruit trees, and we shall lay the result before our readers. We find that all old California seedling peaches are *universally blighted*, and the leaves and fruit dropping; we find some varieties of budded fruit affected in the same way, and have taken pains to examine and note these facts. We have the promise of all the peach growers we have seen that they will note the *kinds* of peaches affected, and the degree to which they are injured, and will write to us. We now ask most particularly, of all fruit growers, to please examine the *kinds* of *fruit*, keep a record of the names of fruit affected, and to what extent; also the seedling fruits, and write us at the earliest moment. By this help we can arrive at facts that will benefit all, and if we can have the co-operation of all fruit growers we can effect much good.

Messrs. Thompsons of Suscol, and Mr. Smith of Sacramento, gentlemen of experience, are making observations, and they will furnish us facts. We ask Messrs. Beach & Shephard, Mr. Briggs of Yuba county, and all others interested, to do the same, and write us particularly, and we will do all we can for their benefit.

THE CALIFORNIA PAPER MILL.—We feel it a duty to call attention to the quality of the paper from this mill. We hope every newspaper in the State will give their countenance and support to the enterprise of Messrs. Taylor and Post, and thus encourage home manufactures. They now employ about twenty workmen, and turn out several tons of paper per week. They want all the rags they can get, for which they pay fair prices, and cash on delivery.



WOOODWARD'S WHAT-CHEER HOUSE.

With pleasure we avail ourselves of the opportunity of introducing to public notice a cut of one of the leading Hotels of the Pacific Coast, "Woodwards What-cheer House," that our readers and all travelers may see what has been long and favorably known as the "Home of the People." Woodward's What cheer House is emphatically what it has so long been described, a home for the traveler, and a stranger who visits it for the first time will be struck with the ease and quiet which prevails in every department.

It is but justice to the able proprietor of this widely known Hotel to say, that no proprietor on the Pacific Coast has done more to make his guests comfortable and happy, than has the proprietor of the What-cheer. With a Hotel that is like a castle, every room throughout passes under his constant supervision, and *Halls, Dining-rooms, Sleeping apartments, Reading-rooms, Baths*, all are regarded by his watchful eye as means of comfort for those who call at the What-cheer, and the *Tables, Sleeping-rooms, and Reading-rooms*, will equal any on these shores for excellence and elegance.

There is one feature in this Hotel that demands more than a passing notice: we mean the LIBRARY and READING-ROOMS. We look upon the efforts made by Mr. Woodward to establish a love of reading among the thousands who visit his house as worthy of all praise. His Library is not of an ordinary kind, but is large and varied, containing rare and valuable works, and *complete* sets of works, such as are seldom found in private libaries even; and it is interesting to note the interest shown by hundreds of his boarders who are found daily and during every evening improving the excellent opportunity thus given them by the liberal proprietor of the What-cheer. If it is said that "he who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, is a benefactor of his race," what shall be said of him who lays a plan to induce the growth of *intellect*, and presents inducements to men to improve the mind and heart, instead of wasting their time in idling and profligacy. To the proprietor of this excellent house we would accord the higher rank of benefactors, and we rejoice to know his efforts are duly appreciated.

Educate Farmers' Boys at Home.

THE following letter from "one who knows" about the influence of cities and politics upon the young men of our land, is worthy a careful perusal. We join most heartily, and say to Parents, keep your boys in the country—educate them for the country—teach them to love a rural life, and they will find more health, more prosperity, and more happiness, than in any other occupation allotted to man. Most cheerfully do we respond, and also raise our earnest entreaty to Parents to educate their sons to the noble cause of Agriculture, as the surest means of securing their happiness:

EDITORS FARMER: I have frequently been spoken to by farmers' boys, and likewise their parents, about the aspiring, dissatisfied youths seeking a city home and employment. Invariably and warmly have I urged them to stay in the country, to go even on a visit to one of the towns as seldom as possible. I had a double reason for giving such advice—one, because it was beneficial—far for the best for those asking it, to act in conformity with it; and another, that I knew the only hope, salvation and lasting prosperity of the country, physically, morally and politically, lay in its rural population.

In California especially is it of vital necessity to increase as rapidly as possible a permanent and intelligent agricultural and herding class. Cities the world over, are hotbeds of vice, sinks and sewers of filth—"sores upon the body politic." Our cities and particularly San Francisco, are no common sores either—they are cancers, and rapidly eating away all of the virtuous strength and wholesome vitality of the State. I charge this on no particular class or party there, for I except none. The higher class so termed, the wealthy and thereby influential, are most to blame. Largely have these aided to bring society to its present horrid condition and the government on the verge of dissolution. This I told them of at the time, and warned them of the evil fruits which would soon ripen from the false, bad seed they were so recklessly and insensately sowing.

I am no idle alarmist, nor have I naturally a gloomy turn of mind, yet to me there is a dark, very dark future still for California—relieved, 'tis true, by an occasional gleam of sunshine and hope for a better state of things after a while. But when will that better day arrive? This depends upon the action taken by what virtuous sentiment and permanent interest is left in our deeply polluted and misgoverned land. So far as I can aid in combining these and wielding such practically and as speedily as possible for our deliverance, it shall be done. In battling for right against wrong, virtue against vice, my armor has never been off, nor have I slept at my post. But in the more terrible struggle for the mastery yet to come, between these antagonist principles in California, which involves the very existence of the government, I am sharpening my weapons anew and storing my ammunition for the inevitable war—which, perchance, may not be altogether of a moral nature.

In the attempt to right matters, prompted so to do in order to protect property and life, our cities may *start* revolutions, but not complete them so as to establish affairs on a solid and permanent basis. They do not contain a sufficiency of virtue and true spirit of manhood for this. Hence I seek to populate the country outside, from which quarter alone—in the ranks of a bold and honest yeomanry, attached and tied to the soil—can such recruits be drawn, as will achieve a victory in the final battle, and maintain a pure society and government, so long as it is possible for the people, as a whole, to keep up a popular form of government; in which form virtue and intelligence among the masses are indispensable ingredients.

Therefore would I urge upon you, Messrs. Editors, to keep the farmers advised of the impolicy of sending their boys to town. Tell them of the immense number of idlers now almost starving in our streets—of the vitiated sentiments their sons will imbibe, and rare exceptions where one of them can hope to rise to any distinction in the learned professions, or obtain wealth or even competency by trade, speculation or mechanism.

If the young man have genius and ability above the common order, and there be in his own mind a consciousness of such, and determination to rise to position and fame in mental labor, why let him have his bent and way.

Still it is better not to come too soon to live in town. That he should love the latter, and prefer a residence in it, better than his native field and forest home, after the first charm and novelty had worn off and he had time to see and know the reality of the glittering tinsel and painted bawd, will be proof positive that he is no true man, and never destined to give credit to himself, nor do honor to his country.

Let our farming population keep themselves and their sons away from the mines, also. This is a very bad school too. It is a lottery and gambling business, and like all other gambling operations causes men to become dissipated, reckless, spendthrift and vicious. Besides, nobody is at home in the mining district. There is no permanency there, no citizens, at least very few to be met with—consequently no lasting ties of interest and friendship, which will connect themselves with the prosperity of the State, can be formed.

Happy indeed for this beautiful land, after the reaction was over, were every dollar of gold to be at once dug out and carried away, and along with it the infamous and undesirable portion of population it attracted hither.

CHAS. E. PICKETT.

(For the California Farmer.)

A Private Remedy against a Public Nuisance.

MESSRS EDITORS: I regret to learn, through the FARMER of the 10th instant, that my friend Mr. Sonntag of the Mission Dolores, has had his valuable plants so much injured. I have little doubt that the injury has been produced by the cause to which you and he attribute it. The Chemical Works adjoining are principally employed in the manufacture of acids for the Mint, and as they are situate to the West of Mr. Sonntag's gardens, and the wind blows strongly at this season of the year from that quarter, it is very likely that noxious vapors from the Works, borne on its wings, have occasioned the injury which his delicate plants have sustained.

I do not think, however, that the air is so poisoned as to endanger life, or that the nuisance complained of could be so clearly established as to obtain for the sufferer a remedy at law. Nor is it likely that any chemical change in the plants themselves could be traced by means of an analysis; and if there were any slight difference between the constituents of the affected plants and those obtained from similar plants in a healthy condition, it would be occasioned by an exertion on the part of Nature to defend herself against the effects of the unusual atmosphere in which the plants had to grow. Consequently, an analysis of the diseased plants would indicate plants more than usually fortified against such an atmosphere.

The simplest remedy seems to be to assist Nature in defending her plants against the peculiar atmosphere to which they are exposed. Let us see what the peculiarities of that atmosphere are, and of what elements those noxious vapors are composed.

The manufacture of sulphuric acid, for instance, is conducted by burning sulphur in a close chamber, in which the atoms of sulphur combine in a gaseous form with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the gas thus formed possesses exactly the same constituents as liquid sulphuric acid, being composed of one equivalent of sulphur, and three equivalents of oxygen. It is the large proportion of oxygen which gives the acid its acid quality. The sulphur of itself would be quite harmless to the plants, nay to many might be very beneficial; but if such vapors escape during the process of the manufacture, the excess of oxygen (which by the way is a heavier gas than common air, and except when heated would not rise up in the atmosphere) would wither them as if they had been scorched—the very appearance, I presume, which the plants present.

In common air oxygen always exists in the same proportion; but as the atmosphere is not always of the same density, when the air is denser than usual, plants under ordinary circumstances, are exposed to a similar risk, though in a less degree; and the means which Nature adopts in such cases is to fortify the plants by making them imbibe a more than usual portion of their alkaline constituents, of which potash is the principal. Herein consists Mr. Sonntag's natural remedy; by assisting Nature in the unusual difficulty to which she is exposed. Instead of attempting to rouse the popular indignation against what after all is at least a *home manufacture*, and an aid to a great convenience for the inhabitants of this State, let him apply to his plants, as early in spring as possible, a good dressing of wood-ashes, which would be very much improved by being well moistened with urine, or some ammoniacal liquid. As the vapor of the Chemical Works began to stimulate the leaves of his plants, they would seek for a defence against its otherwise too active qualities in the readily accessible alkaline matter with which they had been manured, and the only effect would be, that instead of being destroyed their growth would be more vigorous, and the Chemical Works, which Mr. Sonntag suspects to have been the cause of his misfortune, would become a useful ally in enabling him to raise probably finer flowers, and in greater luxuriance than he has ever produced. RESP'L'Y, WM. THOMPSON.

MILLBRTON, 25th April, 1857.

Nothing could be more opportune and nothing more reliable than the above communication from our able correspondent upon the subject of the loss of Mr. Sonntag's beautiful roses, at the Mission, by reason, as Mr. S. supposes, of the deleterious atmosphere of Chemical Works near his gardens. It will be recollected that we suggested some experiments to decide the question of injury; and we were surprised to notice the decision of the Supervisors upon the subject. We look upon their decision as wanting not only in judgment, but as too lightly passing over a subject of so much interest to the whole vicinity. We were somewhat surprised that a more satisfactory investigation was not had before the subject was permitted to rest.

We are very glad, however, to present the above communication as being to the point, and so well presented as to give very valuable and important information in this and similar cases.

Management of Bees.

BY E. LINK, GREENVILLE, TENN.

THE stuff for the hives should not be less than one inch and a fourth thick, or if thicker the bees will be still less affected by the external changes of the air, a matter of much importance, as it is seen that they raise their brood as near the centre of the comb and as far removed from external influences as is practical. I always have glass in my caps to avoid removing them until fall, and have them of various sizes, using the smaller as the season advances. It not unfrequently happens that bees will fill a small cap, when the season has progressed so far that they will make no commencement on a large one. Rob the hive but once in a season, however good an one it may be for honey; for bees often become disheartened where their hives are oftener opened, but after being fitted up for winter supplies, as many caps may be taken off as they will fill, which depends upon the season and the strenth of the swarm. About every two or three years at most, select cold weather, and by letting down the bottom board, cut out all the old black comb to the cross-sticks. Every brood raised in comb thickens it and contracts the cells, dwarfing the bees, and being more or less abandoned, the millers gain easy access to them to occupy them with their eggs. To cut them out is to keep your bees renovated.

In the fall, all the hives should be examined; those having a good amount of bees, but short of honey, should have a cap of honey placed on each; a very little will often save a swarm, and if not wanted will be promptly accounted for the next season. Those that are weak in numbers should be doubled together. By blowing a few whiffs of tobacco smoke into each hive and putting them together while thus sickened, they will continue to harmonize and survive upon much less honey than they would live upon separately. A small amount of bees together will do no good in summer and cannot withstand the winter. Strong hives will sometimes send out such excessive numbers in swarms as to leave a great deficiency in numbers at home. They apparently despond and seemingly lose their organization for work. I once had two hives in this condition at once, and for three weeks remained in their hives as in winter, having but little honey, when early in August I put them together—the moth having partly taken possession of the abandoned comb of one of them. They went speedily to work and in the fall were rich and in fine condition for winter. It often happens that the moth is blamed for the loss of bees, when they are effectually destroyed by some other cause, and the moth has merely taken possession of the ruins. If bees are kept in suspended hives, of workmanship that leaves no open joints or lodgments in old comb or otherwise for the worms to hatch and find protection in, and the causes that reduce the numbers too low counteracted, there would be very little complaint of bee moths.

Therefore, all late swarms, where the queen can be found and destroyed, should be returned to the hives they left, judicious doubling attended to, and late or excessive robbing avoided. All "bee palaces" are humbugs and have no application to the nature or requirements of bees. To prevent them from swarming by extending their room is warring against their instincts and propensities. They require a degree of heat to raise their brood and work their wax which they can too seldom raise in the room of a "palace." If in sufficient numbers for the room they are in each others way, and, with bees as in legislation, large bodies move slow, and soon, some of the many causes that destroy bees, such as storms, disease, &c., will reduce the colony below the proportion of the space, and the dwindling down of the stock will leave the palace an empty nuisance, and its owner minus the bees. When two or more swarms come out at the same time all must have observed their disposition to settle together. This gives a hint of some practical convenience, and by tying a bunch of old mullen heads, a knot of a tree, or something that nearly resembles a swarm of bees, when settled, to the end of a light pole, and placing it in a bush or tree in the swarming season, many if not all the swarms will light upon it, making it convenient for almost any one to lift them to the mouth of the hive, without being immediately amongst the bees, and they will nearly always return gentle or violent treatment, as you choose to offer it.

If the hive stands in the sun when hiving, it should be shaded until the bees go in and it is hung in the frame. Bees sometimes do much mischief by robbing each other, and when it is necessary to put a cap of honey on a weak swarm, care should be used to choose a time when few are flying out, and that none should be sticking on the outside or running from the comb. They may be generally stopped by closing the hive until evening, then letting the robbers out and remove the hive to a new place some distance off, or they may be immediately stopped by setting some honey in front of the hive, which they will speedily work upon instead of the hive they are robbing. It is a most excellent plan to place the hives during winter in a dry cellar, or any close out-building, the temperature being more uniform, and the greater want of light confines them to their quarters. They neither rob nor are tempted out by warm, bright weather, to be chilled and unable to return. From this cause swarms often suffer in numbers after the winter is well nigh passed.

Some seasons, from whatever cause it happens, many more swarms refuse to be hived and go off, than is usual. They may often be stopped, made to settle, and submit to a hive, by throwing gravel, sand, or anything else amongst them when on wing, that will disturb their organization and arrangement for their flight. For they proceed with a system in all their operations, that it would be well, were it better imitated. I have had several swarms come off very early in the season, and bad weather immediately setting in, I saved them only by feeding until they could go out in quest of their own support, when they soon repaid me a fine per cent for the little attention given them; and were more attention given to the management of bees, it would prove more remunerating in its profits, more interesting in its study, and profitable in its example than perhaps any other branch of rural production by which we are bound by unalterable necessity, to draw for our sustenance, the sweets from dame nature.

IT has been discovered that the biforcation, or *limbing* of trees, is effected by caterpillars and other leaf eaters eating through the centre. Taking this hint, it has been found by experiment that fruit may be dealt with in the same way as wood, and that by intersection of the buds two or four can be made out of one, and the fruit-branches multiplied. In the place of those assiduous pruner and intersectors—the insects—the knife may be used, and trees arranged in a way at once the most picturesque and fantastic; and fructifications and the formation of the buds may be developed according to the wish of the horticulturist.

Hog Disease.

DURING the last year or more a very destructive epizootic has prevailed among the hogs throughout considerable portions of the Ohio Valley. From the sudden and great fatality which attends the disease, and its similarity, in some respects, to the cholera in the human family, it has been called the hog cholera or plague.

It is a little remarkable that when such immense numbers of valuable animals have been so suddenly swept off by this disease, that so few men of science have taken upon themselves the duty of investigating its cause and character, with a view to find out a remedy or preventive.

The accounts that have reached us of this disease, have generally been confined to the hogs fed at distilleries; but whether it had its origin in these establishments or not we have no authentic information. That fatal diseases should originate among swine, kept as they are at these places, is not at all to be wondered at; the wonder is that they are not more frequent. But whether this disease had its origin in the distilleries or not, it has not been confined to them alone, for it has prevailed on many of the neighboring farms throughout the infected districts, and large numbers of valuable animals have been lost by it.

The only description of the character of this disease that has reached us, is from the pen of George Suttton, we presume an M. D., of Aurora, Ind., which appeared in a late number of the Cincinnati Gazette. He appears to have made quite a thorough investigation by repeated examinations of the internal organs of the diseased animals and finds that their appearances are various, as the symptoms are different. From an examination of forty-seven hogs that died of this disease, he scarcely found two that presented precisely the same appearance.

We have not the space to give the full details of these examinations, but will furnish our readers the most important facts, with some suggestions touching the means of prevention and cure.

So far as information has been received by Mr. Sutton, the disease has prevailed in Indiana in the counties of Ohio, Switzerland, Ripley, and Dearbon. In Ohio in the counties of Montgomery, Butler, Hamilton, and Clinton. In Kentucky in the counties of Kenton, Boone, and Gallatin. We have heard of some instances where it has extended to the interior among a considerable number of farmers.

To give an idea of the number of hogs that have died, the losses at the following places are stated: At Ingraham's distillery, from the 1st of August to the 24th of October, 1285 had died. At the distillery in Petersburg, Ky., since the 18th of October, 2576. Mr. Pate, of Rising Sun, lost 500; Mr. Slomer, of Covington, 500; Messrs. Gaff, of Aurora, 4546. At New Richmond, since the disease made its appearance, 10,435 have died, making an aggregate, so far as accounts have been received, of 60,000 hogs, valued at $300,000, and when fatted would have been worth $650,000.

From experiments made at Aurora, it is stated that the disease is more violent upon hogs that are fed on dry corn than those fed on slop. The average number that died in the pens, that had been fed on slop, was from 33 to 55 per cent. The average number fed upon corn, that died, is put down at from 60 to 75 per cent.

It is proved that the disease is contagious, and that the latest period of contagion is about thirteen days. It is also ascertained that the pens in which diseased hogs have been in will retain the infection, in warm weather, for more than four days, and probably from ten to twenty. Another very important fact has been ascertained: that the hog is not subject to the disease but once. Not an instance has been noticed where one has been attacked the second time.

In one instance, 100 hogs were put into a pen by themselves and fed on corn and water for thirty days, during which time they all remained well. They were then put into pens with diseased hogs, and in fourteen days the disease made its appearance among them. Dr. Sutton inoculated eight hogs with blood from diseased parts of hogs that had died of this disease; in fourteen days they were all unwell, and one died, and all died within a week of each other, with the exception of one, which recovered.

Although this disease proves so infectious to hogs, it seems very conclusive that it cannot be communicated to the human system. While dissecting the diseased hogs, Dr. Sutton several times wounded his hands, which readily healed without any extraordinary inflammation, and the men who were constantly at work among them were not affected by the disease.

As a preventive, it is suggested that, diseased hogs should at once be separated from the healthy ones, and when disease is prevailing in a neighborhood, farmers should keep their hogs from running at large, as the disease has been clearly traced in extending from farm to farm.

To destroy the infection in a pen, it is recommended that the parts be well washed with a strong solution of sulphate of iron, nitrate of lead, or sprinkled with chloride of lime.

As a remedy, laudanum and linseed oil is recommended, when the disease assumes the form of diarrhea or dysentery. Some farmers speak highly of a solution of soap, in which sulphur is mixed.

Mr. Rann, residing in Ripley county, Indiana, states that he lost a large number of hogs with the disease last fall. He drove the remainder of his stock into a neighboring creek, and made them swim about in the water, and fed them in the water, and that, after receiving this treatment, the sick hogs rapidly recovered, and he lost no more.

Light upon this subject, can only be obtained by intelligent, careful and thorough examination; and we hope that wherever the disease occurs, persons qualified for the task will thoroughly investigate it and give us the result. If the same pains had been taken in every neighborhood where the disease has appeared, that Dr. Sutton has taken, much valuable information could have been derived, which would prove of vast importance to the public.—[Valley Farmer.

Tenacity of Iron.

THE Mining Chronicle says: Being frequently asked to republish the results of the experiments which have been made on this subject, we annex the following, obtained by Prof. W. B. Johnson, showing the strength of the descriptions named:

Iron from.	Strength in lbs., per square inch.
Salisbury, by means of 40 trials	58,000
Sweden, by means of 4 trials	58,084
Center County, Pa., by means of 15 trials	58,400
Lancaster County, Pa., by means of 2 trials	58,061
McIntyre, New York, by means of 4 trials	58,912
England (cable bolt), by means of 5 trials	59,105
Russia, by means of 5 trials	76,069
Cape River, Lake Sup. (det'd by Maj. Wade)	89,582

Thus it will be seen that the Lake Superior iron is about one-third better than all other kinds but one.

Miscellany.

A Descent into the Maelstrom.

BY EDGAR A. POE.

"THE ways of God in Nature, as in Providence, are not our ways; nor are the models that we frame any way commensurate to the vastness, profundity, and unsearchableness of His works, which have a depth in them greater than the well of Democritus."—[Joseph Glanville.

We had now reached the summit of the loftiest crag. For some minutes the old man seemed too much exhausted to speak.

"Not long ago," said he at length, "and I could have guided you on this route as well as the youngest of my sons; but, about three years past, there happened to me an event such as never happened before to mortal man—or at least such as no man ever survived to tell of—and the six hours of deadly terror which I then endured have broken me up body and soul. You suppose me a *very* old man—but I am not. It took less than a single day to change these hairs from a jetty black to white, to weaken my limbs, and to unstring my nerves, so that I tremble at the least exertion, and am frightened at a shadow. Do you know I can scarcely look over this little cliff without getting giddy?"

The "little cliff," upon whose edge he had so carelessly thrown himself down to rest that the weightier portion of his body hung over it, while he was only kept from falling by the tenure of his elbow on its extreme and slippery edge—this "little cliff" arose, a sheer unobstructed precipice of black shining rock, some fifteen or sixteen hundred feet from the world of crags beneath us. Nothing would have tempted me to within half a dozen yards of its brink. In truth, so deeply was I excited by the perilous position of my companion, that I fell at full length upon the ground, clung to the shrubs around me, and dared not even glance upward at the sky—while I struggled in vain to divest myself of the idea that the very foundations of the mountain were in danger from the fury of the winds. It was long before I could reason myself into sufficient courage to sit up and look out into the distance.

"You must get over these fancies," said the guide, "for I have brought you here that you might have the best possible view of the scene of that event I mentioned—and to tell you the whole story with the spot just under your eye."

"We are now," he continued, in that particularizing manner which distinguishes him—"we are now close upon the Norwegian coast—in the sixty-eighth degree of latitude—in the great province of Nordland—and in the dreary district of Lofoden. The mountain upon whose top we sit is Helseggen, the Cloudy. Now raise yourself up a little higher—hold on to the grass if you feel giddy—so—and look out, beyond the belt of vapor beneath us, into the sea."

I looked dizzily, and beheld a wide expanse of ocean, whose waters wore so inky a hue as to bring at once to my mind the Nubian geographer's account of the *Mare Tenebrarum*. A panorama more deplorably desolate no human imagination can conceive. To the right and left, as far as the eye could reach, there lay outstretched, like ramparts of the world, lines of horridly black and beetling cliff, whose character of gloom was but the more forcibly illustrated by the surf which reared high up against it its white and ghastly crest, howling and shrieking forever. Just opposite the promontory upon whose apex we were placed, and at a distance of some five or six miles out at sea, there was visible a small, bleak-looking island; or, more properly, its position was discernible through the wilderness of surge in which it was enveloped. About two miles nearer the land, arose another of smaller size, hideously craggy and barren, and encompassed at various intervals by a cluster of dark rocks.

The appearance of the ocean, in the space between the more distant island and the shore, had something very unusual about it. Although, at the time, so strong a gale was blowing landward that a brig in the remote offing lay to under a double-reefed trysail, and constantly plunged her whole hull out of sight, still there was here nothing like a regular swell, but only a short, quick, angry cross dashing of water in every direction—as well in the teeth of the wind as otherwise. Of foam there was little except in the immediate vicinity of the rocks.

"The island in the distance," resumed the old man, "is called by the Norwegians Vurrgh. The one midway is Moskoe. That a mile to the northward is Ambaaren. Yonder are Islesen, Hotholm, Keildhelm, Suarven, and Buckholm. Further off—between Moskoe and Vurrgh—are Otterholm, Flimen, Sandflesen, and Stockholm. These are the true names of the places—but why it has been thought necessary to name them at all, is more than either you or I can understand. Do you hear anything? Do you see any change in the water?"

We had now been about ten minutes upon the top of Helseggen, to which we had ascended from the interior of Lofoden, so that we had caught no glimpse of the sea until it had burst upon us from the summit. As the old man spoke, I became aware of a loud and gradually increasing sound, like the moaning of a vast herd of buffaloes upon an American prairie; and at the same moment I perceived that what seamen term the *chopping* character of the ocean beneath us, was rapidly changing into a current which set to the eastward. Even while I gazed, this current acquired a monstrous velocity. Each moment added to its speed—to its headlong impetuosity. In five minutes the whole sea, as far as Vurrgh, was lashed into ungovernable fury; but it was between Moskoe and the coast that the main uproar held its sway. Here the vast bed of the waters, seamed and scarred into a thousand conflicting channels, burst suddenly into frenzied convulsion—heaving, boiling, hissing—gyrating into gigantic and innumerable vortices, and all whirling and plunging on to the eastward with a rapidity which water never elsewhere assumes, except in precipitous descents.

In a few minutes more, there came over the scene another radical alteration. The general surface grew somewhat more smooth, and the whirlpools, one by one, disappeared, while prodigious streaks of foam became apparent where none had been seen before. These streaks, at length, spreading out to a great distance, and entering into combination, took unto themselves the gyratory motion of the subsided vortices, and seemed to form the germ of another more vast. Suddenly—very suddenly—this assumed a distinct and definite existence, in a circle of more than a mile in diameter. The edge of the whirl was represented by a broad belt of gleaming spray; but no particle of this slipped into the mouth of the terrific funnel, whose interior, as far as the eye could fathom it, was a smooth, shining, and jet-black wall of water, inclined to the horizon at an angle of some forty-five degrees, speeding dizzily round and round with a swaying and sweltering motion, and sending forth to the winds an appalling voice, half shriek, half roar, such as not even the mighty cataract of Niagara ever lifts up in its agony to Heaven.

The mountain trembled to its very base, and the rock rocked. I threw myself upon my face, and clung to the scant herbage in an excess of nervous agitation.

"This," said I at length, to the old man—"this *can* be nothing else than the great whirlpool of the Maelstrom."

"So it is sometimes termed," said he. "We Norwegians call it the Moskoe-strom, from the island of Moskoe in the midway."

The ordinary accounts of this vortex had by no means prepared me for what I saw. That of Jonas Ramus, which is perhaps the most circumstantial of any, cannot impart the faintest conception either of the magnificence, or of the horror of the scene—or of the wild bewildering sense of the *novel* which confounds the beholder. I am not sure from what point of view the writer in question surveyed it, nor at what time; but it could neither have been from the summit of Helseggen, nor during a storm. There are some passages of his description, nevertheless, which may be quoted for their details, although their effect is exceedingly feeble in conveying an impression of the spectacle.

"Between Lofoden and Moskoe," he says, "the depth of the water is between thirty-six and forty fathoms; but on the other side, toward Ver (Vorrgh) this depth decreases so as not to afford a convenient passage for a vessel, with the risk of splitting on the rocks, which happens even in the calmest weather. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country between Lofoden and Moskoe with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarce equaled by the loudest and most dreadful cataracts; the noise being heard several leagues off, and the vortices or pits are of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and carried down to the bottom, and there beat to pieces against the rocks; and when the water relaxes, the fragments thereof are thrown up again. But these intervals of tranquility are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and in calm weather, and last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury hightened by a storm, it is dangerous to come within a Norway mile of it. Boats, yachts, and ships have been carried away by not guarding against it before they were within its reach. It likewise happens frequently, that whales come too near the stream, and are overpowered by its violence; and then it is impossible to describe their howlings and bellowings in their fruitless struggles to disengage themselves. A bear once attempting to swim from Lofoden to Moskoe, was caught by the stream and borne down, while he roared terribly, so as to be heard on shore. Large stocks of firs and pine trees, after being absorbed by the current, rise again broken and torn to such a degree as if bristles grew upon them. This plainly shows the bottom to consist of craggy rocks, among which they are whirled to and fro. This stream is regulated by the flux and reflux of the sea—it being constantly high and low water every six hours. In the year 1645, early in the morning of Sexagesima Sunday, it raged with such noise and impetuosity that the very stones of the houses on the coast fell to the ground."

In regard to the depth of the water, I could not see how this could have been ascertained at all in the immediate vicinity of the vortex. The "forty fathoms" must have reference only to portions of the channel close upon the shore either of Moskoe or Lofoden. The depth in the center of the Moskoe-strom must be immeasurably greater; and no better proof of this fact is necessary than can be obtained from even the sidelong glance into the abyss of the whirl which may be had from the highest crag of Helseggen. Looking down from this pinnacle upon the howling Phlegethon below, I could not help smiling at the simplicity with which the honest Jonas Ramus records, as a matter difficult of belief, the anecdotes of the whales and the bears; for it appeared to me, in fact, a self-evident thing, that the largest ships-of-the-line in existence, coming within the influence of that deadly attraction, could resist it as little as a feather the hurricane, and must disappear bodily and at once.

The attempts to account for the phenomenon—some of which, I remember, seemed to me sufficiently plausible in perusal—now wore a very different and unsatisfactory aspect. The idea generally received is, that this, as well as three smaller vortices among the Ferroe islands, "have no other cause than the collision of waves rising and falling, at flux and reflux, against a ridge of rocks and shelves, which confines the water so that it precipitates itself like a cataract; and thus the higher the flood rises, the deeper must the fall be, and the natural result of all is a whirlpool or vortex, the prodigious suction of which is sufficiently known by lesser experiments." These are the words of the Encyclopedia Britannica. Kircher and others imagine that in the center of the channel of the Maelstrom is an abyss penetrating the globe, and issuing in some very remote part—the Gulf of Bothnia being somewhat decidedly named in one instance. This opinion, idle in itself, was the one to which, as I gazed, my imagination most readily assented; and mentioning it to the guide, I was rather surprised to hear him say that, although it was the view almost universally entertained of the subject by the Norwegians, it nevertheless was not his own. As to the former notion, he confessed his inability to comprehend it; and here I agreed with him—for, however conclusive on paper, it becomes altogether unintelligible, and even absurd, amid the thunder of the abyss.

"You have had a good look at the whirl now," said the old man, "and if you will creep round this crag, so as to get in its lee, and deaden the roar of the water, I will tell you a story that will convince you I ought to know something of the Moskoe-strom."

I placed myself as desired, and he proceeded.

"Myself and my two brothers once owned a schooner-rigged smack of about seventy tons burden, with which we were in the habit of fishing among the islands beyond Moskoe, nearly to Vurrgh. In all violent eddies at sea there is good fishing, at proper opportunities, if one has only the courage to attempt it; but among the whole of the Lofoden coastmen, we three were the only ones who made a regular business of going out to the islands, as I tell you. The usual grounds are a great way lower down to the southward. There fish can be got at all hours, without much risk, and therefore these places are preferred. The choicest spots over here among the rocks, however, not only yield the finest variety, but in far greater abundance; so that we often got in a single day, what the more timid of the craft could not scrape together in a week. In fact, we made it a matter of desperate speculation—the risk of life standing instead of labor, and courage answering for capital.

"We kept the smack in a cove about five miles higher up the coast than this; and it was our practice, in fine weather, to take advantage of the fifteen minutes' slack to push across the main channel of the Moskoe-strom, far above the pool, and then drop down upon anchorage somewhere near Otterholm, or Sandflesen, where the eddies are not so violent as elsewhere. Here we used to remain until nearly time for slack-water again, when we weighed and made for home. We never set out upon this expedition without a steady side wind for going and coming—one that we felt sure would not fail us before our return—and we seldom made a miscalculation upon this point. Twice, during six years, we were forced to stay all night at anchor, on account of a dead calm, which is a rare thing indeed about here; and once we had to remain on the grounds nearly a week, starving to death, owing to a gale which blew up shortly after our arrival, and made the channel too boisterous to be thought of. Upon this occasion we should have been driven out to sea in spite of everything (for the whirlpools threw us round and round so violently, that, at length, we fouled our anchor and dragged it), if it had not been that we drifted into one of the innumerable cross-currents—here to-day and gone to-morrow—which drove us under the lee of Flimen, where, by good luck, we brought up.

"I could not tell you the twentieth part of the difficulties we encountered 'on the ground'—it is a bad spot to be in, even in good weather, but we make shift always to run the gauntlet of the Moskoe-strom itself without accident; although at times my heart has been in my mouth when we happened to be a minute or so behind or before the slack. The wind sometimes was not as strong as we thought it at starting, and then we made rather less way than we could wish, while the current rendered the smack unmanageable. My eldest brother had a son eighteen years old, and I had two stout boys of my own. These would have been of great assistance at such times, in using the sweeps, as well as afterward in fishing; but, somehow, although we run the risk ourselves, we had not the heart to let the young ones get into the danger—for, after all said and done, it *was* a horrible danger, and that is the truth.

"It is now within a few days of three years since what I am going to tell you occurred. It was on the 10th of July, 18—, a day which the people of this part of the world will never forget—for it was one in which blew the most terrible hurricane that ever came out of the heavens. And yet all the morning, and indeed until late in the afternoon, there was a gentle and steady breeze from the south-west, while the sun shone brightly, so that the oldest seaman among us could not have foreseen what was to follow.

"The three of us—my two brothers and myself—had crossed over to the islands about two o'clock, P. M., and soon nearly loaded the smack with fine fish, which, we all remarked, were more plenty that day than we had ever known them. It was just seven, *by my watch*, when we weighed and started for home, so as to make the worst of the Strom at slack water, which we knew would be at eight.

"We set out with a fresh wind on our starboard quarter, and for some time spanked along at a great rate, never dreaming of danger, for indeed we saw not the slightest reason to apprehend it. All at once we were taken aback by a breeze from over Helseggen. This was most unusual—something that had never happened to us before—and I began to feel a little uneasy, without exactly knowing why. We put the boat on the wind, but could make no headway at all for the eddies, and I was upon the point of proposing to return to the anchorage, when, looking astern, we saw the whole horizon covered with a singular copper-colored cloud that rose with the most amazing velocity.

"In the meantime the breeze that had headed us off fell away, and we were dead becalmed, drifting about in every direction. This state of things, however, did not last long enough to give us time to think about it. In less than a minute the storm was upon us—in less than two the sky was entirely overcast—and what with this and the driving spray, it became suddenly so dark that we could not see each other in the smack.

"Such a hurricane as then blew it is folly to attempt describing. The oldest seaman in Norway never experienced anything like it. We had let our sails go by the run before it cleverly took us; but, at the first puff, both our masts went by the board as if they had been sawed off—the mainmast taking with it my youngest brother, who had lashed himself to it for safety.

"Our boat was the lightest feather of a thing that ever sat upon water. It had a complete flush deck, with only a small hatch near the bow, and this hatch it had always been our custom to batten down when about to cross the Strom, by way of precaution against the chopping seas. But for this circumstance we should have foundered at once—for we lay entirely buried for some moments. How my elder brother escaped destruction I cannot say, for I never had an opportunity of ascertaining. For my part, as soon as I had let the foresail run, I threw myself flat on deck, with my feet against the narrow gunwale of the bow, and with my hands grasping a ring-bolt near the foot of the foremast. It was mere instinct that prompted me to do this—which was undoubtedly the very best thing I could have done—for I was too much flurried to think.

"For some moments we were completely deluged, as I say, and all this time I held my breath, and clung to the bolt. When I could stand it no longer I raised myself upon my knees, still keeping hold with my hands, and thus got my head clear. Presently our little boat gave herself a shake, just as a dog does in coming out of the water, and thus rid herself, in some measure, of the seas. I was now trying to get the better of the stupor that had come over me, and to collect my senses so as to see what was to be done, when I felt somebody grasp my arm. It was my elder brother, and my heart leaped with joy, for I had made sure that he was overboard—but the next moment all this joy was turned into horror—for he put his mouth close to my ear, and screamed out the word '*Moskoestrom!*'

"No one ever will know what my feelings were at that moment. I shook from head to foot as if I had had the most violent fit of the ague. I knew what he meant by that word well enough; I knew what he wished to make me understand. With the wind that now drove us on, we were bound for the whirl of the Strom, and nothing could save us!

"You perceive that in crossing the Strom *channel*, we always went a long way up above the whirl, even in the calmest weather, and then had to wait and watch carefully for the slack—but now we were driving right upon the pool itself, and in such a hurricane as this! 'To be sure,' I thought, 'we shall get there just about the slack—there is some little hope in that'—but in the next moment I cursed myself for being so great a fool as to dream of hope at all. I knew very well that we were doomed, had we been ten times a ninety-gun ship.

"By this time the first fury of the tempest had spent itself, or perhaps we did not feel it so much, as we scudded before it, but at all events the seas, which at first had been kept down by the wind, and lay flat and frothing, now got up into absolute mountains. A singular change, too, had come over the heavens. Around in

every direction it was still as black as pitch, but clearly overhead there burst out, all at once, a circular rift of clear sky—as clear as I ever saw, and of a deep bright blue—and through it there blazed forth the full moon with a luster that I never before knew her to wear. She lit up everything about us with the greatest distinctness—but, Oh, God, what a scene it was to light up!

"I now made one or two attempts to speak to my brother, but in some manner which I could not understand, the din had so increased that I could not make him hear a single work, although I screamed at the top of my voice in his ear. Presently he shook his head, looking as pale as death, and held up one of his fingers, as if to say *'listen!'*

"At first I could not make out what he meant—but soon a hideous thought flashed upon me. I dragged my watch from its fob. It was not going. I glanced at its face by the moonlight, and then burst into tears as I flung it far away into the ocean. *It had run down at seven o'clock! We were behind the time of the slack, and the whirl of the Strom was in full fury!*

"When a boat is well built, properly trimmed, and not deep laden, the waves in a strong gale, when she is going large, seem always to slip from beneath her—which appears very strange to a landsman—and this is what is called *riding*, in sea phrase.

"Well, so far we had ridden the swells very cleverly; but presently a gigantic sea happened to take us right under the counter, and bore us with it as it rose—up—up—as if into the sky. I would not have believed that any wave could rise so high. And then down we came with a sweep, a slide, and a plunge, that made me feel sick and dizzy, as if I was falling from some lofty mountain-top in a dream. But while we were up I had thrown a quick glance around—and that one glance was all sufficient. I saw our exact position in an instant. The Moskoe-strom whirlpool was about a quarter of a mile dead ahead—but no more like the every-day Moskoe-strom, than the whirl as you now see it, is like a mill-race. If I had not known where we were, and what we had to expect, I should not have recognized the place at all. As it was, I voluntarily closed my eyes in horror. The lids clenched themselves together as if in a spasm.

"It could not have been more than two minutes afterward until we suddenly felt the waves subside, and were enveloped in foam. The boat made a sharp half turn to larboard, and then shot off in its new direction like a thunderbolt. At the same moment the roaring noise of the water was completely drowned in a kind of shrill shriek—such a sound as you might imagine given out by the water-pipes of many thousand steam vessels, letting off their steam all together. We were now in the belt of surf that always surrounds the whirl; and I thought, of course, that another moment would plunge us into the abyss—down which we could only see indistinctly on account of the amazing velocity with which we were borne along. The boat did not seem to sink into the water at all, but to skim like an air-bubble upon the surface of the surge. Her starboard side was next the whirl, and on the larboard arose the world of ocean we had left. It stood like a huge writhing wall between us and the horizon.

"It may appear strange, but now, when we were in the very jaws of the gulf, I felt more composed than when we were only approaching it. Having made up my mind to hope no more, I got rid of a great deal of that terror which unmanned me at first. I supposed it was despair that strung my nerves.

"It may look like boasting—but what I tell you is truth—I began to reflect how magnificent a thing it was to die in such a manner, and how foolish it was in me to think of so paltry a consideration as my own individual life, in view of so wonderful a manifestation of God's power. I do believe that I blushed with shame when this idea crossed my mind. After a little while I became possessed with the keenest curiosity about the whirl itself. I positively felt a *wish* to explore its depths, even at the sacrifice I was going to make; and my principal grief was that I should never be able to tell my old companions on shore about the mysteries I should see. These, no doubt, were singular fancies to occupy a man's mind in such extremity—and I have often thought since, that the revolutions of the boat around the pool might have rendered me a little light-headed.

"There was another circumstance which tended to restore my self-possession; and this was the cessation of the wind, which could not reach us in our present situation—for, as you saw yourself, the belt of surf is considerably lower than the general bed of the ocean, and this latter now towered above us, a high, black, mountainous ridge. If you have never been at sea in a heavy gale, you can form no idea of the confusion of mind occasioned by the wind and spray together. They blind, deafen and strangle you, and take away all power of action or reflection. But we are now, in a great measure, rid of these annoyances—just as death-condemned felons in prison are allowed petty indulgences, forbidden them while their doom is yet uncertain.

"How often we made the circuit of the belt it is impossible to say. We careened round and round for perhaps an hour, flying rather than floating, getting gradually more and more into the middle of the surge, and then nearer and nearer to its horrible inner edge. All this time I had never let go of the ring-bolt. My brother was at the stern, holding on to a small empty water-cask which had been securely lashed under the coop of the counter, and was the only thing on deck that had not been swept overboard when the gale first took us. As we approached the brink of the pit he let go his hold upon this, and made for the ring, from which, in the agony of his terror, he endeavored to force my hands, as it was not large enough to afford us both a secure grasp. I never felt deeper grief than when I saw him attempt this act, although I knew he was a madman when he did it—a raving maniac through sheer fright. I did not care, however, to contest the point with him. I knew it could make no difference whether either of us held on at all; so I let him have the bolt, and went astern to the cask. This there was no great difficulty in doing; for the smack went round steadily enough, and upon an even keel—only swaying to and fro, with the immense sweeps and swelters of the whirl. Scarcely had I secured myself in my new position, when we gave a wild lurch to starboard, and rushed headlong into the abyss. I muttered a hurried prayer to God, and thought all was over.

"As I felt the sickening sweep of the descent, I had instinctively tightened my hold upon the barrel, and closed my eyes. For some seconds I dared not open them—while I expected instant destruction, and wondered that I was not already in my death-struggles with the water. But moment after moment elapsed. I still lived. The sense of falling had ceased; and the motion of the vessel seemed much as it had been before, while in the belt of foam, with the exception that she now lay more along. I took courage and looked once again upon the scene.

"Never shall I forget the sensation of awe, horror and admiration with which I gazed about me. The boat appeared to be hanging, as if by magic, midway down, upon the interior surface of a funnel vast in circumference, prodigious in depth, and whose perfectly smooth sides might have been mistaken for ebony, but for the bewildering rapidity with which they spun round, and for the gleaming and ghastly radiance they shot forth, as the rays of the full moon, from that circular rift amid the clouds which I have already described, streamed in a flood of golden glory along the black walls, and far away down into the inmost recesses of the abyss.

"At first I was too much confused to observe anything accurately. The general burst of terrific grandeur was all that I beheld. When I recovered myself a little, however, my gaze fell instinctively downward. In this direction I was able to obtain an unobstructed view, from the manner in which the smack hung on the inclined surface of the pool. She was quite upon an even keel—that is to say, her deck lay in a plane parallel with that of the water—but this latter sloped at an angle of more than forty-five degrees, so that we seemed to be lying upon our beam-ends. I could not help observing, nevertheless, that I had scarcely more difficulty in maintaining my hold and footing in this situation, than if we had been upon a dead level; and this, I suppose, was owing to the speed at which we revolved.

"The rays of the moon seemed to search the very bottom of the profound gulf; but still I could make out nothing distinctly, on account of a thick mist in which everything there was enveloped, and over which there hung a magnificent rainbow, like that narrow and tottering bridge which Musselmen say is the only pathway between Time and Eternity. The mist, or spray, was no doubt occasioned by the clashing of the great walls of the funnel, as they all met together at the bottom—but the yell that went up to the heavens from out of that mist, I dare not attempt to describe.

"Our first slide into the abyss itself from the belt of foam above, had carried us to a great distance down the slope; but our further descent was by no means proportionate. Round and round we swept—not with any uniform movement—but in dizzying swings and jerks, that sent us sometimes only a few hundred yards—sometimes nearly the complete circuit of the whirl. Our progress downward, at each revolution, was slow, but very perceptible.

"Looking about me upon the wide waste of liquid ebony on which we were thus borne, I perceived that our boat was not the only object in the embrace of the whirl. Both above and below us were visible fragments of vessels, large masses of building timber and trunks of trees, with many smaller articles, such as pieces of house furniture, broken boxes, barrels and staves. I have already described the unnatural curiosity which had taken the place of my original terrors. It appeared to grow upon me as I drew nearer and nearer to my dreadful doom. I now began to watch, with a strange interest, the numerous things that floated in our company. I *must* have been delirious—for I even sought *amusement* in speculating upon the relative velocities of their several descents toward the foam below. 'This fir tree,' I found myself at one time saying, 'will certainly be the next thing that takes the awful plunge and disappears,' and then I was disappointed to find that the wreck of a Dutch merchant ship overtook it and went down before. At length, after making several guesses of this nature, and being deceived in all—this fact—the fact of my invariable miscalculation—set upon me a train of reflection that made my limbs again tremble, and my heart beat heavily at once.

"It was not a new terror that thus affected me, but the dawn of a more exciting *hope*. This hope arose partly from memory, and partly from present observation. I called to mind the great variety of buoyant matter that strewed the coast of Lofoden, having been absorbed and then thrown forth by the Moskoe-strom. By far the greater number of the articles were shattered in the most extraordinary way—so chafed and roughened as to have the appearance of being stuck full of splinters—but then I distinctly recollected that there were *some* of them which were not disfigured at all. Now I could not account for this difference except by supposing that the roughened fragments were the only ones that had been completely *absorbed*—that the others had entered the whirl at so late a period of the tide, or, from some reason, had descended so slowly after entering, that they did not reach the bottom before the turn of the flood came, or of the ebb, as the case may be. I conceived it possible, in either instance, that they might thus be whirled up again to the level of the ocean, without undergoing the fate of those which had been drawn in more early or absorbed more rapidly. I made, also, three important observations. The first was, that, as a general rule, the larger the bodies were, the more rapid their descent; the second, that, between two masses of equal extent, the one spherical, and the other *of any other shape*, the superiority in speed of descent was with the sphere; the third, that, between two masses of equal size, the one cylindrical, and the other of any other shape, the cylinder was absorbed the more slowly. Since my escape I have had several conversations on this subject with an old schoolmaster of the district; and it was from him that I learned the use of the words 'cylinder' and 'sphere.' He explained to me—although I have forgotten the explanation—how what I observed was, in fact, the natural consequence of the forms of the floating fragments, and showed me how it happened, that a cylinder, swimming in a vortex, offered more resistance to its suction, and was drawn in with greater difficulty than an equally bulky body, of any form whatever.

"There was one startling circumstance which went a great way in enforcing these observations, and rendering me anxious to turn them to account, and this was that, at every revolution, we passed something like a barrel, or else the yard or a mast of a vessel, while many of these things, which had been on our level when I first opened my eyes upon the wonders of the whirlpool, were now high up above us, and seemed to have moved but little from their original station.

"I no longer hesitated what to do. I resolved to lash myself securely to the water cask upon which I now held, to cut it loose from the counter, and to throw myself with it into the water. I attracted my brother's attention by signs, pointed to the floating barrels that came near us, and did everything in my power to make him understand what I was about to do. I thought at length that he comprehended my design, but, whether this was the case or not, he shook his head despairingly, and refused to move from his station by the ring-bolt. It was impossible to reach him; the emergency admitted of no delay; and so, with a bitter struggle, I resigned him to his fate, fastened myself to the cask by means of the lashings which secured it to the counter, and precipitated myself with it into the sea without another moment's hesitation.

"The result was precisely what I had hoped it might be. As it is myself who now tell you this tale—as you see that I *did* escape—and as you are already in possession of the mode in which this escape was effected, and must therefore anticipate all that I have further to say—I will bring my story quickly to conclusion. It might have been an hour, or thereabout, after my quitting the smack, when, having descended to a vast distance beneath me, it made three or four wild gyrations in rapid succession, and, bearing my loved brother with it, plunged headlong, at once and forever, into the chaos of foam below. The barrel to which I was attached sunk very little further than half the distance between the bottom of the gulf and the spot at which I leaped overboard, before a great change took place in the character of the whirlpool. The slope of the sides of the vast funnel became momently less and less steep. The gyrations of the whirl grew, gradually, less and less violent. By degrees, the froth and the rainbow disappeared, and the bottom of the gulf seemed slowly to uprise. The sky was clear, the winds had gone down, and the full moon was setting radiantly in the west, when I found myself on the surface of the ocean, in full view of the shores of Lofoden, and above the spot where the pool of the Moskoe-strom *had been*. It was the hour of the slack—but the sea still heaved in mountainous waves from the effects of the hurricane. I was borne violently into the channel of the Strom, and in a few minutes was hurried down the coast into the 'grounds' of the fishermen. A boat picked me up, exhausted from fatigue, and (now that the danger was removed) speechless from the memory of its horror. Those who drew me on board were my old mates and daily companions—but they knew me no more than they would have known a traveler from the spirit-land. My hair, which had been raven black the day before, was as white as you see it now. They say, too, that the whole expression of my countenance had changed. I told them my story—they did not believe it. I now tell it to *you*—and I can scarcely expect you to put more faith in it than did the merry fishermen of Lofoden."

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THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.
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" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRADDON, Capt. Thos. Sealey;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckliu.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Reduction of Freights.
FROM the FIRST OF APRIL the rate of FREIGHT
TO MARYSVILLE,
On Flour, Wheat, Barley, Corn, Potatoes, Liquors in wood, Pork, Bacon and Butter, will be
TEN DOLLARS PER TON.
TO RED BLUFFS,
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON
For Measurement Goods.
Other freight by the former Tariff.
SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
v7-11 Pres. Cal. S. N. Co.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets
ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new land ing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.,
121 Front st eet, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES,
AND
LIQUORS,
Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.
Sole importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
. All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 2m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-1 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v7-2 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.
THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.
Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, MASS. v7-14 3m

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.
OFFICE—32 Commercial street, near Front.
MANUFACTORY—Taylor street, North Beach.
BRANCH—No. 51 K street, Sacramento.
THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 32 Commercial street, near Front (lately occupied by Messrs. Farwell & Curtis), where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—
10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
2,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.
To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
v6-20 3m WM. BAILEY & CO., Proprietors. San Francisco

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date.

Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

The Mechanics' Fair.

We have no language sufficiently expressive to testify the pleasure we feel in announcing to our readers the completion of plans which will soon show the rapid advance which our State is making in all that relates to Manufactures, Mechanic Arts, Artistic Skill, and the Productions of our Soil and Climate.

We have the satisfaction of presenting to our readers the circular of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco, with the call which they make upon all the mechanics and artisans of the State, and all the producers of every kind to unite with them in their proposed Exhibition in September next. It is designed to have a Mechanics' Fair, the particulars of which are set forth in the accompanying circular, and we have no doubt, from the character of the men engaged in this work, that it will be one of the most interesting, beautiful, and gratifying exhibitions ever held on the Pacific Coast.

To the Mechanics of California the appeal is now made. Shall it be made in vain? Will the Mechanics of the Pacific Coast see their own labor slighted, and foreign products come in to compete with their labor, and not make one effort to defeat it and bring their own manufactures before the notice of the community? If the Mechanics of California will but unite to make this exhibition what it can be made, we shall see at once the influence it will have in building up the interests of the workingmen, by checking the importation of foreign products, which has been so destructive to all home labor. We hope for an interest in the entire State that shall be equivalent to a fortune to every man, woman and child in the State.

The Crops of Grain and Fruits.

In passing from Marysville up the river banks to Oroville, and from thence across to Penee Valley, to Hamilton, Bidwell's and various other places, and back to Marysville and to Sacramento, a circuit of some five hundred miles, we have carefully observed the crops of Grain and Fruit, and we believe there is no cause for alarm or fear that we shall *starve*. These facts we have invariably found to be true: wherever due attention has been paid to the preparation of the ground for the crops; wherever trees have been properly planted and cared for—there will be no lack at harvest time. There are complaints, loud and deep; but when we visit such places, we find the grain was planted upon soil plowed four, six, or eight inches deep, and late, too; in some cases merely a scratching of the ground; and can *such* cultivators expect a harvest? "As a man sows, so shall he reap;" "if he sows sparingly, he shall reap sparingly;" and we hold *that* means, if he *cultivates* sparingly he will *harvest* sparingly! Again, wherever we have met the wise and judicious cultivator, the farmer who remembers that our *summer* is the period of time designed by nature for the *rest* of our native trees and all vegetation, and that what we do in summer, or the crops we expect to harvest at this period of rest, should be grown and cultivated with reference to such a season; wherever we find thinking, reflecting men acting in reference to these laws, we find the earth subsoiled, fallowed, prepared expressly for crops out of the accustomed season in this climate, and having been thus prepared, thus fortified, these crops are planted deeper, upon deeper soil, and they resist the drought; and though the labor and cost are greater in the outset. They know well

That whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well;
That the deepest turned furrows are surest to tell;
That the work that is worthy the most labor and cost,
When the harvest day comes, was not labor lost.

And thus we find at the present season on some farms crops in full vigor, a rich dark-green blade, heavy stalk, and giving sure promise of forty, fifty, and even sixty bushels to the acre; and we find, also, near by, the old system of imitative plowing; and there little or no prospect of a harvest. With such cultivators we have little sympathy—for "they have eyes but see not, and ears but hear not," and they will not seem to understand that nature has laws that must be observed.

It is true, that farmers of several years are apt to *hope* for rain and trust to luck, when they should *labor*; this great error, in a climate like ours, may disappoint many the present season, but we trust it will induce them to practice better another season. We have no fear as to the general crop of the State; some portions must be short, but others will exceed the last year. We believe there is a large surplus of the present year, and ample for the coming year—and it is very unwise to cry *short crops*. There are already plenty of interested speculators to keep such a cry echoing, and our people should be wary of such men. Even should our crop come short at harvest, far better would it be for our State and our own people to receive the full value of the rise, than for our markets to be glutted by shipments from abroad by a too hasty move of the greedy speculators.

As the grain fields are affected by half cultivation, so we find orchards suffer also, and thousands of fruit trees perish every year by that miserable economy that buys cheap trash at auction, and then plants it. We can see how injurious such examples are in a community, for the unsuccessful cultivator is a hindrance to others; his example deters others, and thus the whole State is kept back in improvement.

Wool Statistics.

Growers of wool in California can look forward with a confident hope of success in the enterprise, from those facts already matters of history, that the increase of this product does not decrease the demand for the article, or its value in market, but rather enhances both.

By a reference to the great wool producing country, Australia, not a pound of wool was *exported* from there in 1834, but the last year gives the enormous amount of eighteen million pounds, equal to nine thousand tuns—the loading of nine clipper ships of one thousand tuns each. Here is an example for Californians to imitate, and we believe she will make the attempt, and accomplish it, too, before half the time it has taken Australia to do it.

Correction.—In our last issue we gave an account of the shearing of the fine sheep of Messrs. Searle & Wynn—the amount taken from them was the *growth* of *nine months* only, instead of one year; thus showing a much heavier fleece than as stated.

Sheep Raising.—We find in traveling over the State a very satisfactory assurance of the statements we have made in advance upon this subject, for wherever we go, in almost every section of country, we meet fine flocks of sheep, and also the plans for the introduction of flocks of the pure breeds. We know of many flocks that will be brought to this country from Australia, from Europe, and from the State of Vermont, also. These are gratifying facts, and the result will be highly beneficial to the country.

We learn also of an increased interest to improve all kinds of stock, and a greater desire to awaken attention to County Exhibitions of Stock. This we deem of the highest moment to the prosperity of stock breeders, as well as all others interested in agricultural pursuits.

Messrs. Searle & Wynn, who were the importers of those splendid sheep alluded to above, have now a flock of 1800 Mexican sheep, crossed with the Shanghais or flat tailed species; from these they have 500 lambs of the cross breed. They have also 1000 of the finest American ewes; from them they have 825 lambs, pure American; these sheep are to be crossed by their late imported breed, and from which is anticipated a new and valuable variety, both in form, character, and quality of wool. Messrs. Searle & Wynn most fortunately have had two fine buck lambs from their newly imported ewes—these are a valuable acquisition to the stock already here.

California Coal Company.

During the week that we were at Oroville, after visiting the quartz mills of Smith & Sparks, we left Oroville to cross the plains and examine the crops, thence to Bidwell's Ranch, through one of the finest tracts of land in our State. The first place of interest upon our route, after leaving Thompson's Flat and the gold diggings there, was the California Coal Company's works, where we had an opportunity to learn from ocular demonstration, of the existence of coal, its quality and quantity, and the progress already made. These matters are of vast importance to our State.

The Company's coal vein is situated about seven miles from Oroville, upon a group of hills. As our journey was in the saddle, we had an opportunity to notice the means of access to the mines, and the facilities a company would have of conveying coal to market. We found the locality of the mines very well adapted for a railroad thence to Oroville, and thus, with little cost, coal could be sent to Marysville, Sacramento and San Francisco. Fortunately we found the Board of Directors holding a meeting at the mines, and thus we were enabled to obtain valuable information on the spot.

The California Company commenced tunneling about two years since, and after prospecting carefully laid their plans; and, at the present time, their tunnels for drainage extend over 600 feet into the mountain, connecting with their best leads, which now extend over 500 feet in the veins from which they are mining a very excellent quality of coal, although we do not think they have yet struck the best veins by any means. We saw, at several places, samples of their coal in use, burning freely and giving evidence of good quality. The Company have several buildings already erected. The Coal Depot contains some 200 tuns coal, ready for market, which brings $16 per tun at Oroville. The Company have expended about $50,000. What is now wanted for this enterprise is more capital, to build a railroad to Oroville, and measures adopted to open deeper into the mountains, and obtain richer veins. This company is now organized fully, and the following are the officers: L. C. Hammond, President; J. C. Yudell, Secretary; T. S. Warden, Treasurer; J. F. Martin, J. Chittle, Directors of Mines.

The Season in Alameda County.

In a letter received from our friend Mr. Abram Clark, of Washington, Alameda county, dated May 6th, he thus speaks of the state of the crops in that section:

Our grain crops just about here are suffering somewhat for want of rain. My wheat that I sowed on ground that has had wheat on it for three years in succession is about "gone in;" that which I sowed right adjoining, and at the same time, had beans and potatoes on it last year, and looks first-rate at present—just beginning to head; but if we get no more rain soon, I fear the heads will be short. My barley, fifty acres, is all volunteer, and looks well, and I believe is out of the way of the drought; it is ripening rather faster than I would like it, to make plump grain.

Continuation of Trip Up River.

St. Nicholas Hotel, Oroville.

Having spent a week in the vicinity of the new mining city of Oroville, we are prepared to speak of this hotel as we believe it truly deserves. It is one thing to keep, or be the proprietor of a hotel, and quite another to superintend one; and the few hotels in California that are truly superintended by the proprietors are those that are numbered among the prosperous ones. The St. Nicholas Hotel of Oroville is truly a business hotel, and a stranger would be surprised at the amount of business transacted at a hotel in so new a city; but when we recollect that the proprietor is Frank Johnson, a gentleman so long and favorably known as the clerk of the favorite steamer Gov. Dana, we need not longer wonder that the up-river trade would naturally go some distance out of the way to find a home at a hotel under the care of their friend Johnson.

Our stay at Oroville gave us an opportunity of proving this hotel to be one of the best conducted in our State. Frank Johnson himself is always at his post, and aided by his most courteous clerk Mr. Hayden, and that excellent caterer to the appetite Dr. Eggary, formerly steward of steamer Senator, the traveler is sure to be well cared for. Few hotels on the Pacific coast are managed so well as the St. Nicholas; large, commodious, excellent rooms, a well provided table, with attentive stewards, and every comfort and convenience—these secure a popularity not often accorded to a public hotel, which in this instance is well deserved by our enterprising friend Frank Johnson, to whom we commend the traveling public.

The Saw-Mills of Oroville.

Among the many large and valuable saw-mills of California, of which there are so many that we have examined, few that we have ever seen will compare with the large and extensive mills at Oroville, built and established by one of her most enterprising citizens, G. W. Garrett, Esq., to whose indomitable energy and perseverance this new city is largely indebted for the rapid advance she has made. To Mr. Garrett should be accorded her credit for building and establishing a valuable reservoir of water upon the high grounds above the city; by which means the city can be supplied with water, in any quantity, to the tops of the highest buildings; a resource and a security which should be at once adopted and appreciated by all the people of Oroville.

But to the saw-mills which we named. The mills occupy a very large space, an acre of ground or more; the machinery is carried by a fine steam-engine of 20-horse power; this engine, besides moving all the machinery of the saw-mill, carries a planing-mill, a tongue and grooving machine, a lath-mill, a pump-log boring machine, and draws the logs from the river below, and is also used to pump the water to the great reservoir upon the hill which supplies the city with water. This mill turns out about 10,000 feet of best lumber per day, and gives steady employment to some fifteen hands. The fuel used in the engine is sawdust only, made at the mill, besides which sawdust is sold in quantities. The mill even doing its best cannot supply the demand for the lumber called for.

A wise and judicious system of labor in all departments is observed—a regularity in the performance of labor; so that all moves on in harmony. This is owing to the liberality of the proprietor, and the most excellent management of his skillful agent and superintendent, J. E. Emerson, Esq., whose interests, sympathies and scientific acquirements are fully devoted to the mill. As an evidence of this, we were deeply interested in the new and valuable improvement made in the large saw used at the mill. This saw is one of the largest size; being sixteen feet in circumference, and instead of the regular cut teeth, it has but seven teeth in the plate, and these are inserted or let into the plate at equal distances; these can be taken out at will, changed, sharpened, &c., and thus retain the full size of the saw; whereas, in the former kinds of saws, the sharpening of the saw gradually reduced the size of the plate. With this most valuable improvement only *half* the power is required; the saw runs easier, performs its work better, and is less liable to get out of repair. We saw logs of thirty feet circumference on the ground ready for use, and we learn that often the logs turn out 500 feet each of the best lumber. The great saw performs 350 revolutions per minute; so easy and perfect are the movements of the machinery that the engine has power to spare. The sawdust and waste of the mill produces about $20 per day—a very pretty income of $6000 dollars per year. Mr. Garrett deserves great praise for his very laudable public spirit in thus establishing a mechanics' laboratory, to give steady employment to many workingmen, and also for his general enterprise in all that tends to build up Oroville. We were also much pleased with the attention and activity of the workmen in all departments.

Lime at Oroville.

A handsome source of income is derived to Oroville from the almost inexhaustible supply of limestone, which is converted into the very best lime. This is sold by Wm. Groynu, Esq., of Oroville and Marysville, agent of the company's enterprise. To show the growth of home industry, last year there were 5000 casks lime sold; the present year, 20,000 casks.

A Knowing Dog.

We were much interested in a very intelligent dog that accompanied a friend from Sacramento recently. We were informed that the dog often accompanied friends from Sacramento to the Bay City, and after spending a day or two would go aboard the steamer, of his own accord, and return to his home in Sacramento. This he has done many times.

The Mineral Resources of Oroville.

While we were in the vicinity of Oroville we took some pains to examine into the almost fabulous stories we had heard of the amount of gold found in this region, as it would seem by the name given to the city that it was a villa of gold; and it would seem almost true. We visited Thompson's Flat, the river and gulch washings, the tunnels and coyote diggings, and go where we would, gold, gold, gold was everywhere in the soil, and we believe that "the half has not been told." We believe that new efforts, new plans and new inventions in mining will yet reveal far richer diggings than have ever yet been discovered. Water seems to be the pre-requisite now for further discoveries—all the old plans of obtaining which are in use, and a general success attends the labors of the miners. We were much pleased with their active and industrious habits, and we must say we have never seen so many miners gathered in one place where so remarkable good behavior and order prevailed. We never saw a miner under the influence of liquor in all our rambles in that section, and we saw thousands of miners. The immense tract of gold land along this section of country is destitute of water, other than the reservoir of the Water Company's works; and we are surprised that the plan of Artesian wells has not been started. We have faith to believe that Artesian wells will be found of great service, and unfold vast riches to this section of country.

By the courteous attention of Mr. Smith, of the rich quartz company of Smith, Parks & Co., we were invited to visit their mills, in company with mine host of the St. Nicholas, "Caxton" (whom happily we found in these golden fields), and some other friends. We took to the saddle, and quickly sped over the golden earth, up hill, down dell, up mountain and across valley, and after a circuit of some seven or eight miles of rich and pleasant country we came to the "stamping" grounds of the fortunate company, and here it almost seems as if whatever they touch becomes gold. Messrs. Smith, Parks & Co. have the fortune within their grasp; and although their machinery is not of the best yet introduced, yet the gold rolls out in abundance. They have twelve stamps, of which only eight were in use. Teams loaded with the rough quartz, and with a species of black marl came to the mills; the stamps were at their work, kept in motion by the immense water-wheel of some thirty feet in diameter, and the pulverized material ran in sparkling sand into the receiver below; when through this wash, it was passed into the cleaners, thence into the amalgamator, and, from the week's labor, four, six or eight thousand dollars would be the result. Often the *waste* of the mill, taken from the sluices and ground over, would amount to from two to four thousand dollars per week, and when the new machinery, in contemplation, shall be erected, it would not be surprising to hear of ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars per week. If this is not gold mining to some purpose we do not know what is.

Highly gratified and instructed by our visit, and grateful for the kind attention and courtesy of Messrs. Smith & Parks, and very grateful for handsome specimens, and a generous parcel of the fine dust, we can only say we shall convert a portion into a ring commemorative of the occasion, and feel that the liberality of our friends will not be lost, for we ever believe the liberal heart will be made rich. We are also grateful for the kind interest manifested for our journal and the enterprise.

The Rancherie.

This famous gold digging is on the opposite side of the Feather river from Oroville, and about three miles below, and is one of the busiest spots probably in all California, and probably the very noisiest—yet quietly industrious. At times it is like a large rookery, for the strange jabbering of about three thousand Chinamen creates a kind of hullaballo that makes it a very Babel, and yet these busy workers are fast getting rich.

Coal Mines near Oroville.—The California Coal Company, of which we have spoken, we believe will be a source of profit to the owners, and to all the sections around, if immediate measures could be taken to develop it fully. The vein now working is six feet in thickness; the working tunnel admirably constructed, heavily timbered and well drained; sufficiently so for years' working. The quality of the coal deserves notice. The company design to carry the coal to the Feather river, for shipment below, by a wooden railroad, as soon as necessary means can be raised. The lay of the ground is favorable, not more than about twenty feet inclination to the mile. The distance to the shipping point is seven miles. A railroad to this mine would increase the business of the steamers, and the trade of Oroville, as it would bring lime and building stone and other material into market, supply fuel for mills, stores, dwellings, steamers, etc. We esteem an enterprise of this kind one that should interest all the people in the vicinity of Oroville, as developing the resources of a country is the only way to make it permanently prosperous.

A scientific gentleman in exploring the tombs of ancient Gallic Kings, two years ago, discovered a species of wheat not at the time in existence, but which it is believed the ordinary wheat of France is only a degeneration of the ancient grain, deteriorated by centuries of reproduction. A considerable quantity of the wheat was sown on the government farm last fall, and great reports of its productiveness have been published. This important cereal discovery, it is expected will put France in possession of one-eighth more agricultural wealth than she could otherwise possibly possess.

An Adromatic Microscope, of great power and wonderful perfection, was recently made by an artist of this country for the Smithsonian Institute, Washington. Prof. Henry says it is equal to anything of the kind yet made in Europe.

Valuable Books Received.

The following valuable Books have been received, of late, from the several publishers, for which they have our sincere thanks. We may have spoken of some of them previously, but they are all worthy of being named and perused oftentimes:

Bridgeman's Gardeners' Assistant.—This book after having been successfully issued and passed through about twenty large editions, has now appeared in a new and improved edition, and reflects great credit upon the author and publishers, and this work should be in the hands of every cultivator of the soil. The book contains practical direction under each head for the cultivation of culinary vegetables and flowers, also directions for cultivating fruit trees, and grape vines. It will prove valuable here, with the simple fact, that our seasons being about three months in advance of the East, we should substitute January for April, and so on, in the seasons. Published by the Author.

Barry's Fruit Book.—This book also will be found valuable to fruit growers here, as it contains all the necessary practical illustrations touching the physiology of fruit trees, the theory and practice of all operations connected with their successful growth. This work contains one hundred and fifty illustrated cuts, and is worthy a wide circulation. Published by Scribner, Broadway, New York.

Village and Farm Cottages—A very beautiful collection of tasteful specimens of Architecture, drawn and designed by Cleaveland & Backus, Boston, and published in New York, by D. Appleton & Co. We most cheerfully commend this work to all who want "beautiful Homes."

Homes for the People—Another valuable work, published by Scribner, New York, designed and edited by Gervase Wheeler, Architect, author of Rural Homes. The design of this author is to present a new style of architecture for the people, and an easy way to alter and remodel old buildings. The work contains one hundred original designs. The book is worthy especial notice.

Porter's Chemistry—A valuable work, embracing the most recent discoveries in the science, and giving the outlines of its application to Agriculture and the Arts; the book is illustrated by numerous experiments, and newly adapted to the simplest apparatus. The work is edited by Dr. John A. Porter, M. A., and published by A. J. Barnes & Co., New York.

The Progressive Farmer.—This is a valuable work, being a series of Treatises upon Agricultural Chemistry, the geology of Agriculture, on plants, animals, manures and soils, as applied to Agriculture. The work is practical, and should be widely circulated. The book is from the hands of Prof. Nash, and published by C. M. Saxton & Co., New York.

Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide—A valuable treatise; also issued by Saxton & Co.

How to Choose a Cow.—This is particularly valuable at this time in California, as it contains valuable hints by which one accustomed to stock can select with judgment. The work is descriptive of all the marks by which the milking qualities of a cow may be ascertained. The book has been carefully prepared by T. H. Mange, Esq., Prof. of the Veterinary school of Alfort. The work also contains a supplement of the Dairy Cattle of Great Britain, and illustrated with plates. The book is by Blackie & Sons, publishers, Edinburgh; published also in London, and also by their house in New York.

Agricultural Text Books for Schools.—We have received from the publishers the following most excellent Text Books, calculated to be introduced into schools. They were sent as sample books, to be presented to any committee appointed to act on this subject for schools; but the committee appointed at the Teacher's Convention, last year, to present this important subject to the Legislature, never having met for the purpose designed, we have had no opportunity to call that attention we desired. We are, however, in possession of the copies sent us by Messrs. C. M. Saxton & Co., and hope ere long that attention may be excited for so important a subject. The following works were sent us:

Waring's Elements of Agriculture;
Norton's Scientific Agriculture;
Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology;
Smith's Juvenile Definer.

All the above works are valuable publications, and worthy of perusal, and we hope they may yet be introduced into our schools.

The Vine Dresser's Manual.—A very valuable treatise on the vine, containing practical hints for all seasons of the year. By Charles Reemelin. Saxton & Co., publishers.

A Manual of Speaking, Conversation and Debating.—A most valuable work, and every young man and young woman in the land should have a copy. Published by Fowler & Wells, New York.

Railroad Report.—Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York, from the Report of the Railroad Commissioners for the year 1855. This work was kindly sent us by Wm. Ed. Young, Esq. It is a valuable work of reference, showing the mighty influence of the railroad capital of the State of New York. The work is in two volumes, illustrated, and containing some 1500 pages.

State Agricultural Fair.—On Wednesday last, a meeting of the Executive Board was held at Stockton, at which a list of Premiums was prepared, and rules and regulations to govern the Fair were adopted, and the various Committees appointed. The Court House and Public Square were selected as the place for the Exhibition of the products of the soil, and of industry, at the next Fair.

Kind words are among the brightest flowers of earth; they convert the humblest home into a paradise: therefore use them, especially around the fireside circle.

May-Day.

O Beautiful, Beautiful May!

"Oh this is the beautiful month of May
The season of birds and of flowers
The young and the lovely are out and away
Mid the greenspringing grass and the blossoms, at play
And many a heart will be happy to day
In this beautiful region of ours"

"Yet, loveliest of months! with the praises I sing
Thy glories are passing away
With the dew on the blossom, the bird on the wing
Yet round thee a garland poetic I fling
Sweet sister of April! young child of the spring
O beautiful, beautiful May!"

Yes! many a heart was happy on the glad Festival of Flowers, from one end of the State to the other. Every city had its "May-Day Festivals." Sabbath and day schools, teachers and pupils, parents and children, pastor and flock—these in many places were the happy participants in scenes of rural pleasures; and we venture to say that such festive scenes will always have a tendency to strengthen social ties, improve the moral sentiment, and increase the sum total of human happiness.

Happy would we be if we could lay before our readers sketches of many of the happy gatherings on that festive day; but our columns could not contain a tithe of the record.

San Francisco sent forth thousands of her happiest faces, and they were seen going in all directions, with the bright tokens of Flora's smiles and favors. In Sacramento, Marysville, Stockton, Nevada, Placerville, Petaluma, Sonoma, Benicia, and in fact everywhere, the day was celebrated most joyfully.

We regret very much that *balloon machinery* was not perfected so that we could have accepted all the invitations sent us; but we could only join one festive scene—the "Sheep-shearing Festival" at Elk Grove, of which we give an account in another place.

We return our acknowledgements to Mr. Denman, of San Francisco, for a card of invitation to his festal scene, and to the Turn Verein's for their courtesy. Our friends of Petaluma, Sonoma, Sonsun, Benicia, and other festive scenes to which we were kindly invited to join—at all these places we hear of most happy results, and we rejoice to know it, and trust that California will always keep alive the glorious scenes of May-Day Festivals.

Oakland May Festival.

The following pleasing sketch of the Festival at Oakland has been kindly sent us, in accordance with the request in a late number of our paper; and we return our thanks to our attentive correspondent O. Such scenes as the one thus described have always been productive of good; and we know thousands of hearts were made happy on May-Day. We hope the pen of O. will not remain silent. He will always be welcome:

For some days past arrangements were being entered into sufficient to indicate that something in the near future was in preparation for the good citizens of Oakland; and no sooner had it become known that the young ladies attending the seminary of the Rev. Mr. Provost and lady intended celebrating May-Day, than a feeling of anticipated pleasure pervaded the whole community: knowing as they do the great care and industry bestowed on their pupils by that gentleman and his lady, enabled them to form the foregoing conclusions. This was clearly manifested to-day, for as early as 10 o'clock A. M., our community could be seen concentrating in a certain inclosure, situated on the corner of Tenth street and Broadway, at the north end of which the necessary arrangements were completed on the day previous. This consisted of a large platform, carpeted and otherwise handsomely decorated with tapestry and flowers above which and from an overhanging oak waved the stars and stripes, beautifully contrasting with the dark green foliage of the oak. A large space in front was also occupied with seats for the accommodation of the lady visitors, and every seat was occupied; and even the good and necessary things of this life were not neglected, for at the west end of the inclosure a range of tables was erected and covered with refreshments both for the pupils and their guests.

At half-past twelve o'clock the young ladies of the seminary entered the inclosure, accompanied by a band of music, and conducted by their respected guardian. As they ascended the platform the assembled multitude was dumb with admiration at the sight—even the boldest bachelor "held his breath for a time." And old "Sol," bachelor as he is, veiled his face by the passing cloud, as he had done on a late occasion, to his old lady-love—the moon—when she appeared before him in mid-day in the blue ethereal sky.

Such were the feelings of the lookers on as these human flowers passed over the platform into a tastefully formed floral bower. No sooner, however, had this fairy scene passed away, than the silent admiration found vent to its feelings. The proceedings of the day now commenced with dialogue and declamation, when each of the following young ladies—representatives of Flora—participated:

QUEEN FLORA.....MISS MULLEN.

Rose.....Miss Mesme.	Moss.....Miss N. Boardman.
Pink.....Miss Kittredge.	Grass.....Miss Dailey.
Violet.....Miss Mullen.	Bud.....{ Miss McKee. Miss Davis.
Lily.....Miss Reed.	Butterfly.....Miss Hinkle.
Daisy.....Miss Winn.	Nasturtium.....Miss Hardy.
Forget-me-not...Miss Schroder.	Wheat.....Miss G. Dailey.
Geranium...Miss H. Schroder.	Oats.....Miss F. Dailey.
Honeysuckle..Miss Van Houten.	
Lily of the Valley..Miss Boardman.	

Space, however, forbids us to enter into details, although each of the foregoing young ladies truly deserves a separate notice for the care and study bestowed on, and in, the delivery of their different parts. Besides, I would find it difficult to discriminate, as each and all were so happy in the selection of the parts, that no undue effort was necessary to strain them onward in the delivery. It may, however, be but justice to Miss Mullen, Miss Maben and Miss Dailey, to remark that their parts were so lengthy and varied that much time and study was necessary to render them so truthfully and pleasing as they had been done; also, the happy selection of Miss Mullen as Queen. The dignity and grace displayed by her majesty on the occasion threw a halo around the proceedings long to be remembered. It is but justice to the young gentlemen to notice their efforts, which were certainly creditable, and which were well appreciated by the audience.

The day's amusements were concluded with the merry dance on the green sward, around the May-Pole, beneath the shelter of our monarch oaks. All participated save poor old bachelordom, who was so crest-fallen with a pressure of old recollections, that he resembled an old shrub *wilted*, as if a gopher had been after gnawing his understanding. O.

N. B.—The greater number of the young ladies mentioned in the inclosed sheet were of an age verging upon womanhood, and probably it is their last May Day as *girls*, for Queen Flora (Miss Mullen) was married ere the exercises of the day closed. N. R.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

As it is customary when there is no competition in any public enterprise, to pronounce it a monopoly, and as monopolies are always charged with three or four times as many errors as they are guilty of, and as it must be apparent to all candid minds that the accumulation of business in the hands of this one house must demand more than ordinary care, even *extraordinary exertions*, to prevent mistakes—we feel it an act of justice to this house to publish a card we found in one of their interior offices, to show that the heads of the house mean to do their duty.

This simple card speaks volumes, and as it cannot be expected that every agent or clerk will always be what they should, let justice be done to the deserving. Traveling as we do continually we are often placed under obligations to this house for favors; we are willing to overlook much in the hurry of business, when we know the intentions are right and true. To Mr. Tower, and the other messenger on the Sacramento, we have often been indebted for courtesies, for which we tender thanks. The following is the card alluded to, which has been sent to all the offices of this house:

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & Co.,
San Francisco, April 8, 1857.

TO OUR AGENTS:

Now that we have no opposition, you will be careful in making charges on packages. Let your charges be rather under than over our usual rates.

We desire that you will be more than usually attentive to customers, and prevent, if possible, any complaint. WELLS, FARGO & Co.

OMITTED COPY LAST WEEK.—We very much regret that by the delay in not receiving at the office of publication the copy prepared for that number, the paper went to press without the usual notices prepared. We were far distant, and the nonreceipt of copy was beyond our control—it will be found in this number.

It is stated that it commenced snowing at the Columbus House, fifty miles from Marysville, early on the morning of the 6th, and it fell to the depth of 18 inches. At the Keystone Ranch, 26 miles from Marysville, considerable snow had fallen.

LONG DROUGHT.—The Mariposa Gazette of the 6th inst., says that there had been no rain in that place for thirty-nine days preceding that date—thermometer at eighty-two degrees, and no visible signs of a cessation of the drought.

THE Sonoma county Journal reports that the crops will average about two-thirds of that of last year.

TEHUANTEPEC MAIL ROUTE.—It is reported that as soon as practicable the Postmaster General General will change the route of the California mails, and send them by the way of Tehuantepec.

CITY TRADE REPORT—FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8.
[From the Evening Bulletin.]

Flour—Sale of 200 bbls. Domestic, at $12, cash; 100 do do, at $12 75; 200 qr. sacks Santa Clara, at $13; 200 bbls. Haxall, private.

Wheat—Sale of 400 sacks, at 4¼c.

Barley—1500 bags sold at 2 a 2¼c.

Oats—Sale of 1000 bags, private; 125 do, at 2¼c., and 140 do, at 2⅜c.

Bran—Sale of 400 bags, at $29 per ton.

Corn Meal—Small jobbing sales of puncheons at $31 a $32, and bbls. at $8 75 a $9.

Potatoes—Sale of 200 bags, at 2c.

Butter—Sale of 64 firkins and 100 do (Hope's) private; and 34 cases Domestic, 10-lb tins, at 32c.

E. J. LOOMIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.
Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us.
v7-13

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v7-6 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-20 3m

"Chinese Sugar Cane and Sugar Making."
NOW READY, AND SENT FREE OF POSTAGE FOR 25 cents, and for 3 cents additional, enough seed to plant two square rods.
C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
v7-15 1t 140 Fulton street, New York.

To Butchers.
SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6-17 SAN FRANCISCO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON:

1st. It is the *cheapest* preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the *most beneficial*.
3d. It is the most *agreeable* to use.
4th. It is the *cleanest* and most *carefully prepared*.
5th. It is the most *highly perfumed*.
7th. It is the only article that never fails to give *entire satisfaction*.

The immense sale of the Kathairon—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attest its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.
HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 16 1m

☞ BEAUTIFUL GIFT.—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. L. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.
For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.
Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS *on the outside wrapper.*

Prepared only by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 15-1m

MELODIA.
A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

☞ READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing. That all may have an opportunity of sending the FARMER to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have
Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.
It will hereafter be found at the following places:
J. W. SULLIVAN, ULLMAN & Co., } Post Office Arcade.
HUTCHINGS & ROSENFIELD, Montgomery street.
At these places can also be found copies of the State Society's Reports. Price 50 cents.
The FARMER will also be had ready for mailing at all times at the office, at $1 50 per dozen; also single copies.
WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.
JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ TO STOCK RAISERS.—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
v7-10 WARREN & CO.

To Teamsters and Others.
PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.
THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their
PATENT AXLE GREASE
during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.
NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

To Farmers and Traders.
THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

A Gardener at Shares.
AN excellent opportunity can be given to a good practical as well as scientific gardener, for a series of years. To a person who could command a moderate capital a chance will be given that is permanent, and certain of paying very handsomely.

None need apply unless they can produce the very best testimonials as to ability and character, and one who is free from embarrassment, and can answer the advertiser fully.

A note addressed to "B. C." through the FARMER Office, with real signature, will receive prompt attention. v7-5 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!
Capital Stock - - - - - One Million Dollars!
4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,
PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.
One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street. v7-17

PERSIAN SHERBET,
An Effervescing Temperance Beverage.
The most Wholesome, Refreshing and Invigorating Drink in the World!

THE powder from which this is prepared is made entirely from vegetable ingredients collected from all parts of the world, and combined together with great skill and care. Two tea-spoonsful put into a dry tumbler of large size, with a sufficient quantity of water added, produces immediately a cooling draught of charming excellence and flavor, and health-giving effect; it is adapted to all seasons and every one's use, and is especially suited for those who go to sea, as a preventive of sickness, costiveness, and the generally unpleasant state of the system arising from change of climate and living. It also lessens the dangers of incurring diseases under a tropical sun, and all who are about to take a trip to the Eastern States, if they regard health, ease and comfort on the way, should not fail to obtain a supply before starting, and more so, if ladies or children are with them; or invalids or the sick, as nothing is as grateful to the palate and stomach as this, and resists the enervating effects of hot countries so well; and, unlike ardent spirits, it does not enfeeble by inflaming, but strengthens and exhilirates both body and mind by its nutritious powers and the energy which it imparts to the digestive process: so, too, should seamen be provided with some before they leave the port—

"Those gallant men and glorious sons of toil,
Who brave the dangerous deep to guard their native soil,
And with daring hands the white wings of Commerce spread,
To bless the world and to earn their bread."

A glass taken at any time of the day removes all feelings of heat, thirst or even hunger; and its being made in a great measure of vegetable acids tends, to prevent Scurvy and purifies the blood at the same time. It is also an invaluable Restorative for those who labor hard for a living, such as Farmers, Miners, Mechanics and Laborers, and to Storekeepers, Professional men and others, whose occupations compel them to lead sedentary lives, a draught before breakfast gives new spirit for the business of the day; and last, though not least, it is a boon to Woman, who is—

"The sweetest or sourest source of all our joy and woe,
That this world can give or life must know,
To those who are mothers, sisters, daughters, wives,
And would have pleasant homes and happy lives,
Should Sherbet keep,—the best thing made yet—
For with no widow's tears or orphan's cries is ever wet."

At home, in the house, for husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, beaux to use, and their own dear selves and darling little ones as well—medical men who know its composition speak in the highest terms of its utility, and all the poet's praise. Byron calls it the blest Sherbet. Moore make frequent mention of it, and Hafiz the great Persian bard says:

"Boy, let you sparkling Sherbet flow,
And bid thy pensive heart be glad."

Mr. Hogg introduced it into New York, and from thence he came to this country, as he was confident a climate like California would require a beverage of this kind.

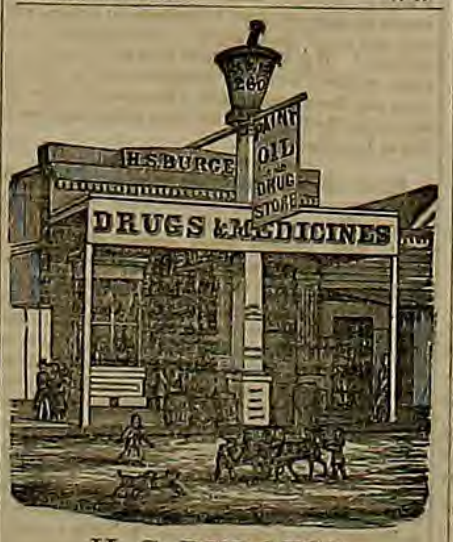
From the testimony received we are confident this Beverage is worthy a careful notice by all who love a cool and pleasing drink in warm weather. The ingredients being purely vegetable, it carries with it a recommendation that is reliable for purity and excellence

PREPARED BY
AUGUSTUS HOGG,
LONDON, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Depot at the Davis Street Drug Store, near Jackson, San Francisco; and for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers, at 50 cents per Bottle—each one will make 12 glasses.

☞ Orders, accompanied by funds, can be forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express

N. B—Agents wanted and supplied on the most liberal and convenient terms. v7-17



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee).
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance is practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morals* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promot s habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risquetul occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve! whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,206 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 222; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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MOUNT TABOR—THE TRANSFIGURATION.

BY XENETTE.

[The annexed most thrilling lines will be read with deep feeling. The author of such thoughts must possess a mind that always recognizes the voices of nature, and thus holds the power to commune with nature, and "look from nature up to nature's God." We esteem these lines of "Xenette" worthy a high place among the gems of descriptive poetry.]

Serenely beautiful the sky
Bends over Tabor's summit high;
Far in the sunny vale beneath
Reposes quiet Nazareth;
And calmly onward toward the deep,
Old Kishon's sparkling waters sweep
Through fertile valleys, where the vine's
Rich clust'ring fruitage brightly shines,
While from above the orb of day
Looks down with pure unclouded ray;
And each sweet vale and verdant hight
Are smiling in his welcome light.

On Tabor's mount a little band
Midst Nature's lonely beauties stand;
"The Son of God"—the "man" of care—
The lowly "Nazarene" is there;
And by his side the faithful three;
Who love with him, their God, to be,
Upon the ancient mountain's brow
In pensive thought are standing now.

Yet not upon the plain around,
Although the richest verdure crowned,
Not to the blue far-distant sea,
Nor the rich vales of Galilee,
Nor yet where Carmel's naked brow
Towers up amidst the sunbeams' glow,
Now wander those disciples' eyes—
A brighter scene before them lies.

Still at their side their Lord is seen,
Yet oh! how changed is now his mien!
That meek, sad face which bent in gloom
Of tearful woe o'er Friendship's tomb;
Those eyes that once with tears were dim
For fated, doomed Jerusalem,
How strangely changed!—rich glories now
In majesty adorn his brow!
A radiant halo round him lies,
And awful beauty fills his eyes;
Unearthly grandeur's in his air,
And God-like majesty is there!

Beside their God, on either hand,
Two forms of radiant beauty stand;
Awe-struck, the rapt disciples gaze
Upon the scene in fixed amaze!
Ah! who are they, that glorious pair,
Conversing with the Master there?

A few strange words, with mystery fraught,
The wondering disciples caught,
Of fearful anguish He should see
In lonely, dark Gethsemane—
Of the betrayal's fell deceit—
The mocking throng—the judgment seat—
The crown of thorns for that meek head—
The cross on those blest shoulders laid—
The bloody ignominious tree—
The last "hour's" cup of agony—
The sepulchre—death's vanquished power—
The resurrection's triumph hour;
Mysterious words!—how soon to be
Explained on awful Calvary!

Soon changed the scene—and lo! from far,
Borne gently on the ambient air,
A gorgeous cloud descending spread
Its gentle folds o'er Tabor's head—
And then a deep low voice that stirred
Each spirit with its heavenly word
Breathed forth in sweet yet solemn tone,
"This is my own beloved son."

Too bright and glorious to last,
The glorious vision soon had passed;
The heavenly visitants were flown;
The bright, mysterious cloud was gone;
The Master's aspect had no more
The awful majesty it wore;
But now a man, obscure and lone,
Once more appeared the "Eternal Son."

Night spread o'er earth her mantle gray—
The glorious sun had hailed his ray;
Judea's hills, and vales, and streams,
Slept calmly 'neath the starry beams;
Still lingered they upon the hight,
As silent passed the hours of night,
Watching the far-off planets shine
O'er the hushed vales of Palestine;
Until the last, faint, starry ray
Faded before the eye of day—
And early sunlight's waking beam
Shone soft o'er vale, and mount, and stream.

* * * * * *

Long centuries have rolled away
Since passed that bright auspicious day;
Yet who that stands upon the brow
Of Tabor's sacred mount, e'en now,
But bows in reverential thought
Upon the spot where once were wrought
Such wondrous signs of sovereign power
As marked that memorable hour,
And thrills beneath the sense profound
That Tabor's mount is holy ground!

[United States Magazine.

An Elegant Extract.—Oh! who in the course of his life has not felt some joy without a security and without a morrow; when life seems concentrated in one short hour which we would wish to make eternal, and which we feel slipping away, minute by minute, while we listen to the pendulum which counts the seconds, or look at the hand that seems to gallop o'er the dial, or watch a carriage wheel of which each turn abridges distance, or harken to the splashing of a prow that distances the waves, and brings us nearer to the shore where we must descend from the heaven of our dreams, and the bleak and barren strand of harsh reality?—[Lamartine.

When the Chinese want to describe a person who pretends to be very brave, and makes a great parade in order to show his courage, they say that "he is cutting off a hen's head with a battle-axe." A coward who boasts of his courage they call a "paper tiger." They compare a person who pretends to be what he is not, to a fox who tries to look as noble and as strong as a tiger. If a person is ignorant of books, they will say, "Turn him upside down, but not a drop of ink will come out of him."

Judgment.—The most necessary talent in a man of conversation, which is what we ordinarily intend by a gentleman, is good judgment. He who has this in perfection is master of his companion, without letting him see it; and has the same advantage over men of any other qualifications whatsoever, as one that can see would have over a blind man of ten times his strength.—[Steele.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

WRITTEN IN A LADY'S ALBUM.

Lady! sweet would be this task,
Could I the poet's power claim:
I cannot grant the verse you ask,
But on this page will write my name;
And, lady, I will nurse the hope,
When in separate climes we be,
That you, perchance, this page may ope
And give one thought to—

R. F. B.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

Since first thy hand, for me, these lines did trace,
I've wandered far, from each familiar face,
Where only stranger-hands are there to greet;
Where only stranger-smiles in answer meet:
But though between us roll the deep, dark sea,
Treasured in memory's urn shall ever be
Thy image—yes, friendship will ever twine
For thee, her purest gems—this still is mine,
To ever breathe thy name in fondest prayer
That Lethe's stream may banish every care.

FLORENCE PERCEY.

A Mother's Influence.

I have always supposed that a mother's instruction and influence have the most enduring effect upon the destiny of her children. I have often feared for the effect that the false precepts and improper examples, which I have noticed in mothers, might have on the future conduct of the young. I once heard a boy relate how he deceived a postmaster, and defrauded him of the postage of a letter, and his mother not only did not reprove, but commended him for his shrewdness. I have known a mother praise her little boy for saving a cent by deception. Another boy came home with a few cents too much change, which a trader had given him by mistake, and his mother approving of his keeping it.

I knew of a young married woman who, with great self-complacency, remarked, that she never *stole* anything but once, and that was a half pint dipper from a pedlar. I have known a mother to teach her boys how to get into shows and lectures, without paying the admittance fee.

In these, and in a great many other cases which I have known, of mother's educating their sons in villainy, I have been at a loss to decide, whether these women were ignorant or corrupt; whether they did not know the difference between right and wrong, or had no conscience. I have generally been inclined to have charity, and impute their conduct to ignorance. But certainly if they had any true regard to the future welfare and happiness of their children, they would never initiate them into a course of dishonesty which, if followed out to its legitimate results, will prove their ruin.

A case has recently passed under my notice that makes "still the wonder grow" that any mother will be so indiscreet, to give it no harsher name.

A few evenings since I had an opportunity to hear a very celebrated lecturer. It was the ninth lecture in the course, and a very crowded house, probably 2500 persons were present. Tickets for the course $1; single tickets 25 cents.

After my return from the lecture, a mother and her two sons, both of whom are clerks in commercial houses, were conversing upon what their tickets cost. The mother says, "I had two tickets, a good one, and one you 'fixed.' I let ——— have the good one, and used the other myself." Each of the boys went in with those which were "fixed." They then explained to me what the "fixing" meant. They had, or obtained, tickets for the sixth lecture; which had not been used. For some reason, that lecture was not very generally attended. They were printed on pasteboard of two thicknesses of paper thus—"6th lecture," and they cut around the 6, took it out on one thickness of the pasteboard, reversed it, and it was "9th lecture."

This forgery was talked of by this mother and her two sons, just as if it were a shrewd commercial transaction! The next morning the daily paper come out with an article exposing the cheat, and stating that 173 of those bogus tickets were palmed off upon the doorkeeper.

How much money these young men made by the operation, I have no means of knowing. But when boys have such lessons and examples as these from their mothers, in commercial integrity, are we to wonder that there are dishonest post-office clerks, and dishonest treasurers of railroads, or that there is dishonesty anywhere and everywhere? If boys "make tickets" with the approbation of their mothers to defraud Lyceums, why may not men "make paper" to defraud banks and brokers? If great and good men are indebted to their mothers for their greatness and goodness, have not those young men a fair chance to be indebted to their mother for their ruin?—[Drew's Rural Intelligencer.

Home Management.—Though the art of managing a house may at first sight seem a very simple affair, yet there are very few people who do it well. Nearly every woman dislikes the worry of over-management almost as much as neglect. The great art is to hit the happy medium quietly, and to keep the servants to their duty without scolding them. It is a great point to live always in the same manner as regards style, to have the cloth laid as carefully when alone as when there is company. When this is the case, no wife feels afraid of her husband bringing in an unexpected guest; and it is gratifying to her husband to find a guest of this kind received quietly; whereas, nothing can be more disagreeable to a husband than to see his house thrown into confusion, his wife cross, and his servants scrambling to change the things laid on the table; and in short, everything going wrong simply because he had asked a friend to dine, without giving a day or two's notice of his intention to do so. It would be in better taste to allow the stranger to sit down to a meal served as roughly as a laborer's in a hovel, than to attempt to receive him with extempore finery; for the awkwardness and blunders of the servants will soon show him the real state of the case.

The Prettiest Lady in New York.—The Evening Post says that a letter was lately advertised directed "to the prettiest lady in New York." It adds that "no less than seven hundred and sixteen ladies are said to have applied in one day for the golden letter, and the gallant dispenser of *billets-doux* at the ladies' window was removed to the New York Hospital in a state of mind bordering on derangement produced by the combination of loveliness to which he was exposed."

Why are kisses like the creation? Because they are made out of nothing, and are very good. [The perpetrator of the above was sentenced to kiss fifteen young ladies as punishment for his offense. He took the matter very coolly, saying that he considered kissing *capital punishment*.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

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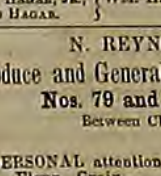
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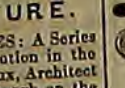
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*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7 4 3m

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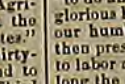
THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-3 San Francisco.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-83m] Charles Brooks.

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:
BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.
For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

To Poultry Raisers.
A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME VII. OF THE CALIFORNIA FARMER.

The California Farmer was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer Farmer expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the California Farmer.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the true friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it to comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the Farmer are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento. WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.
4 tf
January, 1857.

THE CELEBRATED

PACING STALLION,

"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK,

And the only PACER of that Stock, will stand at

TATTERSALL STABLE, OAKLAND,

Commencing April 15th and ending August 1st, 1857, at

Seventy-Five Dollars per Season. - - - - - Terms Cash in Advance.

THIS CELEBRATED PACING STALLION WAS BRED IN CANADA, BY D. PREVEE, ESQ., IS FULL Brother to the celebrated Trotting Stallion FRANK PIERCE, now owned at White Hall, New York. He is seven years old, Chestnut Sorrel, Fourteen-and a-half Hands High, and possessed of great muscular strength.

He is sound in every respect and of disposition as gentle as could be desired in a horse, a fact which should not be overlooked by those who desire to raise fine Horses. He has a fine head and neck, tremendous shoulder arm, silk and gaskin,—short back, well ribbed up, and is a very Smooth Pacer.

When in Canada he was known as Canada Peacock, and CHALLENGED Upper and Lower Canada. He was imported to Albany, N. Y., by O. C Gunn, Challenged the State of New York, and in two matches won them both. From Albany he was brought to California, where he has had two matches, winning each. He has never yet been beaten, and now

Challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States,

Best 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, One Mile Heats, in Harness; or any Trotting Stallion, now in this State, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, for from $1000 to $5000, any time out of his Standing Season.

He is a Sure Foal Getter---Never Failed in any Instance.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may rest assured that every attention will be shown them, and charges moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the Stable, of

v7-14 HOLSEY J. YARRINGTON, AGENT.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER.

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

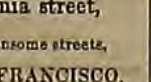
CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
300 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of



COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jobing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

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EXCELSIOR
AGRICULTURAL WORKS
ALBANY, N.Y.

RICH'D H. PEASE,
PROPRIETOR.

"The Best, the Cheapest"

RAILWAY HORSE POWERS
THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS,
Slitting and Cross-Cut Saw Mills,
CORN AND SEED PLANTERS,
Fanning Mills, Vegetable Cutters,
DOG POWERS,
HAY AND STALK CUTTERS,
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS.

Circulars, giving Prices and Warrantee sent by Mail to those that wish.

369 and 371 Broadway
ALBANY.

☞ Portable Cider Mills. v6-9 3mcop

IRON WORKS, &c.

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

---

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that o'er ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v6-14 R. H. VANCE.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

B. F. FISH, Agent

April 1, 1857. v7-13

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,
OTTOMANS,
LOUNGES AND
EASY CHAIRS;
BUREAUS,
SIDEBOARDS,
WHATNOTS,
MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

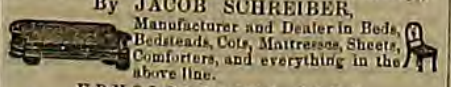
v7-11 JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,



Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail

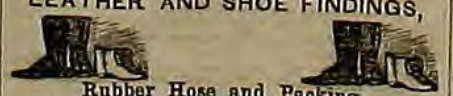
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,

Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant,

v7-7 San Francisco.

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

MEDICINES, &c.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and Individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE,
Washington street, San Francisco,
v7-16 1y Wholesale Agents for California.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

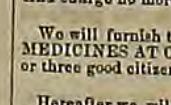
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.



BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish.

v7-12

EDWARD PELOUZE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

Favors Received.

Words will not, cannot convey all we would express of gratitude to those kind friends who remember us so kindly in fruits and flowers and other favors of the seasons. Having been absent a greater portion of the last six weeks, on our summer tour, we many not have spoken as promptly as we should of favors received, yet we "dinna forget."

That large box of superb Roses, from the beautiful gardens of Mons. Provost, at San Jose, made many hearts happy. To say they were beautiful, very beautiful, would be true; to say they were fragrant would be true also; and to say that we believe a richer collection of more splendid Roses could not be found in all California, we know would be true also. Mons. Provost excells in growing large magnificent Roses, and it is worth a visit from the bay city to view his grounds and see his Roses. That gorgeous Rose "La Reine," the size of a large coffee cup, and fragrant as the lips of the goddess Flora herself—but time nor space will not permit us to name all the varieties of splendid Roses so kindly sent us—we do know we saw sweet and dear children filling vases and making wreaths to welcome the "Queen of May," (for the box came opportunely the evening before,) and we know too the wreaths of many of these fragrant gems still hang around the windows of our sleeping appartment, in remembrance of the kind giver, of the hands that wove them, and of the month of May. But we have not told all. Beneath the roses in the box, fair hands discovered, unknown to us, that basket of luscious strawberries—Pomona and Flora thus wedded together, we are placed under double obligations. It was a rich and generous gift, and we hope a bountiful harvest will reward the generous giver, who has our grateful wishes and prayers for it.

Enough for a Feast.—On our hasty run up to Sacramento last week, to the grand sheep shearing, where we enjoyed so much, we were generously treated to the good things at Smith's gardens. We suppose, however, we may have omitted some duty, so as to offend our generous friend, for we found on our desk at the office there, just as we were leaving, a note, a fine box of strawberries and a rich lot of flowers. This we take to be a challenge, and that he means to choke us to death with strawberries and cream, and strew the flowers over our place of rest. Well friends, go on, have your own way; however large the pills are we can swallow them all, or get some one or more friends to help us.

California Wine.—Too much of a good thing is—is—very acceptable. Our very kind friends Messrs. Kohler & Co., have placed us under many obligations, by sending us a very generous collection of their wines, as a sample of the different kinds they are now offering to their customers. We received two boxes, containing Port, Angelica, Red Wine and White Wine, each of very superior quality, for which we return our sincere thanks; and we hope a generous public will duly appreciate the wines of California, and give them the preference over the wines of foreign make. Surely they will when they know that they are cheaper and better.

Sherbet.—The proprietor of the new Sherbet, Mr. Hogg, at the Davis street drug store, very kindly sent us samples of his beverage for trial. We approve of the drink, and would call the attention of our readers to his advertisement in another column.

REMOVAL.—The large Family Grocery Establishment of Messrs. Reynolds & Law have removed from the corner of Jackson & Kearny to No. 134 Washington street, opposite Washing Market, and have opened a stock of Groceries that cannot be excelled. We are not only happy in having good neighbors, but happy in cheerfully commending them to the public as one of the places, where families that want "good things" should go.

AXLE GREASE.—It is a duty we owe to our readers to name a valuable invention which appears in our advertising columns. We allude to Messrs. Hucks & Lambert's Axle Grease; this is an invaluable article, and should be used by every person that owns a wheeled vehicle, if it is only a—wheelbarrow.

SONOMA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The annual election of officers for the city of Sonoma, took place last Monday, with the following result: A. G. Oakes, Mayor; P. J. Vasquez, Fred. Roher, S. Rupe, A. C. McDonald and C. Bruner, Aldermen; William Ellis, Marshal; J. B. Boggs, City Attorney; H. D. McNabb, Treasurer; F. Cowan, Assessor.

COMMITTED.—Last Wednesday, Deputy Sheriff Greene passed through Petaluma, on his way to San Quentin, accompanied by the late treasurer of that county, W. A. Boster, who is about entering upon new duties in that institution for the next eight years.

THE want of rain is much complained of in the North. The crops about Tehama, it is said, will amount to but little this season. The grass is now ready for mowing.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most miraculous virtue in correcting derangements of the liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs, and increase the appetite.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

OUR native forests furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all long complaints. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the Cherry Bark with Tar Water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption. None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

RAIN.—Marysville and its vicinity was visited with rain on Wednesday night last, which fell continuously for nearly six hours.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
15 John street, New York City.

v6-24 tf

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass.

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.

☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

New Flower Seeds.

A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.

Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Rose.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent to San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from

Pure Hemp, direct from Manilla,

and have constantly on hand

MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

v7-8 3m TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco

AGRICULTURAL.

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Scrat Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—

McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manby's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10 horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 tf

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.
SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
Boston, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c. &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city v7-10 3m

New Cultivator.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Farmers and Cultivators to his New Gang Cultivator. The object of this invention is, that while it breaks up the earth deep as any "deep tiller plow," it pulverizes the earth finely, and in some measures operates as a subsoiler. This new cultivator will answer in the place of a plow for preparing land for grain. It is most admirable for breaking grain land, where only voluntary crops are expected; and for nurserymen and orchardists who wish finely cultivated soil it has no equal.

Persons who have used it have given testimonials of its value, and accounts of the experiments made with it can be given. It is very strongly made, and is capable of moving the earth twelve or fourteen inches deep.

All persons are invited to call at the workshop and examine it.

R. BEECHING, Manufacturer,
v7 5 3m 35 Pine street, San Francisco.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting v7-6 2m

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Iowa and Minnesota.

PARKER'S HANDBOOKS OF THESE STATES, With New Maps. Each volume complete in itself. Price 75 cents each.

Every traveler to the West should purchase these admirable Handbooks.

JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
v7-14 3t Publishers, Boston.

BOOKS, &c.

The Fruit Garden.
By P. BARRY,
Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, THE VILLA, THE MANSION AND COTTAGE. Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.

"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the usages of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

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Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to
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RHIND'S HISTORY OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM. Embracing the Physiology, Classification, and the Culture of Plants; with their various uses to Man and the Lower Animals, and their application in the Arts, Manufactures and Domestic Economy. Illustrated by 700 figures engraved on Wood and Steel, of which 100 are elaborately colored. One vol. large 8vo.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE. A Treatise on the Diseases of Horses and Black Cattle, with Instructions for the Management of Breeding Mares and Cows. By James Webb, Veterinary Surgeon.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW; or, a Description of all the Marks by which the Milking Qualities of Cows may be Ascertained. With a Supplement on Dairy Cattle, their Qualities, Management and Productive Results, with Hints for Selecting. Illustrated with Engravings.

☞ Samples of the above Books can always be seen at the Office of CALIFORNIA FARMER, where Catalogues will also be found. v7-6

The Most Successful and the Best.

NOW COMPLETE AND FOR SALE,
SARGENT'S STANDARD SERIES OF READERS for Public and Private Schools.

The Standard Fifth, or, First Class Reader.
The Standard Fourth Reader.
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The Standard First Reader. Illustrated with cuts.
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Six Charts for Primary Schools.

By EPES SARGENT, author of "Standard Speaker," &c.

The following are nearly ready:
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The first four Readers of Sargent's Series form a complete series of Reading-books for the Primary, Grammar, and District Schools of the country. The Fifth Reader is intended as a first-class book for higher Schools, Colleges and Academies. No series of Readers ever published in this country has had such universal recommendation from all who have examined them, or has met with such rapid and extraordinary success. Their adoption throughout the country by School Committees and Teachers, who have acquainted themselves with their merits, has been most general.

In the principal public schools of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island, these works have been introduced as fast as changes could be effected. In New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Portsmouth, N. H., they are also widely adopted. In Boston, the School Committee voted, August, 1856, to introduce two of the books on the terms exacted by them of publishers in all cases of change; but their proposition was declined as involving favoritism not claimed by other other towns, and unjust in its operation. The books were already too strong in the public favor to require any such indorsement at the expense of perfect equality.

Sargent's Series of Readers is unquestionably the best, as it has been the most rapidly successful of any in the market. Let facts speak for themselves. Though but a few months complete, upwards of two hundred thousand copies have been already sold!

SARGENT'S STANDARD SPELLER contains many new and admirable features, and is well worthy the attention of teachers. It will be found unlike any other spelling-book, both in its typography and general plan. Wherever used it has imparted new life and spirit to this department of instruction, and is having an immense sale.

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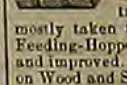
H. H. BANCROFT & CO.,
v7-6 3m San Francisco, Cal.

American Poulterer's Companion.



A PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE Breeding, Rearing and General Management of various Species of Domestic Poultry. Illustrated with Portraits of Fowls, mostly taken from Life; Poultry-House, Coops, Nests, Feeding-Hoppers, &c., &c., &c. A new edition, enlarged and improved. By C. N. Bement. With 120 Illustrations on Wood and Stone. Square 8vo., Muslin, $1 25.

This is just the thing. Here is the whole feathered tribe—geese and ducks, hens and turkeys, without number. Besides the manifest utility of such a book to farmers generally, it will be the special delight of hundreds of juvenile readers, whose first attempt in the care of stock on a farm is the oversight of a poultry-yard. Even now we see their eager eyes glistening over these pages. But the book has great merit and value not only for young folks, but for all who live in the country, and who have occasion to attend to this most useful branch of domestic economy.—[N. Y. Evangelist.

We have not yet become acquainted with a more complete treatise on the subject. No labor nor expense has been spared to render it the best work of the kind ever published, and such we consider it.—[News.

If our country friends get this book, we have no doubt that their poultry-yards would be improved.—[Richmond Presby.

No farmer should be without it.—[Spectator.

Eminently practical. All who are in any way interested in the rearing of poultry will be delighted with the great amount of useful information presented in this book.—[Com. Adver.

The lithographs of splendid specimens of stock are really superb, and render the volume ornamental as a gift book.—[N. Y. Sun.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin Square, New York;
And for sale at the Office of the
v7-16 2w CALIFORNIA FARMER.

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of

Five Hundred Wood Engravings!

It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:

Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

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Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 2m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

MEDICINES, &c.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

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LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1856.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 24 of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were relieved, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,
CALEB DAVIS.

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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

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The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNIN
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Agricultural Reviews and Essays—No. 11.

Agricultural Institutions.

CHAMBER's Edinburgh Journal. "Biographical Notice of Fellenberg."

ENCYCLOPEDIA Americana. *Article*—"Hofwyl."

IT WAS a wise provision of the framers of the Constitution of our State, that "the Legislature should encourage by all suitable means the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement;" for except the State take such branches of education under its special protection in a remote country like ours, made up of inhabitants from all parts of the world, many of whom came here without the intention of staying long, and most with the expectation of speedily making a fortune, it is not unlikely that those great requisites, on which the true prosperity of States and Countries depends, in the scramble after riches might be overlooked. Nor is Agriculture, though last on the list, less deserving of legislative attention. To acquire wealth by its means much patience is needed. The common miner finds himself every night remunerated for his daily toil; but each separate season has to furnish its aid for producing the farmer's crops; he is only repaid in yearly installments.

The State has not been negligent of its duty. When application was made to it to extend its aid to an Agricultural Society, by which, from the success of similar institutions in other countries, it might have been presumed the trouble of promoting the increasing Agriculture of California would have been taken off its hands, and cared for in the most prudent manner, it liberally and at once granted all that was asked.

When we look back to the time that the Legislature thus liberally extended its aid, we find the advocates of the Society asking "power to hold in its name any quantity of land not exceeding four Sections—the said real estate to be held by the Society for the sole purpose of establishing a model experimental farm or farms, erecting inclosures, buildings, and other improvements, &c." Whether the Society has acted prudently in not following up the object then suggested, I do not mean at present to inquire. Let us give them credit for sincerity, and suppose that in all their proceedings they have acted according to the best of their knowledge. But while for the sake of harmony we are disposed after some hesitation to concede the point, for the sake of economy, and as good citizens, it is our duty not to make further extensions of our liberality towards them, without coming to a special understanding on so important a point—as to how the grand object of best promoting agricultural improvement, as originally contemplated by the framers of our State Constitution, is to be accomplished.

The Legislature has this session very properly passed an Act, by means of which a valuable tract of land in the vicinity of Tulare Lake may be drained, and rendered about the best farming land in the State of California—the Company, who undertake the whole expense, giving to the State one half of the land so drained, for the other half. This was an excellent arrangement for the State, and cannot fail to be a very profitable one for the Company. Now, as the State Agricultural Society does not seem likely to have much spare funds to purchase land for some time, I would submit to the public the propriety of obtaining from the State a grant of *half a Section* of this land when reclaimed, for the purpose of establishing a model and experimental farm, connected with an institution where young men might be taught the ordinary branches of modern education, as well as Agriculture on the most approved principles. If they would do so, and erect suitable buildings, &c., thereon, and at the same time set apart a yearly sum of $5,000 for its support, together with the profits of the Farm, we might have an Agricultural Academy in this State equal in merit to the Military Academy of West Point, and thus succeed in raising the dignity of Agriculture to a standing, which no industry without a good scientific and practical education can arrogate for it.

The erection of suitable buildings, and the agricultural capital necessary for its first establishment would not amount to very much, and when once established, the undertaking, if it were not that it would be of the greatest importance to make it embrace an experimental farm, might support itself.

Let us suppose that such an institution were established, with a well-educated and practical farmer to preside over it, and some half-dozen teachers as assistants, to instruct at the same time the young men who aspired to acquire a thorough knowledge of practical and scientific Agriculture, in Latin, Mathematics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany, Physiology, and Natural Philosophy generly; and also in History, Geography, and Drawing—who would wish a better seminary to which to send their sons? We might expect it to be well attended; for under the patronage of the State the fees for education might be made the least possible. Besides, there would be no danger of the students acquiring indolent habits, or suffering from the want of healthy exercise, for study and labor might be so combined as to render the one a recreation from the other. But its chief recommendation would be, that it would tend to exalt Agriculture on correct principles. Young men would thus be instructed scientifically, so that in their after career as farmers they would not be insnared into trying stupid experiments, and practically, so that they would be competent judges themselves of how every portion of the work on their farms ought to be performed. They would also be made well educated and intelligent men, and be qualified to discharge with credit to themselves and their country the duties of any office which they might be called upon to fill.

If such an Academy for the education of Farmers had never been attempted, the scheme might be considered by some as altogether Utopian; but from its perfect success at Hofwyl, the establishment of Mons. Fellenberg, we need entertain no fears of its proving one of the best institutions which could possibly be proposed, not only for the advancement of Agriculture, in which every man feels an interest, but for education generally. Besides, the State Agricultural Society might derive the greatest advantages by connecting itself with such an institution. Did it want experiments made in regard to certain plants, or manures, or modes of cropping, here would be the place where experiments could immediately be made, and the qualities and suitableness of plants, manures, and systems of farming, at once ascertained. Did it want to test the comparative merits of different species of the same plant, under the same or different modes of culture, here would be the place to do it. In fact it would be a source from which the old as well as the young might receive information of the most valuable kind, and a school from which experienced farmers might derive instruction.

Such are the general advantages derivable from an institution of this kind anywhere, but there are reasons which call more loudly for an Agricultural Seminary among us than in most places. Not only are the climate and seasons in California very different from those of the Atlantic and Western States, and of Europe—thus rendering it very difficult for us to cultivate many of their usual crops—but the influence of our climate and seasons on the soil are also so different from theirs, as renders a very different mode of cultivation necessary, if we expect our soils to retain their original fertility. The commonest farmer knows this, but he is at a loss where to go for advice. It is true we have any number of quacks, if I may apply the term to those who are really scientific men, but who know nothing about practical Agriculture. For myself, I never see an honest farmer acting on the advice of one of those pretenders, but it puts me in mind of the two religious ladies who set out a mule-driving, as mentioned by Sterne in his Tristram Shandy. The mules went on pretty well for some time, but after a while made up their minds to stand stock-still. The ladies scolded, they prayed, they coaxed, they whipt; but the mules were resolved not to go, and go they would not. At last says one of the ladies, "I know a word which would make them go, but it is a very improper word for ladies to use, but when I say the first half of it, do you say 'gars,' and we will try them again." The other willingly consented. So seizing firm hold of the reins, and applying the whip, the first lady boldly addressed the mules with "Get up you," adding a little monosyllable which, although I quote from the works of a clergyman, I prefer to omit, when the other promptly added "gars." But somehow it produced no good effect. Still, though the ladies out of a due sense of religion and propriety were unwilling singly to use the obnoxious word, they continued for a long time with laudable perseverance to split it in two, one using the one half, and the other, the other half, but still the obstinate brutes refused to go; when luckily a country man came up, to whom they revealed their woful plight. Hodge took the whip from the hands of the baffled ladies, and gave each mule a lusty stroke, using at the same time with appropriate emphasis the very word which the good ladies had been religiously dividing between them to no purpose, when strange to say, as if by magic, the incorrigible mules started immediately! As it happened with the ladies, so it ever happens when the merely practical farmer is scientifically assisted by his medical adviser. The Doctor, let us admit, is a learned man, and knows intimately the properties of salts and minerals; but somehow, when they attempt between them to join the science of the one to the practice of the other, the patch does not fill the hole, the pieces do not join properly, something is omitted, and Nature spurns their united efforts, and with mulish obstinacy treats their joint appliances with contempt.

In all countries common practice tends gradually towards science. When the soil was first broken in any country by immigrants from another, under a great disparity of climate and other circumstances, it may have taken farmers, unacquainted with science, a long time to find out a suitable system of Agriculture. But year after year they were getting wiser, and at length became tolerably perfect. The same thing would doubtless happen here, after a time, without the aid of science, and a system of farming would prevail, as the result of experience (whether those who practiced it were able to account for it on scientific grounds or not), which on scientific grounds would be perfectly unobjectionable. But we do not choose to wait. We would not contentedly learn from a series of blunders. We want to go ahead. We want to avail ourselves of every facility in our power to promote, as much as possible, an art which is of such paramount importance to us. Can we do better than establish an Agricultural Academy, where practice and science may be taught in conjunction, under the management of some one who has mind enough to grasp the whole subject, and where the sciences which minister most to the advancement of Agriculture, as well as to the improvement of the mind, may be fully imparted?

AGRICOLA.

ENTRANCE GATE.

Entrances to Country Seats and Villa Residences.

THIS style of gate having been approved and adopted in various parts of our country, we hope to see it introduced in California and improved upon. In relation to it, the Horticulturist says:

"Every traveler through England must have been struck by the effect produced upon its rural scenery, not only by the entrances to the more extensive parks of the nobility, but also by the numerous gateways and lodges, which are found to almost every country home, and to the small pleasure grounds even of the suburban villas. Few, if any, appendages to a residence which has only a limited extent of ground surrounding it, add so much elegance to its general appearance, or importance to its character, as does an entrance suitable to its position and extent.

With a view to foster so desirable and well directed a taste, we have presented our readers with an engraving in the present number, taken from an entrance gateway, which has long been in high esteem with the landscape gardeners of England.

The arch is one which is adapted to grounds of considerable extent, and the mansion to which it belongs bears an architectural character in accordance with its general features. Whether it be a single gate, an arch or lodge, the position of it should rarely, if ever, be parallel to the road of approach. It should always be placed a few feet, and often some yards from the side of the road, and, if possible, in the immediate vicinity of a few trees, whose age and grateful shade may add both dignity and beauty to the new erection."

The Peach Blight.

EDITORS FARMER: Your last issue contains a well-timed allusion to the *blight* in the Peach, and expresses a wish for communications on the same subject. Although not a practical Fruit-grower, yet feeling no unusual interest in everything pertaining to the welfare and prosperity of California, I propose to state briefly but modestly the conclusion to which I have come as to the cause of this ruinous disease. If my theory is not based on the facts of the case, I trust this short article will call forth more experienced writers, upon the same subject.

As to the facts: so far as my observation goes, those orchards have suffered most, which at one time were well irrigated, but for some reason or other are not subjected, this season, to the same treatment. This was the case at Judge Hester's, in the neighborhood of San José, and at some other places recently visited by the writer.

As to the cause of the disease: all are aware of the fact that trees growing upon the banks of streams, or which have been well irrigated, do not strike their roots deep into the soil, when they can find moisture and sustenance nearer the surface. Hence the blighting effects produced, when the usual quantity of water is withheld, particularly in a season of drought like this.

There are, on the other hand, many flourishing young orchards, which have never been irrigated. Where such have partially suffered from this disease, the fact may be accounted for in the following manner: They may have been planted at an insufficient depth, in a wet soil, or during a rainy winter; or they may not have been well cultivated. All or any of these causes, in a dry season, would be followed by effects similar to those heretofore mentioned.

If the theory advanced is true, you will plant deep, with a considerable quantity of straw and manure about the roots to retain the moisture; water well at the time of planting (not afterwards unless it becomes very dry); cultivate well and frequently, and you will have flourishing trees. So thinks an OBSERVER.

A Voice from Alameda County.

WE present the following letter from Frank F. Fargo, Esq., the Secretary of the County Meeting, lately held at San Leandro, and at which we had the pleasure of being present, while on a tour through that county.

We were highly gratified at the interest manifested on that occasion. It was quite a spirited meeting, although the notices were only posted that morning; and we predict that an efficient Society will spring into existence speedily, and accomplish great good.

In answer to the fears of our friend and correspondent, relative to the State organization, we are happy in being able to remove them all. By referring to our editorial columns he will find we have been upon the ground, and he may rest assured that the business is in good hands. Good and true men have hold of the work, and although they have commenced later than usual, they have a strong team, and whatever they undertake they will most surely accomplish. We hope our friends in Alameda will arouse and do all they can to make this State Fair one of the best ever held. We also hope that our friend will see that we are advised of the further doings of the County Society.

—

ALAMEDA COUNTY, May 9th, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: A move has finally been made which will probably result in the formation of an Agricultural Society in this county.

In accordance with your proposition, in replying to my suggestion respecting such an organization, a meeting was held last evening at the Estudillo House in San Leandro, which was attended by a large number of farmers and those interested in the cultivation of lands in this vicinity, and the initiatory steps were taken to organize a County Society to promote the interests of Agriculture and Horticulture in Alameda county.

From the official minutes of the meeting you will see that the matter was taken hold of in earnest, and there is every probability now of a prosperous and flourishing association of the character alluded to.

By the way, what is the State Society doing? Has it still an existence? Are we to have an Annual Exhibition this fall? It seems that but little has been said or done by those having control of this body this Spring, and the impression here is that those who should now be active are lukewarm. Stir them up Colonel, through the FARMER, and we may yet save the Society from dissolution. What have those in authority to say about this matter? Much depends upon them now; whether we shall keep up the State organization, or allow it to be numbered among the things that were. A firm and zealous support of the County Societies will naturally give succor to the State organization, and the prosperity of the one depends upon the support given the the other.

Please give your readers the present condition of the State Society, and call upon the officers to be up and doing for the Fall Exhibition.

Yours truly,
FRANK F. FARGO.

County Agricultural Society in Alameda.

A meeting of farmers and others was held at the Estudillo House, San Leandro, on Friday evening, May 8th, 1857, for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of a County Agricultural Society.

Henry Smith, Esq., of Alvarado, was elected Chairman; and Frank F. Fargo, of Brooklyn, chosen Secretary.

Col. Warren, of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, being present, entertained the assembly by some well-timed suggestions, and gave some interesting and profitable statistics of matters relating to the products of the soil of California.

After a free interchange of views and opinions as to the best course to pursue the obtain to objects of the meeting, on motion the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of two persons from each township in the county to prepare and report a Constitution for the government of the Society.

The following persons were named such Committee: Washington Township, J. J. Vallejo, A. Baker; Eden Township, I. Taylor, J. F. Damon; Brooklyn Township, Frank F. Fargo, Albert Lockwood; Alameda Township, Wilson Flint, A. H. Myers; Oakland Township, Col. Gray, Mo. Kelsey; Murray Township, F. W. Dougherty, I. W. Cathinger.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Friday evening, the 18th inst., when the Committee will be expected to report, and an election of officers will be held.

HENRY SMITH, Chairman.
FRANK F. FARGO, Sec'y.

A Pleasant Trip Around Stockton.

WHILE at Stockton we enjoyed a pleasant ramble among the various improved spots of this inland city. Among the most beautiful places we visited, we called by a courteous invitation on the first Vice-President of the State Society, Dr. Holden, whose fine mansion and garden has arisen from prairie land in the brief space of two years, to be one of the finest seats around Stockton; by judicious cultivation, and with a fine collection of roses, trees and vines, with fine arbors and trailing plants, the grounds are made truly beautiful.

Dr. Holden irrigates by means of hose, conducting water from one of those wells we have named (bored with a two-inch auger), to which is attached one of Mills & Doll's windmills; thus supplying garden, house, barn, and furnishing a never-failing supply of water. The cost of boring the well is only about $5; the windmill is a fine ornament, and not of much cost, but invaluable.

Dr. Holden has a large and fine collection of stuffed birds, and other animals, all of California species, killed, prepared and stuffed by himself. This home collection will add much to the State Fair.

Dr. H. very kindly took us in his carriage to visit the vicinity, some half a dozen miles up, which gave us a view of the heavy fields of wheat and barley now growing upon the Calaveras bottoms, a soil as rich as can be found in the State. It will be recollected that Dr. Holden and his lady were recently thrown from their carriage—a pair of fine blood horses becoming frightened. They escaped most wonderfully from destruction, although his lady had her collar-bone broken and the Doctor was severely torn and bruised, yet we are happy to say he is now well and his lady rapidly recovering. We considered it a miraculous escape, when we saw the place, and knew the spirited Virginia bloods that were attached to the carriage.

For social entertainment, kind courtesies and generous aid in behalf of our journal, we are indebted to the liberality of Dr. Holden.

FRUIT IN THE COUNTRY.—The Red Bluff Beacon says, "Everybody is boasting of the prospect of fine fruit crops. Maj. Bradley informs us that his trees and vines promise abundantly, although many of them are but two or three years old. In a few years the valley will produce fruit sufficient for our own consumption."

On Parturient Fever in Ewes.

GIDDINESS ACCOMPANYING PARTURITION.

Prize Essay—by Isaac Shuman—to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

PARTURIENT fever in ewes ("giddiness accompanying parturition") forms a very interesting and important subject for investigation, with the true nature of which the shepherd and flock-master cannot be too well acquainted.

The term "giddiness," signifies stupor, sleepiness, delirium; and is universally applied by flock-masters to sheep suffering from hyatids, or water in the brain. Now that we may distinguish this so-called giddiness accompanying parturition in ewes from other diseases bearing the same name, I propose to call it parturient fever; "for in calling different ailments by the same name," as observed by an eminent writer on influenza in horses, "our description of diseases becomes involved in obscurity; we never agree as to the treatment, and investigation into their character becomes more difficult than nature intended." I call it parturient fever, because fever it really is, as the appearances before and after death will show; and it does not affect the ewe at any other time than shortly before and after lambing (parturition).

Parturient fever is an affection of common occurrence, and was attended with much fatality amongst the flocks in the counties of Cambridgeshire and Essex during the lambing season of 1852–53. It is remarkable for the suddenness of its attack, the rapidity with which it runs through its different stages, and its general mortality to those affected by it. It is so violent in its attack, and rapid in its progress, that it may prove fatal in twenty-four hours, if not arrested by the most decisive means. It affects most commonly ewes of a delicate constitution, such as the Sussex Downs; the more hardy Lincoln and Norfolk ewes are comparatively exempt from the disease. It manifests a more severe form in aged ewes and ewes bearing twin lambs.

Causes.—Any circumstance or agency which depresses the power of the system, insufficient or improper food, close folding, exposure to fatigue, to cold, and moisture, may be considered causes of the affection. I have repeatedly noticed where ewes before lambing have been removed from a sufficiency of wholesome food to other possessing less nutritive qualities, they have suffered greatly from parturient fever. The practice of fattening sheep and ewes, being fed on the same piece of turnips (the best parts of which are consumed by the former, whilst the roots and inferior parts are consumed by the latter), ought to be abandoned; a small fold, too—a circumstance so essential to the development of fat in the one, whilst highly injurious to the pregnant ewe, to whom exercise is of the greatest importance for the maintenance of health. Moist and warm seasons, vegetables growing luxuriantly, and the non-supply of dry farinaceous food, are alike productive of the affection. Fat condition is thought to be a grand cause of the disease. I certainly have noticed the Sussex Downs (a breed most disposed to collect fat) suffer most, and, as before stated, a delicate sheep; but losses have been sustained, from the fact that the breeder, thinking them too fat, a short time before the full period of gestation lessens the supply of food which is plentiful and nutritious, and substitutes that of a poorer nature. I well recollect the circumstances of an extensive breeder unknowingly feeding a number of pregnant ewes for the butcher, who did not discover his ignorance until after sixteen weeks' gestation: the ewes at this time were fat enough for slaughtering. Alarmed with the fear of losing them in lambing, he disposed of them to an experienced sheep-dealer, the dealer did not think there was any particular danger in lambing such ewes, and continued to feed them upon the most nutritious diet, such as linseed-cake, oats, hay, and turnips. He had not a case of parturient fever, and his losses otherwise were not more than two per cent.

Symptoms.—The most early symptom that marks the commencement of this disease: first the ewe suddenly leaves her food, twitches both hind legs and ears, and returns again to her food; during the next two or three days she eats but little, appears dull and stupid; after this time there is a degree of general weakness, loss of appetite, and giddiness, and a discharge of dark color from the vagina; whilst the flock is driven from fold to fold, the affected sheep loiters behind and staggers in her gait, the head is carried downward, and the eyelids partly closed. If parturition takes place during this stage of the disease, and the animal is kept warm and carefully nursed, recovery will frequently take place in two or three days; if, on the contrary, no relief is afforded, symptoms of a typhoid character present themselves, the animal is found in one corner of the fold, the head down and extremely uneasy, the body is frequently struck with the hind feet, a dark-colored fetid discharge continues to flow from the vagina, and there is great prostration of strength. A pair of lambs are often expelled in a high state of putrefaction, and the ewe down, and unable to rise; the head is crouching upon the ground, and there is extreme sensibility; the skin may be punctured, and the finger placed under the eyelids without giving any evidence of pain. The animal now rapidly sinks, and dies often in three or four days from the commencement of the attack. Ewes that recover suffer afterwards for some time great weakness, and many parts of the body become denuded of wool.

Treatment.—The ewe immediately noticed ill should be removed from the flock to a warm fold apart from all other sheep, and be fed with oatmeal gruel, bruised oats, and cut hay, with a little linseed cake. If in two or three days the patient continues ill, is dull and weak, a dark-colored fetid discharge from the vagina, and apparently uneasy, an attempt to move the lambs should be made. The lambs in a great majority of cases at this period are dead, and their decomposition (that is, giving off putrid matter) is a frequent cause of giddiness and stupor in the ewe. If the os uteri (the entrance into the uterus) is not sufficiently dilated to admit of the hand of the operator, the vaginal cavity and os uteri should be smeared every three hours with the extract of belladona, and medicine, as follows, given:

Calomel	8 grains.
Extract hyoscyamus	1 drachm.
Oatmeal gruel	8 ounces.

Mix, and give two table-spoonfuls twice a day.

Epsom salts	8 ounces.
Nitre	½ ounce.
Carbonate of soda	2 ounces.
Water	1 pint.

Mix and give two wine-glasses full at the same time the former mixture is given. Let both mixtures be kept in separate bottles, and well shaken before given. The bowels being operated upon, omit both former prescriptions, and give the following:

Nitre	½ ounce.
Carbonate of soda	1 ounce.
Camphor	1 drachm.
Water	8 ounces.

A wine-glass full to be given twice a day.

Feed the ewe principally upon gruel and milk or linseed porridge. Parturition having taken place, the uterus should be injected with a solution of chloride of lime, in the proportion of a drachm to a pint of warm water, and repeated twice a day whilst any fetid discharge from the vagina remains.

Egyptian, or Mummy Corn.

PERHAPS the most wonderful and interesting specimen of the earth, in a late horticultural exhibition, remarks the New York Evening Post, was some Egyptian Corn, raised in the garden of Gen. Wm. H. Summer, of Jamaica Plains, and kindly sent by him for exhibition, thus giving thousands an opportunity of seeing one of the greatest curiosities within our knowledge. The seed from which this corn was raised, was taken from the *folds of cloth wrapped around a mummy three or four thousand years ago*, and wonderful as it may seem, after being entombed for so many centuries, like a resurrection from the dead, it springs up in new life and vigor. It is undoubtedly the kind of grain for which Joseph's brethren went into the land of Egypt—the same "corn" of which the bible speaks. It is luxuriant in its growth, and the heads resemble wheat, but are very much larger, forming in inverted conical clusters as large as the closed hand; the kernels are large and very sweet to the taste, and the stock and leaves are similar to our Indian Corn. There seems to be no reason why it may not become a valuable addition to our cereal productions, and thanks are due to the gentlemen who are multiplying it, and bringing it into notice.

Death of Black Warrior, the War Horse.

THIS remarkable war horse died lately in New York, says the Herald, at the advanced age of twenty-eight years. He was raised in Tennessee, and branded U. S. D. (United States Dragoons) on the opening of the war in Florida, where he served in the swamps and everglades to the close of that inglorious campaign; after which, for several years, he was used in the chase of wild Indians, horse thieves, border ruffians, and at odd spells, of foxes, deer and buffalo, at the various military posts on the prairies west of Arkansas. Having marched all over the country, and swam all the principal rivers between St. Augustine, Fa., and Mexico, he was in the whole of the Mexican war, and took an active part in nine general battles, having been wounded by a musket ball at Molinos del Rey, and again by a piece of shell at Chepultepec. Peace being restored, Major Morrill was unwilling to part with his faithful companion in arms, who had borne him successfully through two wars, from the grade of Second Lieutenant to Brevet Major, or to break him down with more service; and so he brought him north, and placed him on a "retired list" for life, in this city, with full rations, where he has been cared for at the stables of Disbrow, the equestrian professor. He was ridden by Kossuth, and also by President Pierce, on occasion of their triumphal entries into the city of New York, a few years since, and usually ridden by General Sanford, on the Fourth of July, and often by Col. Duryea, at the head of his famous Seventh Regiment. He was never in harness, but was unequaled for discipline and grace of movement under the saddle; very fond of music, knowing his place, and the word of command, and the bugle call, quite like an old soldier; was never sick or lame for a day, or known to fall or stumble; and was remarkable for his great powers of endurance, keeping fat on prairie grass on long marches; a fine blooded animal, of medium hight and weight, perfectly symmetrical and beautiful in form, clean limbed, small head well formed, bright, quick, handsome eyes, large thin nostrils, red as fire when distended; very spirited, yet kind and gentle, and very knowing, and possessing a greater number of good points than any other of his cotempories in the long line of his service, all of whom, perhaps, he outlived. Black Warrior may well be classed along with Bucephalus, Copenhagen, Old Whitey, and other celebrated chargers that have "said among the trumpets, Ha, ha, and smelt the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains, and the shouting."

Value of Race Horses.

THE price fetched by the 200 blood yearlings which are usually brought to the hammer in England, averaged during the racing seasons of 1854–55, about $635. The average price at the royal sale of 1854, was $2,205 for fourteen, many of which were of the Orlando blood, which fetches a higher price than any other in England. No doubt, in all studs, great loss is sustained by a certain proportion of the young stock, which promise to be small and not worth training; but here breeders are often deceived. For example, the late Lord Grosvenor sent Meteorn, the best mare in England, of her day, to Chester Fair, when two years old, to be sold, untried, for $25, but purchased her again. The great prices, however, occasionally paid to breeders for some horses —$20,000, for example, to the Earl of Jersey, for Mameluke, and $17,500 for Bay Middleton—make up for the loss inseparable from such as by mishaps, diminutive size and casualties, are culled out and sold for what they will bring, which seldom amounts to much. Twenty-five thousand dollars was refused for Plenipo; and the greatest price ever given for a race horse was $32,300 for the two year old Hobbie Noble, in 1851. One may, however, cease to wonder at such prices, when we find that the Flying Dutchman won his owner nearly $100,000 in stakes alone; and that the winnings of himself and his half brother, Van Tromp, who belonged to the same owner, amounted to $170,000. Cotherstone won, at three years old, $63,825; West Australian, $54,875; and Surplice, $51,875.—[Southern Planter.

THE Boston Medical Journal mentions the following simple and economical apparatus for overcoming bad odors, and purifying any apartment where the air is loaded with noxious materials. Take one of any of the various kinds of glass lamps—for burning camphene, for example—and fill it with chloric ether, and light the wick. In a few minutes the object will be accomplished. In dissecting rooms, in the damp, deep vaults where drains allow the escape of offensive gases, in outbuildings, and in short in any spot where it is desirable to purify the atmosphere, burn one of these lamps. One tube charged with a wick is sufficient.

The rancheros in the Sacramento valley, when out searching for their cattle, carry with them their telescopes, which enable them to "sweep the plains" for miles around, and save the time and trouble required to ride up to each separate herd.

The People's Line of Steamships.

MOST cheerfully do we give space for the publication of the Constitution of the new Steamship Company, with the Address of the new Board of Directors and their Prospectus.

We hold that all who love the best interests of our State will give this great work their earnest support, and join to establish a People's Line that shall indeed work for the People's good. The opening of such a Line of Steamships would secure within three years, in all probability, *an immigration of one million people to our shores*:

INTRODUCTION.

In submitting the following Prospectus to the Public, for a new Steamship Line between San Francisco and New York, and New Orleans, it is not improper to state, that among the many causes which have retarded the growth and prosperity of our State, none have been more potent than the monopolies of ocean steamship companies, which (having no proper interest in the successful growth of our country) have, in the transportation of passengers to and from our shores, not scrupled to extort from them an exhorbitant return upon the capital invested, even while it is palpable to all that the best interests of our State are suffering in consequence.

Enormous and ruinous rates of passage have been exacted, lessened at times by temporary and spasmodic contention between the established lines, to be followed only by still more extravagant extortions.

Our people are at last awakened to the necessity of action in this matter, and are resolved to shake off the incubus which has so long oppressed them. A steadily increasing immigration is our only guaranty of future greatness as a State.

But how is this to be obtained? Speeches in Congress are in vain! Immigration societies, with the present rates of passage, are useless; the Pacific Railroad is too much the work of time—all plans and schemes yet devised, have been of no avail.

What we want above all other things, is a safe and speedy means of transportation to our shores, and at rates which, while being fixed and uniform, shall yet be within the means of all.

To accomplish this, a line of Steamships must be established by our own people, seconded by our own capital, and combining with a fair return for money invested, the nobler object of contributing to the growth, wealth and lasting prosperity of our State.

At present, the man of family in the Eastern States can go west, purchase and settle upon a farm, for the mere passage money necessary to land himself and family upon our shores; while thousands of farmers and mechanics in Europe, who would gladly fix their homes among us, find it impossible from their scanty gains, to amass the sum necessary to convey them hither.

Let us once have a line of Steamships established which shall place the rates of passage within the reach of all industrious and energetic men, and an immediate and permanent tide of immigration will set in to our shores not only from our own old homes in the East, but from every part of the globe where industry, energy and talent seek a more enlarged scope for the exercise of their abilities, or a more certain reward for their exertions. Then will our valleys and hillsides be dotted with the cheerful homes of happy husbandmen; then will our mines yield forth to sturdy arms their stores of untold wealth; then will fair cities spring up on every side, and on the once far-off Pacific Slope will rise up a nation unequaled in the annals of the world for wealth, power, or splendor. In order to accomplish this it is proposed to establish a People's Line, and to construct steamships larger, stronger, and better in every respect, than any ocean steamers now afloat, and of a sufficient speed to make the passage between San Francisco and New York in fifteen days.

The plan of these steamers, as may be seen by the following prospectus, is to embrace all modern improvements in ocean steamers, together with the new improvements in double motive power and four wheels, which has been practically demonstrated as being a plan whereby a much greater speed, security against detention, and economy in fuel are obtained, over the present system of one pair of wheels, and is now indorsed by eminent ship-builders and scientific men in the United States.

Finally, it is believed that this enterprise will prove highly profitable to the Stockholders, as well as beneficial to the State; for, as will be seen by reference to the prospectus, in addition to the ordinary dividends of the Company it is proposed that each stockholder shall have the privilege of using or selling one Ticket for passage each year for every share of stock; thus, while creating each shareholder, to some extent, an agent of the Company, it secures to all a dividend of at least twenty per cent per annum upon the investment, in addition to the regular dividends of the Company.

CAPT. M. R. ROBERTS, Member Board Supervisors, *President.*

N. O. ARRINGTON, firm of Arrington & Co., *Vice President.*

JULES DAVID, firm of Abel Guy & Co.
M. S. MARTIN, Merchant.
FRED. FRANCK, firm of Fred. Franck & Co.
EUGENE DELESSERT.
R. KELLERSBERGER, firm of Rutte & Co.
W. J. BALLEY, firm of Edwards & Balley.
R. W. HEATH, firm of Greene, Heath & Allen.
G. TOUCHARD, firm of V. Marziou & Co.
EUGENE L. SULLIVAN, State Senator.
J. STANFORD, firm of Stanford Brothers.
W. HAWLEY, Marysville.
E. S. HOLDEN, Stockton.

JAMES LUDLOW, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30, 1857.

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed to organize a Joint Stock Company, and incorporate the same under the Constitution and Laws of the State of California, by the name and style of the *California and New York Steamship Company*, with a capital stock of One Million Dollars, to be divided into Four Thousand Shares of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars each.

The object contemplated by the organization is, to establish a People's Line of first-class Steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the transportation of passengers, freight, express and mail matter, between San Francisco and New York, and New Orleans, via Panama, unless future developments should render a change to Tehauntepec or Honduras, or some other route, desirable.

It is proposed to commence the enterprise by building two Steamships, one for the Atlantic and one for the Pacific Oceans, each of the following dimensions, viz: 425 feet keel and 54 feet beam, after the most perfect models, and embracing all recent improvements which add strength, security and beauty to ocean steamships; to construct them with ample accommodations for 3000 passengers, and 1000 tons of freight; the motive power to consist of two beam engines, with two sets of wheels (see engraving annexed), constructed in such a style, and located in such a manner, as to obtain a vast increase in speed, insomuch that, it is confidently believed, the passage between San Francisco and New York can be accomplished in fifteen days' time.

Late improvements in engines and boilers will also be adopted, by which the consumption of fuel will be very materially lessened—thus effecting an important saving in this chief item of expense on the Pacific Coast.

The Ships will combine the new improvement of iron diagonal braces, and iron bulkheads, dividing each into four water-tight compartments, so that in the event of injury from grounding or collision, the hull cannot sink. They are also to be built precisely alike, thus insuring to the traveler the prominent advantage of uniformity of accommodation on each vessel.

The passenger accommodations are to consist of but two departments, Main Cabin or Saloon, and Second Cabin; the Main Cabin to have 350 feet of uninterrupted length, and to contain 126 state-rooms, sixty-two of which are to be double-bedded and of extra size; a skylight with movable windows to run the entire length of the saloon, thus affording the most perfect method of regulating ventilation. The Second Cabin will be arranged with family rooms and distinct apartments for ladies and children, and the entire plan will be upon a system of the most thorough neatness, proper ventilation and ample room.

The plans of these Steamships have been drawn and are at the Office of the Company, 124 Montgomery street, San Francisco, at which place they may be seen.

They have been arranged with special reference to the carrying of large amounts of merchandise; the great size of the Ships allowing the freight to occupy the space usually devoted to steerage passengers—within which, at least one thousand tuns can be safely stowed, which it is proposed to carry at greatly reduced rates.

The plans fully exhibit the advantage arising from the independent working of the engines, etc., by which greater security is guaranteed against detention by derangement of machinery, fire, or a lee-shore.

At the same office may be seen proposals from eminent ship and engine builders of New York, from which it is ascertained that the Ships can be built at a price within the specified capital stock, including disbursements necessary to deliver one Ship at Panama, and leave a sufficient surplus with which to purchase coal and provisions. The Steamers can be built and placed on the route, one at New York and one at Panama, within nine months from the time of their commencement, and assessments will only be made as the construction of the ships progresses.

It is proposed to establish but two prices of passage, and at the following rates, viz: First Cabin $150, Second Cabin $50; thus by the establishment of a fixed scale of prices, the traveler will avoid the disappointment and annoyance so often experienced by the fluctuating rates of passage, and at a cost comparatively small will be enabled to prosecute his journey upon a ship of unexampled size, perfectly ventilated, having all the comforts of a first-class hotel.

It is ascertained that the Company can well afford to carry passengers at the above rates, and make all the money that can reasonably be asked for; although the Steamers will have accommodations for three thousand passengers, yet if they only average five hundred, they will net the shareholders a fair return on their investment; but it is a well established fact, the lower the rate of fare, the greater the increase of travel—therefore, the Company may reasonaply expect to average a much larger number of passengers. It is but natural to shrink from crossing the seas in small, slow and crowded ships, and doubtless all have, to a greater or less degree, experienced difficulties in procuring comfortable accommodations upon the ships now in use, especially while in the tropics. It is believed that a voyage from California to New York, performed on the Ships of this Line, if not actually a pleasure trip, will be, at least, far more comfortable than could be obtained upon any other line, while the facilities for the rapid transmission of treasure, freight, express and mail matter, are so far superior to all others as not to require further mention.

The advantages these Steamers will possess over the present lines, are as follows: First—A much larger capacity for the same expense of sailing. Second—A great increase in speed with the same given quantity of fuel. Third—Greater safety and security against detention. Fourth—Superior accommodations to any Ocean Steamers ever built.

In order to identify this enterprise more fully with the vital interests of our State, it is proposed to obtain as many shareholders as possible, and to give the people of California the privilege of taking the entire stock—and as an inducement to the taking of stock, the following right is extended to each, viz: every certificate of stock of $250, upon being presented at either of the Company's offices, shall be entitled to receive, annually, one Second Class ticket, and every three shares of stock shall, in like manner, entitle the holder to one First Class ticket for a passage to or from New York or San Francisco, on any ships of the Company. The holder of such ticket may use or sell the same at his option, thus enabling him to realize an immediate return of twenty per cent, upon the amount invested.

It is a fundamental feature of the plan proposed to embrace the ownership of the entire route within one common interest, and under the direction of a Board chosen by the stockholders. The increased energy, economy and security, will at once be obvious to all in its practical workings and pecuniary results.

The advantages arising from the carrying out of the proposed plans and organization, may be stated as follows:

1st. That the people of California will themselves own and control the line, and the dividends will serve to enrich our own citizens, rather than those of other States.

2d. The stock being distributed among all classes, and in all sections of the State, the line cannot be otherwise than popular, and the investment must prove highly remunerative.

3d. The price of passage being fixed, persons residing at a distance will know as well when at their homes, or in the mines, what it will cost, as when they arrive at the office of the Company.

4th. The rate being low, all will have an opportunity to emigrate with, or send for their families, without using up the savings of years in passage-money. This will induce an increased emigration, and enable thousands, who are now here, to send for those they have left behind.

5th. That the Steamers will possess unparalleled accommodations, will be of great strength, of high speed, entirely safe, and as far as human foresight can devise, secure against delay—for should one engine fail the vessel has another, with other wheels, ready to prosecute the voyage.

CONSTITUTION OF THE
California and New York Steamship Company.

Article 1. The corporate name and style of this Company shall be "The California and New York Steamship Company."

Art. 2. The objects of the Company shall be the navigation of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and such bays, gulfs and rivers, adjacent thereto, as may be necessary to carry out the designs of the Company, for the purpose of transporting passengers, freight and mails between the ports of San Francisco, New York, New Orleans and such other ports as may be deemed advisable.

Art. 3. The capital stock of the Company shall be One Million of Dollars, divided into Four Thousand Shares of Two hundred and Fifty Dollars each.

Art. 5. The stock, property and concerns of the Company shall be managed by fifteen Directors, who shall respectively be stockholders in the Company, and a majority of whom shall be residents of this State, and who shall, except the first year, be annually elected by the stockholders.

Art. 6. No person shall be a Director, unless he hold, and in his own right, at least three shares of the stock of the Company.

Art. 7. The principal office of the Company shall be in the City of San Francisco, which is the port where the principal business of the Company is to be transacted.

Art. 8. The Directors of the Company shall not pledge the credit of the Company to an amount exceeding fifty per cent. of the capital stock thereof.

Art. 9. No contracts for the construction of steamers shall be entered into by the Directors until an amount, equal to one-half of the capital stock of the Company, shall have been subscribed and twenty per cent. of the same paid in.

Office of the Company, 154 Montgomery street, corner of Sacramento.

Steam Navigation Company's Steamers.

MUCH has been said about monopolies and oppositions and combinations and people's rights, &c. &c., but there are such things as *just rights*; and of these we have a word to say.

For nearly three years there has been quite a hue and cry about the Steam Navigation Company's Line, as a terrible monopoly, compelling the people to pay exorbitant prices, &c.—and we believe for as many years as this Company has existed we have always endeavored to speak of the Combination fearlessly, and urge such measures as would tend to public good, although constantly the recipient of courtesies as an editor.

This Combination have now been in operation some years, and what have they done to secure a complete control as a combination company? They have managed to purchase all and every steamer, good, bad and indifferent—many of them dangerous to life and property—and remove them from every route; thus securing the trade and travel to their own line. This was done at the very highest cost—sometimes two, three, or four times the value of the boats that set up the opposition. The amounts which have been paid would seem incredulous, could it be known, and nothing but a wise and most skillful management could have saved a company, under such expenditures, from bankruptcy.

This Company is now successfully established, and it is but just, while speaking of them as a monopoly, to ask what such a monopoly has done. We answer—by thus establishing one line, all old and worthless, all slow or dangerous boats have been broken up or removed, and now lay as receiving ships, up river. By this measure, a greater security of life and property has been gained; a more rapid speed of travel has been secured, and with safety; and a class of steamers that cannot be surpassed for speed and elegance on any river in the United States, and to speak of the skill of the officers and men, it is no flattery to say they are never excelled. To the able management of the President and Board of Directors, through several years of immense expenditures and peculiar trials which have been nobly surmounted, the present prosperous state of the Company is attributed, and if there are those who believe the present rate of travel is too high we ask them to consider the difference between the present rates and the splendid steamers now on the route, to poor and dangerous boats, as only a fair and just insurance to life and property. When we look back and see how many thousands are daily carried safely upon this elegant line, we ask which is best for the entire country—cheap fares and miserably dangerous boats, or the present rates and such steamers as the Antelope, New World, and the Surprise, or even any of the boats that run on the line?

It has been our pleasure to pass up and down the river many hundred times, and receive many courtesies, and meet many thousand travelers, and from all the facts we can gather we are satisfied that the public are largely the gainers in the security of life and property, and in general comfort and economy also, and whatever may be the profits now gained, or whatever may be the power and influence of the Combination, we believe they are so well posted about their own *interests* that they will *voluntarily*, of their own free will and accord, reduce the fare and freight, as soon as they can do so consistently with their own security, in running as they now do only first-class steamers. We believe that the Company mean to do this as soon as it can be made a permanent thing. We hope all who view the subject will do so in the proper light, free from prejudice or self-interest, and in the light of a great public enterprise, the success of which depends upon a wise and judicious foresight. For it must appear self-evident, that nothing but such a management could have kept up and sustained such an enterprise so long; and as the public interest is promoted by such enterprises, justice requires that even great *private* enterprises that affect the public convenience should be rightfully considered and duly appreciated.

The Red Bluff Beacon thinks that Tehama county, for the growth of the cereals, has no superior in the State. For raising stock, for proximity to a market in the northern mines, and in many other respects, it is said to be a desirable locality, and besides, the physicians of the place say it is "deplorably healthy."

MY HORSE.

With a glancing eye and curving mane,
His muzzle and champs on the bridle-rein,
One spring, and his saddled back I press,
And now is a common happiness!
'Tis the rapture of motion—a hurrying cloud
When the loosened winds are breathing loud;—
A shaft from the painted Indian's bow,—
A bird in the pride of speed we go.

Dark thoughts that haunt me, where are ye now,
While the cleft air gratefully cools my brow,
And the dizzy earth seems reeling by,
And naught is at rest but the arching sky,
And the tramp of my steed, so swift and strong,
Is dearer than fame and sweeter than song!

There is life in the breeze as we hasten on;
With each bound some care of earth has gone,
And the languid pulse begins to play,
And the night of my soul is turned to day.
A richer verdure the earth o'erspreads,
Sparkles the streamlet more bright in the meads;
And its voice, to the flowers that bend above,
Is soft as the whisper of early love.
With fragrance spring flowers have burdened the air,
And the blue-bird and robin are twittering there.

Lovely tokens of gladness, I marked ye not
When last I roamed o'er this self same spot.
Ah! then the deep shadows of Sorrow's mien
Fell like a blight on the happy scene,
And Nature, with all her love and grace,
In the depths of the spirit could find no place,

So the vexed breast of the mountain lake,
When wind and rain mad revelry make,
Turbid and gloomy and wildly tossed,
Retains no trace of the beauty lost;
But when through the moist air, bright and warm,
The sun looks down with his golden charm,
And clouds have fled, and the wind is lull,
Oh! then the changed lake, how beautiful!

The glistening trees in their shady ranks,
And the ewe, with her lamb, along its banks,
And the king-fisher perched on the withered bough,
And the pure blue heaven all pictured below!
Bound proudly, my steed; nor bound proudly in vain,
Since thy master is now himself again,
And thine be the praise, when medical power
Is vile, to conquer the darkened hour—
By the might of thy sounding hoof, to win
Beauty without and a joy within;
Beauty, else to my eyes unseen,
And joy, that then had a stranger been.

[Ohio Valley Farmer.

History of Cutlery.

Our readers who are familiar with the festivals and banquets of the ancients, as described by historians and poets, will perhaps be surprised to be informed that three hundred years ago, no fork was yet invented; as the Greek word *Kreagon*—by some supposed to indicate fork—signifies a large hook, used to draw up a pail of water from a well, and also to take out boiled meat from the pot; and the Latin word *Furcillis* signifies a species of weapon, not by any means intended for domestic use. There was then not so much need of forks as in our days, the manner of cooking and eating being widely different from the present style.

Food was prepared so as to have it served up in a more fluid or pappy state—more like *sauces galees*, and *hashe*. Besides, the ancients did not *sit* at table, using both hands, as we do; but were, during their meals, reclining on their couches, and used only *one* hand in taking their meals; the use of forks, in case of need, being superseded by the more handy ones—the five fingers. Neither were knives in use, except in the hands of the steward of the house, who was called "Carptor," and for whom rules were laid down, concerning the management of the board.

Bread was always broken—never cut. The crackers of our day resemble the bread of the ancients.

Spoons were in more general use. They are mentioned in the Bible as one of the movables of the Tabernacle. But that the five fingers were in "large demand" for eating, is plainly understood, as well by a passage of Homer in his *Odyssy* XIV, as by Ovid's poem, "The Art of Love," in which the latter describes how to use the fingers at meals, not to have the hands and mouth unclean. Therefore, washing the hands and mouth, during meals, was a general habit with the Greeks and Romans. Certain it is, that forks were not discovered and introduced earlier than the fifteenth century, and Italy was the foremost in its usage.

The Italian historian Marcus, in his biography of King Mathias Corvinus, of Hungary, mentions the fact, that in the year 1470, there were no forks used in that country, as in Italy, and that King Corvinus nevertheless actually knew how to manage to keep his hands clean.

In France forks were considered a luxury until the last century, and even then, in most of the hotels, there were only spoons on the table, and the guests actually had to use their own pocket knives. For that reason it was customary with travelers to carry a set of knives, forks and spoons.

In England, forks were so little known that, in the year 1608, Thomas Coryate, returning from Italy, and endeavoring to introduce these useful implements, was sneered at by his countrymen, and obtained from them the soubriquet of *furcifier* (fork liker, or fork maniac).

Thus it is not to be wondered at that the celebrated German tourist, Fischer, did not find forks in Spain and Portugal, in the year 1797, and that in Sweden they were at this time a great rarity. We know that the Chinamen do not use forks even in our day, and the little sticks of ivory (chop sticks) serve to supply all purposes. A similar apparatus may perhaps have been also known to the Romans, which was only a flattened spoon.

We at this time confine our remarks to table cutlery, which renders eating, in our age, a clean business. We pass over other instruments of this branch of industry, which are of vast importance to mankind—as surgical instruments, and others for domestic and business use, whose merits are by no means less appreciated. Who, for instance, would deny the great utility of razors, if reminded of the wonderful influence of shaving on civilization (barbarism being everywhere faced by legions of barbers), and on calling to mind the profit made by the like operations, in commercial circles? Although the rising generation indulge in the fashion of "patriarchal beards," their potentiality in the cure of consumption, and to impart respectability, has yet to be proved to be generally adopted by persons who are afflicted with palms of itching palms, and by those who have to make good by appearance the fickleness of character.

Who is not impressed with the vital importance of scissors, in the dress line trade—(the editorial business not to be mentioned)? It is needless to remind the reader that a pair of scissors enables a tailor to transform a boor into a perfect gentleman—in appearance; and that in the hands of a skillful artisan, this simple instrument serves, oftentimes, to "improve nature" with the fair sex, and to bring forth bodily charms which were never dreamed of by the most learned anatomist and philosopher.—[L. R. B., in the Inventor.

"Jerry"—A Dog Biography.

To look at Jerry's countenance, gentle reader, you might suppose, perhaps, at first sight, that there is nothing very handsome, or remarkably intelligent about *that* dog; but lest you might unintentionally do "Jerry" an injustice—at least in thought—we ask you just to satisfy your conscience as well as your curiosity, to take another look at him.

That's right. Now we can proceed with our biography with a good grace; for, although he is rather "homely" looking, we know him to be considerable of a dog, notwithstanding, and we shall hope to make the reader a ready convert to our opinion of him before we get through.

"Jerry," then, is a native of the city of Nevada, and is, consequently, a native Californian; owned by Mr. Henry Dawley, of Nevada (more generally known as Hank Dawley), by whom he was raised. His maternal parent was about half spaniel and half Scotch terrier; and his paternal parent was a full blooded bull terrier. He is now about four years old.

"Jerry" is a general favorite in and around his native city, and although he signifies his appreciation of pats or words of kindness, by a gentle wagging of his tail, he neither follows nor obeys any one but his master.

The first time we saw him, Mr. Dawley requested him to go and shut the door—which was wide open, and against the wall—when he immediately put his nose behind it and closed it; but as it did not "catch" he raised upon his hind legs and threw the whole weight of his body against it, and thus effectually shut it.

"Go, sit down there, Jerry," said his master; and he immediately went to the spot indicated and sat down. "Sit up, Jerry," and up he sat. "Stand up Jerry, and come to me," and what appeared to us as very singular, he arose from his sitting posture and stood erect upon his hind feet, and then walked in an erect position to his master.

"Lie down and die, Jerry." He immediately lay down at his master's feet, and closed his eyes, and appeared like one dead; when Mr. D. slipped his right hand under one side and his left under the other, about his middle, as he lay upon the floor, to lift him up; and the dog did not move a muscle or limb, but his body hung down as helplessly as though he were really dead.

"Up Jerry," and he soon let us know that he was worth a dozen dead dogs. "Take a chair, Jerry," and he was soon seated in the only vacant chair in the room. "Now, wink one eye, Jerry," and one eye was accordingly "winked" without ceremony. Jerry, however, did not enlighten us upon the subject of having practised this ungentlemanly habit, when passing some of his canine lady friends in the public streets! but perhaps thinking that this might be used to criminate himself, he only wagged his tail by way of answer, which simply meant either yes or no—just as we pleased—to our interrogations.

He used to be very fond of these amusements, until he saw a little quarrelsome dog against whom he had taken a dislike, practicing the same tricks, when he evidently became disgusted, and very reluctantly obeyed his master, for some time afterwards.

Mr. Dawley is the owner of some mining claims on Wet Hill, and resides near them; and as they are worked both day and night, whenever the time arrives to 'change the watch,' he will say to the dog, "Jerry, go and call Ben," (or any one else, as the case may be, for he knows every one of their names distinctly), when he immediately goes to the cabin door of the man wanted, which is left a little ajar, opens it, and commences pulling off the bed clothes, and if this does not awake the sleeper, he jumps upon the bed and barks, until he succeeds in his undertaking.

If a candle goes out, in the tunnel, it is placed in his mouth, as shown in the engraving, and he goes to the man named, to get it re-lighted.

About a year ago, when they were running their tunnel, he would lie down at the entrance and allow no stranger to enter, without the consent of his master; but when told by him that it was all right, he not only appeared pleased, but barked at a candle that was sticking in the side of the tunnel, when his master lighted it, placed it in his mouth, and said to him, "show this gentleman the diggings, Jerry" and he directly started, with his lighted candle, and led the way into every drift.

There is a shaft to the diggings, something over two hundred feet in depth, and should he want to go down at any time, which he often does, he goes to the top, and, on finding the dirt bucket up, will without hesitation jump in, entirely of his own accord, and descend to the bottom.

Mr. Chambers, an inmate of the cabin in which Jerry was raised, and who knew him from a pup, entered for the purpose of getting a coat, but when he took hold of it, the dog began to growl, and would not permit him to take it out, in the absence of his master, and he had, after considerable coaxing, to leave without it. He allows the washerman to enter the cabin on a Saturday, with the clean clothes, but as the man takes one chair he immediately takes another chair opposite, and sits watching him until his master enters; nor will he by any means allow him to take away again, even the clothes he brought with him.

If men are sitting and conversing in the cabin, he will take a chair with the rest, and, what is somewhat remarkable, he always turns his head and keeps looking at the one who is speaking, as though paying the utmost attention. We might suggest an imitation of Jerry's good manners to older heads than his, with much less sense within them;—especially when present in a church or lecture room—but we forbear, except to ask, that whenever they become listless at such times, and in such places, they always think of Jerry!

Jerry, too, is "general carrier," for his master, and goes to town each morning for the daily papers. On one occasion he was carrying home some meat, when a much larger dog than he sallied out upon him, to try to steal it from him, but he took no notice of him, except to keep his tail near the enemy, and his head (with the meat) as far away as possible; but, when the large dog supposed Jerry to be somewhat off his guard, he made a sudden though unsuccessful spring at the meat, when Jerry, as if *struck* with a new idea, immediately started home as fast as possible; and after he had deposited it safely in the cabin, he returned to town, and gave his thieving disposed brother a good sound whipping; now, the enemy has a great preference for the opposite side of the street whenever he sees Jerry coming up.

Whenever his master goes to town, the dog stands watching him at the door, and never attempts to accompany him, without a look or a nod of acquiescence. If Mr. D. purchases a pair of pants, or gloves, or anything else, immediately after arriving in town, he will say to him "Jerry, you see these are mine," and place them on one side; and after remaining an hour or two in town, and going to different places—sometimes to the theatre—he says, "Jerry, I guess I'll go home now," when the dog starts off directly for the parcel left, and appears with it in his mouth, wagging his tail, as much as to say: "here we are, is this right?" He always remembers very correctly where it was left for him.

About noon, on Saturday last, his master said to him: "Jerry, I don't want you to go with me this afternoon, as Mrs. Houston wishes you to go to town with her;" when he lay quietly dow and never attempted to move, as he general does, to accompany his master to his work. He waited very patiently, until Mrs. H. was putting on her bonnet, when, taking up a small parcel which he had seen her place upon a chair, he waited with it in his mouth until she was ready to go, and then followed her down. When in town, Mrs. H. bought a bonnet box, about fifteen inches square, with a handle on top; and said to him: "Jerry, I want that carried home," when he took the handle in his mouth, to try to carry it, but as it extended up to his breast, and prevented his taking his usual step, he set it down again, when she said: "never mind Jerry, if that is too much for you, I will send for it;" he immediately took it up, and although he could not lift it more than two inches from the ground, he carried it all the way home for her.

He will lift at a sack of gold dust, until his hind feet are both several inches from the floor. If sent to a store across the street for a jug of liquor, and he cannot carry it, he will be sure to drag it over, if at all possible, and never mistake an empty one for a full one. When his master asks him to fetch his socks, or his boots, or his hat, or coat, or anything else, he never gets the wrong article, as he has a good memory to remember the names of everything told him.

To see what he would do, several men, with his master's consent, tied a string and pan to his tail, but instead of running off as most dogs would do, he turned and bit the string in two; then took hold of the string and dragged the pan along. He will go up and down a ladder by himself. If several men are in the cabin, and his master on going out should tell him not to leave it, all of them combined would not be able to coax him out.

He is very fond of music, and will walk about for hours, wagging his tail, whenever Mr. Curtis (a miner living in the same cabin) plays upon the banjo; and sometimes he would run around, catching at his tail, and barking, when the music ceased.

"Jerry" has more friends than any man in town, as everybody likes him for his good-natured eccentricities, intelligence, and amusing performances. He sleeps at night in an arm-chair, near his master's head, and seems to love and watch over him with the utmost fondness and solicitude. If, however, the blanket upon which he sleeps is thrown carelessly into the chair at night, or is not perfectly straight and smooth, he will not attempt to occupy it until it is made all right.

Many, very many other performances of interest could be related, such as picking up money and carrying it to his master; catching paper in his mouth, if placed upon his nose; taking off his own collar; unfastening ropes with his teeth; jumping over chairs; carrying away his master's gloves on Saturday night, and returning them on Monday morning; standing in any position told him; fetching anything asked for, etc. etc., almost *ad infinitum*. But we think that we have said sufficient to prove that Jerry is an intelligent dog; and yet, some persons, with more vanity than veneration, will persist in believing that God's works are not as perfect and as beautiful as they are, by asserting that "dogs have no souls," while they admit them to possess all the attributes of intelligence—except in the same degree—as those found in men; and we must say that we have witnessed more true nobility of *mind* in some dogs, than we have in *some* men. [Hutchings' Magazine for May.

Moore's Diggings.—Mooresville is situate in Butte county, between South Feather river and Lost Creek, and from developments that are being made, bid fair to equal, if not surpass the far-famed wealth of the neighboring mining section of Rabbit Creek.

Two ditches are in contemplation for supplying this locality with water—one from Lost Creek and the other from South Feather river, at an estimated cost of $12,000, and $40,000, respectively. The Lost Creek ditch is, at present, under contract and will probably be completed by next October. The Feather river ditch will not be completed till late in the following year, and will be, for the greater portion of the distance a flume.

There are both hill and ravine diggings in this vicinity. Many claims are at present paying largely with a scanty and irregular head of water, and the old fashion style of working.

Tinder and Alley's hill claim paid 25 ounces of fine gold, in six days working, last week. May, Moon and Thompson's hill claim paid $182, in two days working; the first work done since opening their claim. The Irish claim on Queen's Creek, is paying from six to twelve hundred dollars every two weeks. Harrold & Co., on same creek, above the Irish claim, is paying from $12 to $16 per day. Denton, Welch & Co., have run a tunnel into the hill 300 feet through solid rock, and have struck gravel that prospects from 5 to 20 cents per pan. The gravel is from forty to fifty feet in depth. The entire ridge between Lost Creek and South Feather river, prospects well from the surface to the bed rock, about fifty feet in depth, and with an abundant supply of water, will pay enormously.—[Butte Record.

Health of Americans.—De Bow's mortality statistics, compiled from the last census, show that the people of the United States are the healthiest on the globe. The deaths are three hundred and twenty thousand per year, or one and a half per cent. of the population. In England the ratio is near two per cent., and in France nearly three per cent. Virginia and North Carolina are the healthiest of the States, and have six hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants over one hundred years of age. These figures, however, may all be reversed by the next census, for the medical schools were never more flourishing, twenty-six colleges have graduated last year, about thirteen hundred doctors.

If Queen Victoria gave Prince Albert a kiss, and he returned it, what public building would it be like? Ans. Royal Exchange.

Why is a horse constantly ridden, and never fed, not likely to be starved? Ans. He has a bit always in his mouth.

In what respects were the governments of Algiers and Malta as different as light from darkness? Ans. One was governed by Deys, the other by Knights.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW STORE!

MANSFIELD & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING,
159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
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EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,
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ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
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LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
Wm. Mansfield. [v7-23m] T. M. Wood.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

When you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

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BOSTON, Mass. v7-14 1y

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AND
PRINTERS' EMPORIUM.
ESTABLISHED IN 1818.
W. HAGAR, Jr., & Co.,
38 Gold street, New York City.

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of superior excellence and durability, and for supplying all orders for the same with great accuracy and promptness.
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(just issued), will be freely given to all who wish to purchase, when applied for. Printers will please be particular in directing how it may be sent.
We also furnish every article needed in a Printing Office, at manufacturers' prices.

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(of which we are sole agents in this city), and of every other maker in the United States; Ink, Cases, Stands, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Galleys (brass and wood), Chases, Furniture, &c., &c.
Orders will likewise be received for PAPER, CARDS and PRINTER'S STOCK, of every kind.
ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING
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Old Type received in exchange for new at nine cents per pound, if delivered in six days from the date of purchase; if later, but six cents per pound.
☞ Publishers of newspapers who insert this advertisement three times, with this note, and forward us a paper containing the same, will be paid in printing materials by purchasing four times the amount of their bill for the advertisement.
☞ **Second-Hand Presses** (Machine and Hand) usually on sale.
*** Particular attention paid to orders from California. ***
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JOHN HAGAR. } v7 23m

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Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.
Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.
Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.
First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give the satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.
Nich. Reynolds. [v13-7] L. V. H. Howell

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Look Out for Bargains!

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Butter,
Lard,
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In this City, at prices below Cost—giving a chance for all to supply themselves.
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FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
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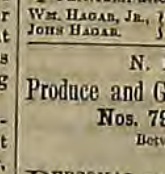
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown;
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

[PREMIUM ESTABLISHMENT.]

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☞ All kinds of Millinery kept constantly on hand and made to order at the shortest notice.
*** Patrons in the country can be supplied by order the same as if present. v6-7 3m

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

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CHOP, OYSTER
AND
CLUB HOUSE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that the have fitted up the splendid four story building,
No. 130 MONTGOMERY STREET,
between Clay and Commercial streets, to an OYSTER, CHOP and CLUB HOUSE.
No expense or pains has been spared to make it an establishment worthy the liberal patronage of the public, and by close attention to business, they hope to receive a liberal share of custom.
☞ PRIVATE PARTIES, CLUBS and others supplied with MEALS in our spacious rooms on short notice.
*** GAME, FISH, and every nicety the market affords, will always be found in our larder.
v7-10 WILSON & ALEXANDER.

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☞ SPECIAL NOTICE. ☜

THE well known PETER JOB has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and vicinity, that he is at all times ready to serve them at his Saloon, and to supply families with every luxury that taste can demand; and, believing that his Saloon is one of the very best in California, he would invite all to visit it and judge for themselves.
Breakfast, Dinner and Supper,
By the "Bill of Fare," and at the most reasonable prices.
Ice Creams, Cakes, Bon Bons, &c.
OYSTERS of the very best kind, and in every style, at 50 cents per plate, including fresh California Butter, Pot Crackers, &c.
☞ Cakes, Jellies, &c., for Dinner Parties and Balls. Particular attention paid to Bridal Cakes and the Extras for Bridal Parties.
*** Every order will be personally attended to by the Proprietor. v7-4 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
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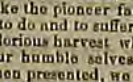
THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

New Agricultural Books.

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For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

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A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package Price $1.
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PROSPECTUS
OF VOLUME VII.
OF THE
CALIFORNIA FARMER.

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER was established in January, 1854; its success was a problem that the future only could solve. Like a ship upon a voyage of discovery in a new ocean, seeking for prosperous winds, so our journal unfurled its sails to catch the favoring breeze. Like the pioneer farmer who turns the virgin soil in a new country, expecting to meet with rocks and roots and impediments, that shall try the temper and strength of his breaking-up plow, so we with our Pioneer Farmer expected to meet with obstructions, trials and difficulties, that would try our strength and temper too. But like the commander of the ship, who, knowing his craft, has faith in her power to endure the storms he must meet, and confident he himself can endure them; and like the pioneer farmer, who, loving his labor, is willing "to do and to suffer," confident he shall eventually reap a glorious harvest where good seed has been planted—so our humble selves in the enterprise of the journal we then presented, we had faith—we were willing and ready to labor and toil—to do and to suffer—confident that ere long the goodness of the cause we had espoused, its happy and beneficial influences, with dignity, nobility, and prosperity would eventually crown the true farmer's life in California; this served as the beacon star that led us on through stormy seas, tempestuous gales, past rock-bound coasts, to the smoother ocean and gentler breezes that now surround us.

To those that know our journal, those that have marked our course and known the labors we have bestowed and the influences that we have endeavored to exert for good—to them we and our cause are known—our desert at their hands is manifest.

To those who are strangers to us and the journal we publish, we again present the California Farmer.

Our journal is devoted to Agriculture and all the useful sciences—it will ever be our aim to have the Farmer the true exponent of the Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Mechanical Interests of California, the TRUE friend of the Home Industry of our State.

The California Farmer will always take a deep interest in the cause of Education, and every influence that tends to establish, build up and make prosperous the Homes of our glorious State. Free from every political, sectarian, or local bias, the Farmer will ever be an independent paper. No mercenary interest or influence can ever tempt us to forget the cause we advocate; nor can any personal wrong or prejudice against us cause us to forget the duty we profess to plead.

To our Friends and Patrons we can now say, that our means of usefulness have been largely increased, that we have now communications opened with all the principal Agricultural Societies and Journals of Europe and our own country; that we have the aid of the best contributors in every department of our journal, and this aid is rapidly increasing; that our Farmer is circulated largely in the Eastern States and Europe, and no section of California or the Territories where it cannot be found.

Known as we are, abroad and at home, in our exchanges and periodicals, with every valuable publication, we have access to facilities for information rarely obtained.

In the department of Education, of Home Influences, we are honored with the aid of the best female talent of the day, and this department we are assured will be largely increased during the year.

Cultivators of the Soil, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Artisans, and all who feel an interest in these great fundamental sources of prosperity and happiness, are cordially invited to correspond with us; their aid we shall esteem most valuable.

As a Family Journal, as a journal for all classes, we believe we can offer one as worthy their acceptance as any journal now issued. As an Advertising Medium it is fully equal to the best; and cheerfully we offer it in comparison, and abide the issue.

With grateful acknowledgments for a generous sustaining in years of trial, and with the assurance to our patrons of many improvements in the opening year, we ask their continued favor and generous influence for this journal.

The terms of the Farmer are, for the year (always in advance), $5.

Offices of Publication—130 Washington street, San Francisco, and State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Publishers.
January, 1857. 4t

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hall on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date.

Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

Our Carrier's List for San Francisco.

Having made arrangements with an energetic Carrier for the city and county of San Francisco, we invite our subscribers to please notify us if they prefer to have the Farmer left at their houses or places of business, instead of mailing. The price of the Farmer, left by the Carrier, will be placed so low as to be within the means of all our friends and patrons, and all the friends of California industry. The Farmer will be delivered to subscribers at the low price of Fifty Cents per month; and we hope every family in the county will give us their kind support and encouragement. The Farmer is now a double sheet of large size, printed on California-made paper of the best quality, and every number will contain a valuable cut, representing some important interest of our State. Mr. Welsh, the Carrier selected, will call upon the citizens of the county; and we ask the examination of our journal by them, believing they will find it a useful family paper.

State Fair at Stockton.

(A PLEASANT SURPRISE.)

By reason of the complaints of the last year, of matters at San José, and in consequence of the fixing the State Fair at Stockton, instead of Marysville as had been agreed upon the year previous, and the distance from a common centre, we had felt many doubts in relation to the success of the present year's Fair.

We have spent several days at Stockton and vicinity for the express purpose of knowing from actual survey, of persons and places, the true indices of the future, and we most cheerfully announce that we were most wonderfully surprised to find a wide-spread feeling, a universal and united feeling, of determination among the citizens of Stockton, to make the coming Fair one of the most interesting and most entertaining, as well the most social, ever yet held in the State.

We have personally met with Farmers, Mechanics, Machinists, Manufacturers of every kind, and there is but one feeling, that is a readiness to co-operate with the Executive Committee, and to do and aid all in their power to bring everything to a successful issue.

We had the pleasure of meeting a majority of the Executive Board, and were exceedingly gratified to find the earnestness, energy and promptness with which they act—without bias or prejudice, without local or party feeling, they have engaged in the work in earnest, and we know they are determined that the present State Fair shall be free from the objections that were made the past year.

Great pains will be taken to have large numbers of gentlemen in various parts of the State, who are *disinterested, yet fully qualified to act as Judges*, secured to act on the several Committees, and they will be publicly announced previous to the Fair.

The city of Stockton has appropriated one thousand dollars, the county has given another thousand, and the citizens have manifested a generous feeling and will manfully sustain the Board of Directors. The City Hall is tendered as the Exhibtion Hall, and the square around is to be graded and fenced in, on which pavilions can be erected for different departments of Industry.

The Public Hotels and other public places of resort, have pledged themselves to do all in their power to please and give satisfaction to strangers by their charges.

A Public meeting of the county will be held in about three weeks, to awaken due interest and lay and mature new plans for the furtherance of the objects.

The ladies will call a meeting to take charge of the duty of receiving guests of the Society and strangers from abroad, and to awaken a due interest in all that appertains to Domestic Industry, and to exert their accustomed influence for a higher and better social feeling towards an exhibition having for its object the building up and beautifying homes.

The lively interest felt for the Fair at Stockton will be beneficial to the Great Mechanics' Fair which is to be holden at San Francisco, on the 8th of September, and which was announced in our last issue; for we saw with pleasure several Mechanics that will prepare to compete at *both* Fairs, and we trust there will be a generous rivalry so as to make both Exibibitions useful and prosperous.

We have received the List of Premiums which are to be awarded, and shall lay them before our readers next week, and shall issue a large edition for a wide circulation. We would earnestly call upon all the friends of California Industry, upon all who wish our State to prosper, to take hold of the work and make it a personal matter.

Great credit is due to the present Executive Board, for the manner in which they have begun their work, and from what we have seen and the feeling we know exists, we promise a most successful result to the citizens of Stockton and the State.

A letter received by us from a subscriber at Stanislaus, under date of May 9, says: "Crops hereabouts are short, in consequence of the dry spring, and last night we had a frost that was very destructive to our gardens. . . . Most of the experiments I told you I was making in horticulture have been unprofitable. One, however, is doing well, namely, grafting the grape-vine on the native stock. I will tell you more about it some other time." Please do so.

Stockton Mechanics.

Stockton can truly boast of the genius and ability of her mechanics, for she will prove their power at the Mechanics' Exhibition at San Francisco, and also at the State Fair in Stockton, both of which Exhibitions are to be held in September next.

Having spent three days in Stockton, in arranging for the publication of the State Society's Premiums, and in examining the plans of the Fair, and the prospects for it, we had opportunity to visit some of the mechanics' workshops of which we hear so much, and of which all the citizens may well feel proud; for Stockton can boast of having the best wagon makers, the best plow makers, the best saddle and harness makers, the best makers of windmills and grain harvesters, the largest gang-plows, the heaviest freight wagons, the largest and finest mule teams, and the best teamsters in all creation; and the stock raisers *do* say they have the *nicest* colts and *finest* cows and the *fastest* horses that have yet been on the ground—but of this they mean to prove at the time of the Fair.

We visited the following workshops, and were much pleased with the evidences of genius, skill and industry we witnessed:

WINDMILLS.

The fancy windmills that are now in use so generally in Stockton are made by Messrs. Mills & Doll. They are light and airy, yet strong, and work well. They are used principally upon the new style of wells that are now bored so quickly and at so little cost. The whole work consists in using a two-inch auger, and boring twenty, thirty, or forty feet, from whence issues a copious supply of pure water; into these a two inch lead pipe is inserted, the windmill attached, and water is furnished in any quantity. We visited several gardens where they successfully supply abundance of water, and never fail. Messrs. Mills and Doll will make Pattern Mills for exhibition at both the Fairs.

Messrs. Hart & Derrick have also invented a new and improved pattern by which means the machinery can be stopped and protected in high winds and storms—so constructed as to guard and protect itself. We shall give the particulars of its construction at a future day. We saw one in operation at the residence of Andrew Wolfe, Esq., upon a handsome pavilion, in which was a wash-room, with a boiler for heating the water for domestic purposes, and also a fine bathing-room and dressing-room. These are improvements and comforts for the homestead worthy of note. Messrs. H. & D. will also be competitors at the Fairs.

NEW IMPROVED REAPER.

D. C. Mattison, the inventor of the gang-plow which took the premium at the State Fair at San José, has made a fine improvement in a reaper, which we saw put in operation, and which is a decided improvement and of a valuable character. The main wheel has been increased to a large size, near to a large cart wheel; the plate or frame on which the knives rest is lowered; the rod connected with the knives is moved by a single pinion instead of two, as generally used, and the rods are stronger, and bear more distinctly upon the knives; they cut easier and cleaner, and with less friction. The small or outside wheel is also to be made larger, and brought to bear close to the working-board; the whole machine being larger than Manny's. Yet it works very easily with two horses, and does a great day's work. The castings are done at the Union Foundery, Stockton; the iron-wrought work at Mr. Mattison's shop, and the wood work at his shop also, and thus this machine, so excellent, is purely a Stockton machine.

We were pleased to know that by means of the exhibition of the gang-plow of Mr. Mattison at San José, he received many orders for them, and has made and sold *eighteen*, the present season, and received from $130 to $150 each. Who will say Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibitions do no good?

HEAVY WAGONS.

Very few persons outside of Stockton, or those with whom a trade is conducted, can form any conception of the size or strength of the enormous wagons that carry freight from Stockton to the mines. For ourselves we were surprised, and do not believe that in any part of the world such large and heavy teams are used, or any kind of wagons so strongly and so perfectly made, or so excellent work put upon them. No pains are spared to make them well, and no cost is denied to have them so. We spent some time at the great wagon shop called "Miller's," who is now building a very superior one, and who will build one of still higher value and greater strength for the Fair. We saw a pair of wheels of enormous size, and handsomely finished. These alone—a pair of hind wheels—cost $175. An eight-mule wagon, nearly finished by contract, for $900; a ten-mule team in proportion for $1000; a pole-cap of the best of Norway iron, and polished, finished for a customer, cost $22. We have never seen such superior finish put upon wagon work before—the strapping of the pole, the cap, the geering or moving plate of the fore-wheels are all made of the best of Norway iron, and polished like the work of a fire-engine.

We were surprised at the magnitude and strength of these wagons; but when we saw the mules attached, eight and ten mules of the largest size—splendid animals, worth five, six, and seven hundred dollars a pair—we wondered no more, for we looked at the records of the loads they drew and found as follows: one load goods, from Stockton to Mariposa, 15,800 pounds; one load grain into the city (barley), 19,600 pounds; one load goods to the mines, 18,160 pounds. This we call teaming to some purpose, and when we see one of those teamsters with his splendid mules and his load ready for the mines, we should think he might feel about as proud as any nabob with his own coach and six, for eight or ten mules and one of these wagons is quite a little fortune. What would our down-easters say about hauling ten tons at a load—with a team worth three or four thousand dollars? But this is the way we do things in California. These are facts however, and these are the kinds of wagons Miller makes: and he has got the workmen to do it, too, and he is not slow himself. We shall see his work at the Fair.

Appreciation.

Every freeborn spirit, every true and noble heart, every cultivated mind and sensitive spirit, knows the value of appreciation, and the man devoid of self esteem to a due degree, is always wanting in self respect, and will fail of attaining in any high degree that position in society which noble resolves, high purposes and true ambition merit.

Our ambition as a journalist has been to receive from our brethren of the quill, justice according to our deserts. Separated entirely from all partisan feeling by controversy or by practice, having no wish to touch upon any subject of party, sect, or creed, or any sectional strife, but only to labor to develop the rich resources of this highly favored clime, and to awaken to a just notice those other resources which Genius and Art could make known—we could only labor on, believing the time would come when by a steady, undeviating course, our purposes could not fail of being understood and appreciated by the wise and good of all parties in all sections of our State and country. We do not desire to speak too often of ourselves, or thrust ourselves upon the notice of the public ostentatiously; but we do wish to keep the cause we plead "before the people," for we plead for the People, the *working people* of California. It is the *Industrial Interest* of California that alone can build up our State and make it great and glorious; and to the Farmer, the Mechanic, and the Manufacturer, all eyes now turn with anxiety and hope, as the means of redeeming by their industry the past loss and ruin which have been entailed upon our State. For these interests we *have* labored for more than five years of our life in California, to the best of our ability, regardless of personal fatigue, labor or cost, cheerfully sacrificing much of comfort, so that the object dearest to us be attained.

We have now the conscientious satisfaction of knowing that *we have not labored in vain*, for go where we will, over our widely cultivated State, and we see *homes*, beautiful homes, springing up on every hand, and peace, happiness, pleasure, comfort, and even wealth—the result of well-directed industry. Seeing what we see, knowing what we do, we derive a pleasure and a reward for what humble efforts we may have made for this end, far beyond what language can express or gold repay. And when we see our public journals recognizing what we have done, with a generous spirit of just appreciation, and giving us words of cheer, we are doubly repaid, for it tells us of "better times coming."

For the most generous notice of our labors and efforts in times past, which we copy from the True Californian of May 9th, we can only say it will be an incentive to still greater exertions; and to our brethren of that truly independent and manly journal, we trust they will always find comfort in this truth: "They that water, shall be watered themselves."

(From the True Californian of May 9.)

The California Farmer.—This useful and practical journal continues to make its regular weekly call at our sanctum, dressed in its best holiday suit, being printed on home-made paper. The editor is the most indefatigable friend and patron of the agriculturist it has ever been our privilege to know. We have watched the course of the paper from the start, and can truly say that we consider it a real friend to our State, inasmuch as it has done more to promote the best interests of the farmer than all other papers combined. It has opened up anew the soil, and continues to subsoil all the furrows. It is constantly enriching all within its reach, far and wide. The editor boasts having paid out the "first money for California printing paper on the Pacific coast," and we hope it will long be in his power to boast of our home productions.

It is not our province to build up other papers than our own, but we have in our possession more than one letter from the East, speaking in terms of high commendation of the California Farmer, which is, in deed and in truth, a home production, which has the genuine ring—free from all and every kind of metal of the baser sort.

The California Natural History Society of Stockton.

While on our trip to Stockton we were much pleased with a visit to the Natural History Society, now occupying rooms at the City Hall. The collection of the Society is already extensive and valuable, and remarkable when we consider that it is so young a Society. It has a fine collection of stuffed birds, preserved reptiles, minerals, shells and precious stones—and what was particularly gratifying to us to note, the following valuable products, found within their own county:

Specimens—Red Ochre, Yellow Ochre, Plaster of Paris, and Kaolin; this latter article, we believe, will be found to be equal to the best ever produced in China—Kaolin being the material for the finest porcelain ware. These four products are of great value to the county and to the State. Handsome samples were kindly sent us for experiment.

The members of this Society are all gentlemen who feel a deep and abiding interest in promoting science, and the government of the Society are those who are fully qualified as scientific men to preside over such an Institution.

Valuable Mules.—There is probably no part of California where so fine mules can be found as in Stockton, and the reason is simply that purchasers are always ready to pay *good prices* for *good mules*, and this brings the very best mules in the State to Stockton market.

The Sheep-shearing Festival.

Agreeably to the announcement in our journal, the Sheep-shearing of the flock of fine Merino Sheep of the Messrs. Whitney, took place at Sacramento, on Friday, the first day of May, at Elk Grove, some twelve miles out of the city. Quite a pleasant party of ladies and gentlemen and happy children, went up from San Francisco, on Thursday, to attend the fete on the following day—and surely there never was a fairer day than shone on that occasion, and we doubt if ever there were more happy hearts than were gathered in various groups, not only in and around Sacramento, but in all our cities and valleys over the State.

But to this particular fete. At 9 A. M. we joined the group of the proprietors, numbering four carriages and twenty guests, and had a delightful ride with Parents and Children to Elk Grove. There we found the "victims" that were to be fleeced, and the shearers ready to begin their work; and as the "lambs before the shearers were dumb," so these fine Merinos, one by one, were "laid upon the table," and fleeced. The shearers were "experts," and performed their work well. A good shearer can take off the fleece of twenty or thirty sheep per day, and do his work well—this was about the rate of the work done here. A very large and fine Buck, having a heavy fleece and heavy dewlap, required one hour and a half to accomplish the work; the fleece of this Buck was very superior, and weighed 10¼ pounds washed, equal to about 14 pounds—this was an eleven months' fleece. Many of the Ewes yielded 4, 5, and 6 pounds, all washed wool. The entire flock was free from tick, scab, or disease of any kind, and the sheep in very fine order, having improved much in their new progeny since their arrival, eleven months since. Among this flock of Messrs. Whitney were several young lambs of the Vermont stock, full blood, and very fine animals. Quite a numerous party came to witness the shearing, which was most interesting, as being the first upon the Pacific Coast.

The owners were pleased with the fine and profitable fleeces; visitors were pleased with the singularity of a Sheep-shearing in California at this early day; ladies and children were pleased and happy in the enjoyment of the scene, amid the grove and bright flowers; and we were also happy at the certain prospect of success and prosperity that was dawning upon the enterprises of our State.

At noon, a fine collation was prepared by direction of the proprietors, which was enjoyed with a good zest, after which a sweet little lassie, the daughter of G. O. Whitney, Esq., was being selected as Queen of May, and was crowned by acclamation. We had the pleasing honor to prepare the crowning wreath from the bright flowers gathered upon the prairies near by. Miss Alice Green Wood Whitney was the "Queen of the May," and, we venture to say, no fairer creature was that day crowned than was the Queen of the May party at the Sheep-shearing Festival at Elk Grove, Sacramento. As the day waned, the whole group with which we started wended its way, by invitation of Messrs. Whitney, to Smith's Gardens, where with fragrant flowers and luscious strawberries and cream, that day's work was finished while the sun shone, and it was a happy, sweet and glorious sunset and close; but from thence to the residence of Mr. Whitney the older, the party returned and enjoyed an elegant dinner, and we believe all who joined the Festival will never regret even a long journey for the pleasure and interest it secured to them. With many thanks to the Messrs. Whitney for their kind courtesy and attention to their guests, a hearty wish was expressed by all, that their enterprises may be crowned with complete success.

We learn that since this Festival one of the Messrs. Whitney has sailed for Australia to select and bring from thence the very finest flock of sheep that can be procured.

Artesian Well at Stockton.—This well for which so much interest is felt, and which some time since was checked by the choking, has been commenced anew; it has now a depth 740 feet; the water is soft, and seems affected by the strata of sand through which it passes. The water flows freely over the tube, but has no jet; the work is now progressing well, and will be continued with all earnestness and dispatch until the desired fountain is struck. As the well is situated near the City Hall, it will be a very desirable treasure to the city, if successful.

Gopher Trap.—W. Aldrich, of Oakland, called at our office a few days since with a new Gopher Trap, invented by him, which is completely successful in insnaring this enemy of our cultivators. The trap being inserted in the hole, which is easily done, the gopher cannot leave it without passing directly through the trap, which is certain to secure him. It is a simple, ingenuous and effective contrivance, and has been tried with complete success. We expect samples of the trap at our office for sale shortly, which will be announced. In this connection we desire to say that the plan we proposed in former numbers of the Farmer has been successful in many cases. In damp ground the moisture neutralizes the effect of the gas, and it does not work as well.

Brick Making.—Preparations have been made by the different brickmakers in our suburb, says the North Californian, at Oroville, to make about three hundred thousand bricks per month, or about two millions during the season, which is estimated to be about the amount that will be required in the town this year. This number will be sufficient for the construction of some twenty or twenty-five good buildings, several of which are already contracted. The number of brick used used last year in Oroville, was thirteen hundred thousand.

The State Fair.

We publish from the San Joaquin Republican the following, to show that an interest is being awakened for the coming State Fair. We are giving several days to the city of Stockton, and its vicinity, and are much pleased with the interest felt, and believe it will have great results. We shall give full reports next week, and hope to lay before our readers full plans of the Fair, with list of Premiums:

The State Fair and the Mining Interests.—It will be observed, by reference to the premium list adopted by the Executive Board, that premiums will be awarded at the next Annual Fair to several articles connected with the Mining interests of the country. This great branch of industry has been omitted hitherto, not from a want of appreciation of its claims, but from a lack of facilities for classifying the implements used in the several departments. The vast improvements effected in scientific mining during the last year, however, have enabled the Society to bring that interest within the scope of their operations, and to give it its due prominence among the industrial pursuits.

The mining implements, the improving and perfecting of which the Society propose to aid by awarding premiums, are the Mining Pump, the Riffle Box, the Quartz Amalgamator, and the Tunneling Machine—four principal agents in the production of gold. We desire to draw the special attention of practical and theoretical miners to these articles; not merely with the view of competing for the premiums to be awarded, but that the best talent of the country may be elicited in a common effort to produce the best possible machinery and implements for the common good. We know that the highest order of talent has been employed in the mechanical department of mining, the beneficial results of which are now confined to individuals, and which may be disseminated, through the instrumentality of the Society, throughout the whole country. We have no doubt that, before the annual meeting in 1858, the mining interest will be made a separate and co-ordinate branch of the great Industrial Organization, if the people in the mining districts will give the attention to the subject that its importance demands. What organization and concentrated effort has done for agriculture and manufactures, it will do for mining.

The Home of Science.

We love to meet those who study the laws of Nature, and whose hearts beat responsive to the melody that is breathed from her many voices—"Books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." About a year and a half since, we were in Stockton, and paid a visit to the Insane Asylum, then under the charge of Dr. Reid, as the Physician of the Institution. At that time we were much delighted with the fine Cabinet of the Doctor—a Cabinet rarely excelled—the larger portion of the animals being so exquisitely prepared by Dr. Reid himself. We also strolled over the grounds, and into a fine lot of ground a little distant from the Asylum, the private property of the Doctor, who then had only a few trees planted.

At our present visit we were surprised on visiting him, to find his lot converted into a beautiful garden, with a mansion almost embowered in roses. We found the Doctor and his lady pruning the vines and gathering the roses, and our visit revived pleasant hours: these renewed in the now enlarged Cabinet, and in cheerful converse with a social dinner, gave to our labors and duties while in Stockton those pleasant thoughts that we wish would never leave us. We were indebted to our friend for a pleasant ride on our round, also; and have been under many obligations to Dr. Reid, for valuable Meteorological tables forwarded us—we know our readers have also esteemed and appreciated them.

Married, Mated, Blessed—We are growing a little proud about our journal, in relation to one particular department, we mean the "Ladies department." There must be some fatality about it, for, we believe, every young lady that has honored us with her continued correspondence for a year, has found a husband; and it has been just so with the widows. The last of a happy trio band that was with us *one year ago*, has left the state of single blessedness, and been doubly blessed; and what is most gratifying is, that they are all so happily married. "Katie King" and "Jennie" entered into bonds to keep the peace, and now "Bessie" goes too, for we find upon our table a neat white card which reads thus: "Mr. and Mrs. Welty;" and we learn that on May-day, at high meridian, a happy pair were seen in Grace Church, Sacramento, a few words were said by the Pastor, a prayer made, a blessing given, a song, and two hearts were consecrated one, for D. W. Welty, Esq., a distinguished counsellor of that city, had sought and won the fair and highly gifted Mrs. E. A. Wright, long known as a devoted teacher, and the counsellor had made her his bride. The steamer of that day bore them on their wedding tour, and a thousand warm prayers followed, wishing them years of unalloyed happiness.

Agricultural Societies at the East.—By the late mails we have received from almost every State Society the Reports preparatory for the coming Fairs of 1857, with their lists of premiums. Many of the Societies issued their lists of premiums in March, some earlier, and all are on an extended scale from previous years. There seems to be a very large increase of interest in every department of Agriculture, and the State authorities and legislatures of several States are showing a laudable interest in these plans. This is as it should be. We hope California may yet imitate other States.

Rodeas—The annual Rodeas of Messrs. Thomes, Toombs, Chard and Ide are now going on. This yearly marking and branding is a sort of festival among the Mexicans, and the customs of making it such is still retained by our old California citizens. It affords a great amount of sport not wholly unattended with danger.—[Red Bluff Beacon.

THE CROPS.—There seems to be some diversity of opinion as to the coming crop. The Marysville Express says, that a gentleman who is a large dealer, indeed one of the largest in this portion of the State, assures us that all such fears are groundless. He says that there is half enough of the old crop now on hand to feed the people of the State, and besides, the quantity of ground sown is very much greater this year than it was last. He also assures us that the chief falling off in the crop is in Sutter, Colusi and Yolo, although we are aware that very considerable fields in this county, on the Feather river, will be short at least one-half. —[Oroville Californian.

RAIN AT RED BLUFFS.—Within the last week, says the Beacon of Wednesday, we have been favored with fine rains. It is a little late coming for the good of early crops, but will prove a great salvation to the late ones. While the rain was coming down, many of our neighboring farmers, being in town on Court business, expressed their joy by getting gentlemanly elevated. A fair average crop is now anticipated. There was some grass mown, which of course was injured, but farmers find no fault in view of the vast benefits received.

The Yreka Union of the 7th says: Our farmers are, no doubt, highly delighted with the showers of rain which have fallen occasionally during the last two or three days. A good rain would be a blessing to our farmers, and likewise a welcome friend to the miners. Great fears have been entertained, that the prevailing dry weather would seriously damage the crops and grass, but this timely rain, which still showers upon us as we go to press, will we trust, secure an abundance of both.

The vicinity of Santa Cruz was visited on Wednesday evening and Friday morning with slight showers of rain, and on Saturday the appearances indicated that more would fall.

The new road from Santa Cruz to Watsonville has been completed.

The rate of taxation in Santa Cruz county has been fixed at $1 on each $100 and $4 a head for road purposes.

AN EARLY MELON.—The editor of the Union Democrat (Sonora) has been shown a ripe cantaloupe melon, grown in that vicinity, and descants eloquently on the refreshing influence of such a sight so early in the season.

The high stage of water during the past winter has washed down a sand bar at the junction of the Yuba and Feather rivers, which already offers some slight impediment to their navigation.

The first Wire Suspension Bridge constructed in Siskiyou county has been completed at Virginia Bar, across Scott river, a short distance above its mouth.

RADISHES.—If any of your readers, who cannot raise good radishes, on account of worms, or suitable soil, will strew common wheat bran, one inch thick, on any good soil, and hoe it in, and then plant their seed, they may eat as good radishes as any body can grow.

DELAYED COPY.—Our correspondents and readers must be patient—we have much to say in continuation of our up river trip: Bidwell's, the Caves, Waterfalls, our trip to Suisun, Sonoma and various other places, and valuable statistics. We have manuscript from Alice, Addu, Agricola, Mordaunt, De Quincey, Ben Bolt, and our old and valued correspondent B.; these, with other interesting matter, will appear next week.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF OAKLAND.—By a courteous invitation from the Philharmonic Society of Oakland, the Editor of this paper will deliver an address before that association on Tuesday Evening next. Subject—"Beautify Home."

THE WHAT-CHEER HOUSE.—The advertisement of this most excellent house deserves a special notice always, for the good character it has secured by the care and attention bestowed upon its patrons, in order that they may truly feel at home. The best proof that Woodward's "What-cheer" is popular can be seen from the fact that although hundreds left that house on the sailing of the last steamer, it was as full as ever the same evening. Interested runners for other houses often tell strangers that "Woodward's is full," and they "can't come in," and thus try to drive away patrons of this popular house. We say to all, never heed such information; pay no regard to runners or bribed hack drivers, but go to Woodward's if you wish, he never turns his friends away.

The What-cheer House, though always filled,
Has still sufficient room,
For Woodward has a heart so willed
You will always find a home.

Woodward acts on the principle that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm," and so he has a hotel that is large enough to give us all a home.

PERSIAN SHERBET.—We have tried the sample sent us of this excellent and refreshing beverage, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a superior article, indeed. Mr. Hegg introduced it into New York, and from thence he came to this country, as he was confident a climate like California would require a beverage of this kind. From the testimony received we are confident this Beverage is worthy a careful notice by all who love a cool and pleasing drink in warm weather. The ingredients being purely vegetable, it carries with it a recommendation that is reliable for purity and excellence.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Don't have Sore Heads or Sore Breasts; don't have Salt Rheum, or any skin disease. Use this valuable Ointment, and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

CITY TRADE REPORT—FRIDAY, MAY 15—12½ P. M.
[From the Evening Bulletin.]

Flour—Haxall, in bbls, $17; Domestic, in qr. sacks, $13 50; Oregon, in qr. sacks, $12 50; Napa City Mills, qr. sacks, $14; and Fowler's self-rising, at $16.

Wheat—A large parcel has been sold for Stockton, but we could not ascertain the price.

Barley—Sale of 700 bags private, and 100 do, at $2 20.

Potatoes—Sale of 293 bags, at 1⅞ a 2c.

NO. 3 ENGINE, STOCKTON.—We stepped into the new Engine House of Company No. 3, which company is composed of a fine band of Germans. Their engine, which is named the San Joaquin, is of beautiful model. There is a fine hose carriage attached, and their house and apparatus is kept in such order as to indicate an active and prompt company, and altogether is a credit to Stockton.

The old Georgia claim at Volcano, last week yielded a pound of gold a day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON:

1st. It is the *cheapest* preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the *most beneficial*.
3d. It is the most *agreeable* to use.
4th. It is the *cleanest* and most *carefully prepared*.
5th. It is the most *highly perfumed*.
7th. It is the only article that never fails to give *entire satisfaction*.

The immense sale of the Kathairon—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attest its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 16-1m

☞ BEAUTIFUL GIFT.—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

☞ WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
The great remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that bearing the written signature of I. BUTTS *on the outside wrapper.*

Prepared only by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 15-1m

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

☞ READ—Copies of the Farmer for Mailing. That all may have an opportunity of sending the FARMER to their friends in the East, so as to make known the resources of California, we have

Reduced the price to Twelve and a-half Cents per Copy.

It will hereafter be found at the following places:

J. W. SULLIVAN, ULLMAN & Co., HUTCHINGS & ROSENFIELD, Montgomery street. } Post Office Arcade.

At these places can also be found copies of the State Society's Reports. Price 50 cents.

The FARMER will also be had ready for mailing at all times at the office, at $1 50 per dozen; also single copies.

WARREN & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

☞ TO STOCK RAISERS.—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
v7-10 WARREN & CO.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-2

Stock Partner Wanted.

A PERSON having a fine Ranch, now stocked with 100 head of Cattle—25 Horses and 75 Hogs—is desirous of taking a partner, with some capital, as part of his own business requires his attention elsewhere. This opportunity is a good one—the ranch and feeding ground good.
v7-15 Inquire of ED. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco

ASSURANCE.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!

The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance* is *practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.

The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever has occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.

When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of Insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morale* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakspeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha'an ha' done for oursel's, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is *true* charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his habitual economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are in *health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered unassurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.

Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.

Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.

The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone association—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom *then* will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.

To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Sexton's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,316 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. This speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!

We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire and Life Assurance at Home and Abroad.
Established in 1836—Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital £1,250,760 Sterling.

Annual premium for an assurance of $100 on a single life:

	Age	With Profits.	Without Profits.
Premium.	20	$1 80	$1 60
	25	1 90	1 70
	30	2 00	1 80
	35	2 15	1 90
	40	2 30	2 05
	45	2 50	2 20
	50	2 75	2 40
	55	3 05	2 65
	60	3 40	2 95
Premium.	20	$2 10	$1 85
	25	2 20	1 95
	30	2 30	2 05
	35	2 45	2 15
	40	2 60	2 30
	45	2 80	2 45
	50	3 05	2 65
	55	3 35	2 90
	60	3 70	3 20

SMITH BROTHERS & CO.,
Agents for California,
Corner of California and Battery streets,
v7-3 3mis San Francisco.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
W. F. LAFFIDGE, Commander.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On WEDNESDAY, - - - - - - - MAY 20th,
At 12 M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Tuesday, May 19th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., May 19th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

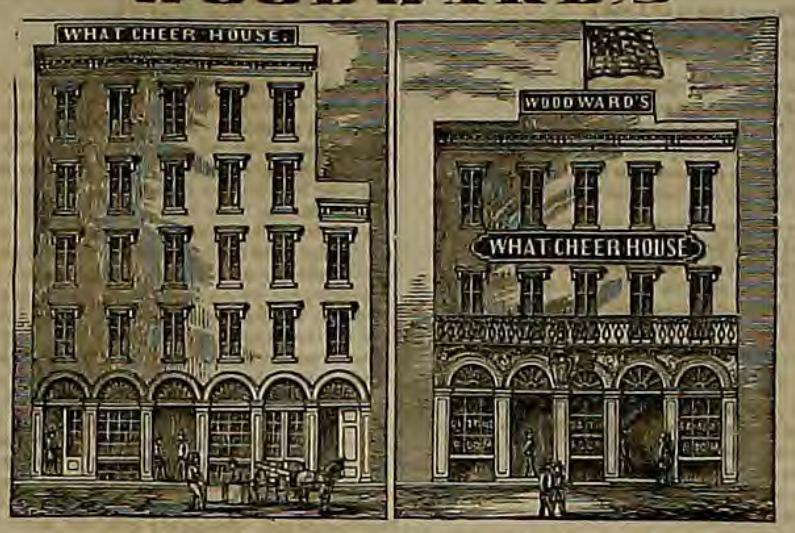
If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street---119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, $6. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.
v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - One Million Dollars!

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,
PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT.....M. R. ROBERTS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....N. O. ARRINGTON.

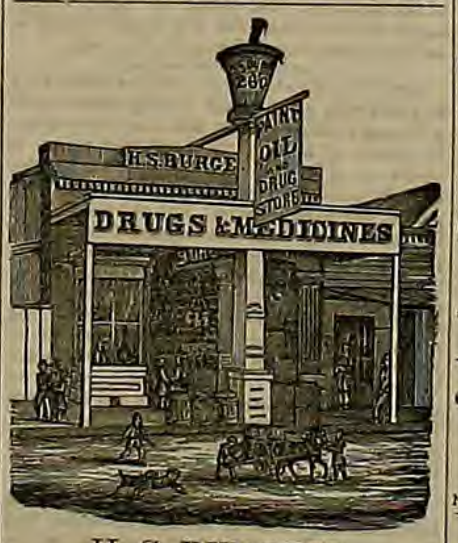
JULES DAVID, M. S. MARTIN, F. FRANCK, EUGENE DELESSERT, R. KELLERSBERGER, WM. HAWLEY, Marysville, W. J. BALLEY, R. W. HEATH, G. TOUCHARD, Hon. E. L. SULLIVAN, JOS. STANFORD, E. S. HOLDEN, of Stockton, ——, of Sacramento.

JAMES LUDLOW, Secretary.

The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street. v7-17



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.

The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.

A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-16 3m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH O. MORRIS, ...Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-16 3m

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-1

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Especial attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.
☞ A liberal discount to the trade. v7-15 3m

HENRY BLACKMAN, Marysville. } { C. C. FRENCH, San Francisco.
FRENCH & BLACKMAN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.,
North side Plaza, Second Door from High street,
v7-15 tf Marysville.

Samuel Soule. Nath'l Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
ALSO,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
v7-15 tf San Francisco, Cal.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.
OFFICE---Rassette House,
2d door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third door from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY
☞ Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs,
Napa City, California. v7-8

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 69 Montgomery street, near California,
San Francisco
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
No. 134 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street.
15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street.
10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street.
2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
v7-9 Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street.

Miscellany.

THE CROP OF ACORNS.

THERE came a man, in days of old,
To hire a piece of land for gold,
And urged his suit in accents, meek:—
"One crop alone is all I seek;
That harvest o'er, my claim I yield,
And to its lord resign the field."

The owner some misgivings felt,
And coldly with the stranger dealt;
But found his last objection fail,
And honeyed eloquence prevail;
So took the proffered price in hand,
And for one crop leased out the land.

The wily tenant sneered with pride,
And sowed the spot with acorns wide.
At first like tiny shoots they grew,
And broad and wide their branches threw;
But long before these oaks sublime,
Had fallen by the scythe of time,
The cheated landlord mouldering lay,
Forgotten with its kindred clay.

O! ye whose years unfolding fair,
Are fresh with youth and free from care,
Should vice or indolence desire
The garden of your soul to hire,
No parley hold—reject the suit,
Nor let one seed the soil pollute.

My child! their first approach beware;
With firmness break the insidious snare.
Lest, as the acorns grow and strove
Into a sun-excluding grove,
Thy sins, a dark o'ershadowing tree,
Shut out the light of heaven from thee.

God is Love.

THE following beautiful sketch we find in the New York Dispatch, and there is so much beauty and truth in it that we take pleasure in printing it:

If there is a root, can you stay branch, foliage, bloom, even fruit, except by violence; leave it to Nature, as God left it, and there will be the growth—wholesome, right.

It seeks its place—life bursts forth—it seeks air, sun; that it may bloom and bear.

You have a soul; God planted it—an offshoot, a root, from himself. "God is Love"—if it is wholesome, right, it shall burst forth, expand, bloom; (twine in some instances); climb, grow. Who will hinder?—who will not aid?—who sneer?—who condemn? Let him answer it to God, who chooses to behold its expanding life; the more vigor, the broader foliage, the richer fruit, the more honor to God! Cast out love from the soul, and every day's observation and experience shows your life is cast out. All movings are spasmodic mimicry of life—filagree foliage on a manufactured stem, fluttering in little breath breezes—artificial all, and metal exchanges—pendulum-tickings and wheel-movings.

Let this root be neglected, and it will die; cared for and cultivated, a cedar of Lebanon has not more sure hold and growth. Let it be trodden by a witless foot, while you yourself will not be traitor, and it shall sprout from another point—its Maker be praised, it shall not die, unless your own hand destroy. Over this you shall have power; you may hold it in being: Heaven will help you if you will help yourself.

Who would be isolated, cold, unloving? Who would not wish for love, pray for it? Do you thirst? you say give me drink or I die! So with the higher, a loving soul wants love. Are you without such a want?—you are against Nature and God. "God is love"—God commands, enjoins love—will you be like him? Not that He needs it—He is Infinite; we want and need it. If we want and appreciate it, then love grows—spreads into a forest, of freshest, sweetest verdure; or, as a Banian tree, up and down, root and branch, earth and sky—holding fast at every point of life.

How can one call it selfishness to want love or its expression? In one of the new books of the season I read: "Did one eager, selfish eye long to behold a tear?" (the reflection of one who is viewing the departure of a steamer, with friends on board, and friends on shore). If an eager eye did not long to behold a tear, or an equivalent (?) expression; then it was an eye miserably cold, and worse than selfish—it was willing to look upon beings too selfish to love—lest mayhap it may bring them a tear. Ah, such an eager eye cannot be selfish—it is not selfishness—it is but another spreading branch of the Banian, bringing refreshing shade, and songs of birds.

Selfish love is a baser thing than this. "God is Love." He makes no selfishness. One who really craves love (none others can love) is the most unselfish of all being. What sacrifice is too great, for one who honestly loves. God only knows how often and truly, the entire self is sacrificed, in its behalf—it will continue to be—for love shall live, it is of the Infinite—one may carp and sneer, it shall live.

Your lungs no more need air, than your soul if true needs love; if a "loving soul," in which the "breath of life" was breathed, it would give and take—it may be forced to weep in darkness (love absent, it is dark) alone, all alone, but unless you deliberately cast it out, it will live on.

Will this please God, who is love, when one says, "Oh root, tree; oh oak, laurel; thou art selfish and vain, thrusting out branches to the sun and air?"

Is there in the universe a root, and no place for nourishing, growth? It cannot be—there is a place.

Does a nature's want make one a legal beggar! or, is it not beggary? Is it not more honor, the more the God-implanted what is realized? Is it I—is it selfishness—made in God's image, who is love? Shall I please him if not loving? Shall I do violence to my natural image, and hate? (one might feel it better to hate, than be a block, or a tinseled image).

A woman whose eyes are opened, instructed by a genuine love of great, glorious Nature, cannot love what is mean and low, in humanity—morally low.

Coming upon the high, the noble, such an one must love—it is an emanation from the heavenly principle within—it proves that life, not death, is there.

"The beautiful" may not be precisely the same to all; but the beautiful will always be "the good," and both will be "the true," and truth be good and beautiful; and so they perfectly link, and mingle, and circle, and a healthy pure soul, has all. Is not love good? Is not love beautiful? Is not love true?

Here is proof. Such a soul seeing good, loves; seeing the beautiful, loves; beholding truth, loves. Then love is over all—absolute—"God is love." Whoso will not agree to love this trinity is at variance—discord with God himself. Will you love? Will you be hungry? Can you stay your spiritual from love, any more than your physical from hunger, if both are healthful?

Then cherish it—love God—love Nature—love the good, the beautiful, the true; every where then you will live it, you will have it—your's, you are love—God is love.

Lessons for the Little Folks.

IN the southern part of Europe, there is a beautiful country named Italy. There the poor are called peasants. Bees and garden fruits and silk-worms make all their wealth. The first thing I remember is, that I was lying one spring morning in a window that looked out pleasantly on the seaside. The little closet in which I was, was shelved all around—a number of beautiful butterflies were floating about in the sunlight and on the shelves were crowds of disagreeable looking little gray worms that were all eating greedily. A pretty maiden came in presently who brushed out all the litter and laid fresh leaves on the shelves for the little worms to eat. She laid a fresh branch beside me on which there was a large dew-drop. In it I saw myself as in a looking-glass, and was dreadfully shocked to find I was a little dirty gray worm, like those around me with which I was so disgusted. While I lay moaning in my heart over this discovery, a good mother moth came sailing down and settled herself beside me. Seeing my grief she said: What ails you, poor little worm? I told her I did not wish to be a little gray worm; I wish to be a pretty maid, I said, or a gay butterfly. She answered: Wings are never given until work is done; the little maid is but a mortal worm; if she works rightly, she will have wings given when her work is done. These gay butterflies were all worms, and got their wings when their work was done. You shall have wings when your work is done. The mother moth finished her work and sunk to rest. The little maid came and pushed her out of the window as useless litter. But the words and works of the good do not perish with them. She had wrought a robe that a king was proud to wear, and her words have moved me to work diligently, that my robe may rival hers, and I know that I shall have my wings when my work is done. Little children, learn from the silk-worm's story, that wings are never given until work is done. Knowledge and wealth are wings which will carry us to the places and things we want in this world. They are not given until work is done. Faith and the favor of God are the wings which bear us to Heaven, but they are never given until the works of repentance and obedience are done.—[Valley Farmer.

RULING PASSION OF THE ARABS.—I was riding home from the ruins one evening with Mr. Longworth. The Arabs returning from their day's work were following a flock of sheep belonging to the people of the village, shouting their war-cry, flourishing their swords, and indulging in the most extravagant gesticulations. My friend, less acquainted with the excitable temperament of the children of the desert than myself, was somewhat amazed at these violent proceedings, and desired to learn their cause. I asked one of the most active of the party. "O Bey!" they exclaimed, almost all together, "God be praised, we have eaten butter and wheaten bread under your shadow, and are content; but an Arab is an Arab. It is not for a man to carry about dirt in baskets, and to use a spade all his life; he should be with his sword and his mare in the desert. We are sad as we think of the days when we plundered the Aneyza, and we must have excitement, or our hearts would break. Let us, then, believe that these are the sheep we have taken from the enemy, and that we are driving them to our tents." And off they ran, raising their wild cry, and flourishing their swords, to the no small alarm of the shepherd, who, seeing his sheep scamping in all directions, did not seem inclined to enter into the joke.—[Layard's Nineveh.

LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENTS.—Curran used to relate with great glee a mishap which befell a Roman Catholic bishop who went up to Dublin Castle to adulate the Lord-lieutenant. It seems one of Lord Cornwallis' eyes was smaller than the other, and had acquired a quick, perpetual, oscillating motion. The addressers, who had never seen him, had elaborated their compliments on the country. His excellency was on the throne in high state, when Bishop Lanigan, of Kilkenny, at the head of his clergy, auspiciously commenced—"Your excellency has always kept a steady eye upon the interests of England"—the room was in a roar. "Never," said Curran, "did I hear its match, except in the mayor of Coventry's compliments to Queen Elizabeth—'when the Spanish Armada attacked your majesty, they caught the wrong sow by the ear.'"

UNEXPECTED TESTIMONY.—It is a well-known fact in the experience of all legal advocates that there is generally a point in the examination of a witness beyond which it is dangerous to proceed. The truth of the remark was lately proved in the Huddersfield Guildhall. A solicitor had undertaken the unusual charge of defending a "drunken and disorderly" case, when pressing the policeman somewhat hard, the official stated that he remembered the time of the alleged charge, "because he was taking a very respectable gentleman home in a state of intoxication." The policeman's memory still being further goaded, he added—"Why, the very respectable man I was taking home was you yourself!"—[Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.

ELEPHANT HUNING IN CEYLON.—Although the number of elephants is still so immense in Ceylon, they must, nevertheless, have been much reduced within the last twenty years. In those days the country was overrun with them, and some idea of their numbers may be gathered from the fact, that three first-rate shots, in three days, *bagged* one hundred and four elephants. This was told to me by one of the parties concerned, and it throws our modern shooting into the shade. In those days, however, the elephants were comparatively undisturbed, and they were accordingly more easy to approach.—[Baker's Eight Years in Ceylon.

AN INDIGNANT MOTHER.—Recently at a church in Southwark, England, there was a "christening." After the ceremony, and while the minister was making out the certificate, he happened to say—"Let me see: this is the 30th?" "Thirtieth!" exclaimed the indignant mother; "indeed it is only the *eleventh!*" Of course the minister was alluding to the day of the month.

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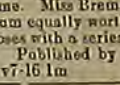

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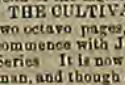

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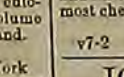

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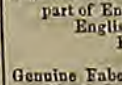

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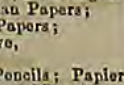

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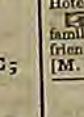

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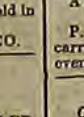

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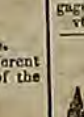
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]



Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar.
v6-1 JOSEPH RASSETTE, Proprietor.

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.

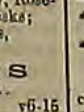
To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.

San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.

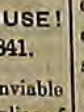
The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.
v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

E. J. LOOMIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.
Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us.
v7-13

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses.



R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v6-20 3m



C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v7-1 3m San Francisco.

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to maintain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.

E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-2 3m

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,

OTTOMANS,

LOUNGES AND

EASY CHAIRS;

BUREAUS,

SIDEBOARDS,

WHATNOTS,

MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

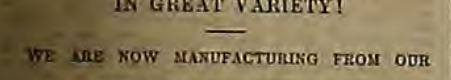
v7-11 **JONAS G. CLARK & CO.**

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 170 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,



Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE

Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

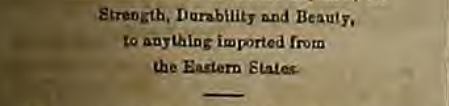
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny), Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N B—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

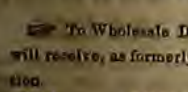
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

v7-6

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,



To be found in all styles and qualities at

O. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done well. Please call and see for yourselves v7-1

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-13m

THE CELEBRATED

PACING STALLION,

"BILL BLOSSOM,"

PEACOCK STOCK,

And the only PACER of that Stock, will stand at

TATTERSALL STABLE, OAKLAND,

Commencing April 15th and ending August 1st, 1857, at

Seventy-Five Dollars per Season. - - - - - - Terms Cash in Advance.

THIS CELEBRATED PACING STALLION WAS BRED IN CANADA, BY D. PREVEE, ESQ., IS FULL Brother to the celebrated Trotting Stallion FRANK PIERCE, now owned at White Hall, New York. He is seven years old, Chestnut Sorrel, Fourteen-and-a-half Hands High, and possessed of great muscular strength.

He is sound in every respect and of disposition as gentle as could be desired in a horse, a fact which should not be overlooked by those who desire to raise fine Horses. He has a fine head and neck, tremendous shoulder arm, stifle and gaskin,—short back, well ribbed up, and is a very Smooth Pacer.

When in Canada he was known as Canada Peacock, and CHALLENGED Upper and Lower Canada. He was imported to Albany, N. Y., by O. C. Gunn, Challenged the State of New York, and in two matches won them both. From Albany he was brought to California, where he has had two matches, winning each. He has never yet been beaten, and now

Challenges any Pacing or Trotting Stallion in the United States,

Best 2 in 3 or 3 in 5, One Mile Heats, to Harness; or any Trotting Stallion, now in this State, 2 mile heats, best 2 in 3, over the Pioneer Course, San Francisco, for from $1000 to $5000, any time out of his Standing Season.

He is a Sure Foal Getter---Never Failed in any Instance.

☞ Gentlemen having Mares at a distance, may rest assured that every attention will be shown them, and charges moderate.

For further particulars inquire at the Stable, of

v7-14 HOLSEY J. YARRINGTON, AGENT.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

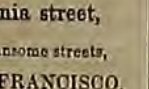
CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of



COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulo,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 2-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-1 3m

---

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,

Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,

Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

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Agricultural Store,

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra Irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

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Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by

v7-52m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 98 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE,
Washington street, San Francisco,
v7-16 1y Wholesale Agents for California.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

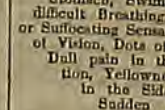
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.



BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-19

EDWARD FELOUZE. JOHN K. RODGERS. DAVID WATSON, JR.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY

THIS Establishment (the oldest in New England, having been commenced in 1817) is now carried on by the subscribers under the style of

JOHN K. RODGERS & CO.,

and the attention of Printers is respectfully asked to their facilities for promptly and satisfactorily meeting the wants of the trade.

Besides their present large variety of

Book, Newspaper and Fancy Types,

Of which they have recently issued a specimen book, they have in hand many NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES of plain and fancy letter, which will shortly be shown in a Supplementary Specimen Book.

Newspapers fitted out promptly, and carefully and particular pains taken with ORDERS FROM CALIFORNIA. v6-12

IRON WORKS, &c.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-13 3m

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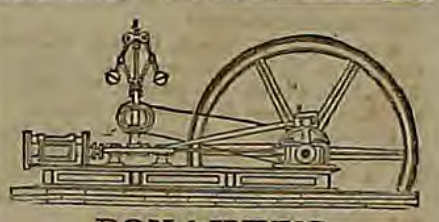

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
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April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent.

v7-13

News by the Steamer.

THE mail steamer John L. Stephens arrived at the wharf, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The following is her memoranda:

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer J. L. Stephens, R. H. Pearson, Esq., Commander, sailed from Panama, May 2d, at 6.25, A. M., with the U. S. Mails, 920 passengers, and 613 packages merchandise. The railroad being in excellent order our passengers crossed the Isthmus in three hours, and were safely landed on board this steamer by the Company's steamer Taboga.

The Stephens brings but little news of importance, save the news of the overthrow of Gen. Walker's Army. This, if true, seals the fate of the Nicaragua invasion, and will be an example for all future filibustering expeditions. Most calamitous has it been for some families, whose hearts have bled; but the Costa Ricans, and even the unchristianized, have suffered severely, and their families been destroyed. The whole expedition has been one of cruel suffering and disastrous in its results.

The news announces that the great Relief Expedition of Col. Lockridge, for Gen. Walker, failed in its purpose, and retreated from the battle field. The steamer J. N. Scott, having a portion of the army on board, burst her boiler on the San Juan river, whereby the following were killed and wounded:

Killed—Maj. W. Morris, Captains Slate and Conklin, Lt. N. N. Beidleman, J. Buffington, C. York, J. L. Fewell, Joe Murray, W. Edmondson, C. S. Thomas, J. Wilson, R. Higgins.

Wounded—Col. F. Anderson, Lt.-Col. Doubleday, Caiptains M. French and Barrington, Lts. J. A. Sistere and Mulholland, C. Kennedy, N. Crawford, A. Bailey, E. Baker, J. Rooney, and eighteen others slightly injured.

Arrangements were making to send back to the United States the troops, and we may soon expect to hear of the final close of this long and lamentable waste of human energy and human life.

Very little other news, except the usual gales, storms, fires, embezzlements, frauds and robberies—fully equal to any on the Pacific Coast.

CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS.—Hon. J. Denver has been appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Vincent E. Geiger has received the appointment of Indian Agent. C. H. Hempstead was appointed Superintendent of the Mint. Major Roman has received the position of Appraiser—and Mr. Jesse Elder the Postmastership of the city of Sacramento.

H. Noble of Minnesota, John Kirk of California, and Wm. Magraw of Missouri, have been appointed Commissioners to superintend the construction of the Wagonroads to California.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD.—A special dispatch from New Orleans, dated the 16th, says official advices have been received here to the effect that the Mexican government has admitted that the contractors to open the Tehuantepec Road have complied with the terms of the original contract, and that the official authorities have received the road.

The Massacre of Crabb's Party.

THE news of the overthrow of this party has spread a gloom over portions of our State that it will take long years to remove, and while we deplore the loss of human life and the fall of many noble and generous men we cannot but still further deplore the error that led men to assume a power and authority which caused them to be viewed as invaders and outlaws, and has thus brought them to a terrible end. We quote from the Sacramento Union the following correct commentary on this sad affair:

"While lamenting their untimely end, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that they fell in a cause which was not sanctioned by lawful war. They marched into a country with which the United States are at peace, with arms in their hands; their advance was resisted, a fight followed, in which the Americans were overpowered, captured and shot. The authorities treated them like a band of robbers, as, according to the law of nations, they had a strict legal right to do. But in so acting they trampled under foot every law and principle of civilization and humanity."

This massacre, is stated to have occurred at Cavorca, distant about thirty-five miles from the Gulf of California, at the mouth of the San Ignacio, one hundred and forty from Hermosillo, and two hundred and ten from Guaymas.

The following is the list of Captain McKinney's Company:

H. A. Crabb, San Joaquin;	S. Bunker, Tuolumne;
R. N. Wood, Contra Costa;	B. Quarles, do.
W. H. McCoun, do.	H. W. Van Doren, do.
John D. Oxley, Tuolumne;	Rob't M. Holladay, Solano;
David S. McDowell, do.	Tho's M. Maupin, do.
Henry L. Watts, do.	R. C. Hendrick, do.
Benj. E. Gillon, do.	Wm. Stevenson, do.
Geo. E. Hoyt, do.	Hugh Seaton, do.
Wm. Wilson, do.	M. Porter, Contra Costa;
Tho's Coates, do.	F. Perkins, do.
Dr. Tho's J. Oxley, do.	Edwin Tucker, do.
Chas. E. Parker, do.	Geo. Gill, do.
Jas. McGraw, do.	Geo. T. King, Marin;
T. R. Taylor, do.	John Lamarue, do.
John Edmonson, do.	P. Hohenhausen, unknown;
Dr. Evans, do.	A. Hine, do.
Chas. A. Lewis, do.	Robert Button, do.
Wm. Anderson, do.	Edward Kaufman, do.
J. M. McFant, do.	R. W. Madison, do.
James W. Woods, do.	F. O. Wilcox, do.
Samuel Kemmel, do.	W. M. Mardis, do.
W. N. Miller, do.	J. W. Evans, San Francisco
J. G. Harrison, do.	John A. Cortelyou, do.
Wm. Randolph, do.	F. B. Wilder, do.
Wm. A. Allen, do.	Richard Perry, do.
Thomas Craig, do.	Charles W. Tozer, Yreka;
A. W. Allen, do.	Robert C. Wood, do.
Edward Chaplin, do,	

WAGON ROAD MOVEMENT IN MARYSVILLE.—On Wednesday evening, May 13th, at a meeting in Marysville, John C. Fall, Thomas J. Taylor and F. L. Aud, Esqs., were appointed a committee to collect funds to defray the expenses of survey of the proposed road from Honey Lake Valley to the American Valley, and to disburse the same.

VERDICT AGAINST PALMER, COOK & CO. The Sacramento Union says that a verdict of $72957 50 was found against Palmer, Cook & Co., in the District Court, on Thursday, on account of non-payment of last July's interest on State indebtedness.

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Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

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☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of *Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No 1 Mustard Seed v6-20 3m

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!

THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.

Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection. JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet. Stockton and Dupont

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from

Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,

and have constantly on hand

MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

v7-8 3m **TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN SHERBET,

An Effervescing Temperance Beverage.

The most Wholesome, Refreshing and Invigorating Drink in the World!

THE powder from which this is prepared is made entirely from vegetable ingredients collected from all parts of the world, and combined together with great skill and care. Two tea-spoonsful put into a dry tumbler of large size, with a sufficient quantity of water added, produces immediately a cooling draught of charming excellence and flavor, and health-giving effect; it is adapted to all seasons and every one's use, and is especially suited for those who go to sea, as a preventive of sickness, costiveness, and the generally unpleasant state of the system arising from change of climate and living. It also lessens the dangers of incurring diseases under a tropical sun, and all who are about to take a trip to the Eastern States, if they regard health, ease and comfort on the way, should not fail to obtain a supply before starting, and more so, if ladies or children are with them; or invalids or the sick, as nothing is as grateful to the palate and stomach as this, and resists the enervating effects of hot countries so well; and, unlike ardent spirits, it does not enfeeble by inflaming, but strengthens and exhilarates both body and mind by its nutritious powers and the energy which it imparts to the digestive process: so, too, should seamen be provided with some before they leave the port—

"Those gallant men and glorious sons of toil,
Who brave the dangerous deep to guard their native soil,
And with daring hands the white wings of Commerce spread,
To bless the world and to earn their bread."

A glass taken at any time of the day removes all feelings of heat, thirst or even hunger; and its being made in a great measure of vegetable acids tends, to prevent Scurvy and purifies the blood at the same time. It is also an invaluable Restorative for those who labor hard for a living, such as Farmers, Miners, Mechanics and Laborers, and to Storekeepers, Professional men and others, whose occupations compel them to lead sedentary lives, a draught before breakfast gives new spirit for the business of the day; and last, though not least, it is a boon to Woman, who is—

"The sweetest or sourest source of all our joy and woe,
That this world can give or life must know,
To those who are mothers, sisters, daughters, wives,
And would have pleasant homes and happy lives,
Should Sherbet keep,—the best thing made yet—
For with no widow's tears or orphan's cries is ever wet."

At home, in the house, for husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, beaux to use, and their own dear selves and darling little ones as well—medical men who know its composition speak in the highest terms of its utility, and all the poet's praise. Byron calls it the blest Sherbet, Moore make frequent mention of it, and Hafiz the great Persian bard says:

"Boy, let you sparkling Sherbet flow,
And bid thy pensive heart be glad."

PREPARED BY
AUGUSTUS HOGG,
LONDON, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Depot at the Davis Street Drug Store, near Jackson, San Francisco; and for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers, at 50 cents per Bottle—each one will make 12 glasses.

☞ Orders, accompanied by funds, can be forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

N. B.—Agents wanted and supplied on the most liberal and convenient terms. v7-17

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1858.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 2d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,
CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co. Marysville; R. H. MCDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eyeball evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c.,
G. R. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co. Marysville; R. H. MCDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-16 3m

"Chinese Sugar Cane and Sugar Making."

NOW READY, AND SENT FREE OF POSTAGE FOR 25 cents, and for 3 cents additional, enough seed to plant two square rods.

C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
Agricultural Book Publishers,
v7-15 1t 140 Fulton street, New York.

To Butchers.

SAUSAGE SKINS AND HICKORY SKEWERS—Constantly on hand and for sale by
CODINGTON & TABER,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
v7-3 1m No. 110 Kearny street.

Do You Want a Farm Laborer?

A YOUNG ABLE-BODIED MAN, wishes to obtain employment to do general work on a Farm.

Address or inquire for "J. F. C." at the FARMER OFFICE.
v7-15 1t*

THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1857. NUMBER 19.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNIN Simultaneously at Sacramento and San Francisco.

Office—on *Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento, —No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco*

TERMS.—*Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of five new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.*

☞ *Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequaled.*

☞ **Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in Advance.**

Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 12.

The Book of Nature.

"POPULATION. With an Appendix on the Balance of the Food and Numbers of Animated Nature. By T. Sadler, Esq., M. P." (London.)

"GOLDSMITH'S Animated Nature." (Blackie & Son, New York.)

(ARTICLE 1ST.)

THE ultimate result of the theory of the Rev'd Mr. Malthus is not likely to occur for a long time to come. Our terrestrial planet is so abundant in agricultural resources, and "the creature we call man" so ingenious in improving upon Old Dame Nature, or rather in devising means whereby that venerable lady is made to improve herself with a little assistance, that "enough and to spare" is destined to be her provision for us, for any conceivable number of ages. But when we descend lower in the scale of animal creation, we would naturally be led to draw very different conclusions, if an ingenious plan had not been devised by the great Creator, whereby the machinery which he has constructed, and so systematically arranged, has also been furnished with a self-regulating process, by means of which the whole may go on like clock work *ad infinitum*.

Who says that death among the lower animals was the result of Man's transgression? Not the geologist, who fresh from his researches among the mountains brings to his museum the remains of animals imbedded in the rocks, long before "Adam carded or Eve did spin," or the wily serpent twisted its little form with treacherous intent among the branches of "the tree of knowledge of good and evil," tempting the first and finest specimen of female frailty to sin. Not the natural theologist of modern times, who, taking a liberal and extensive view of the provisions of a benevolent Deity, perceives in the great destroyer, not only the friend of decrepit age and enfeebled humanity, but the means by which each humble creature which "lives and moves and has its being," after enjoying for a time the pleasures of existence, may quit the stage, and allow more youthful and energetic performers to act their part in the great drama, which is being played in this glorious World. I envy not religionists their fancied orthodoxy, if it leads to any supposition so contradictory to science and common sense.

But what hast thou, O Philosophy! to give in exchange for what thou proposest to deprive us of? Would'st thou rob us of the conclusions of pious men, and christian commentators, and leave us to struggle on in this vale of tears, without one ray of heavenly light that may be reliably depended on, to guide us in our benighted condition, and "intimate eternity to man?" Would'st thou sap the foundations of revealed religion, and topple the ruins about our ears, and erect no temple in its place in which the humble and contrite may offer up prayer and praise to the Great Creator of us all? True Philosophy proposes to perpetuate no such iniquity. The Volume of Inspiration when properly interpreted is a reflex of the Book of Nature. Its first sentence tells us that "in the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth." And dost thou suppose, O vain and conceited mortal! that he who created the great Universe, who "made man in his own image, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," has given to him no natural powers by which he can read the unmistakable characters which HE has impressed on the creatures of his hands, as clearly and distinctly at those with which, "on the secret top of Horeb," with his own unerring finger he traced out the principles of morality for his servant Moses? or learn his punishment as correctly, if the lessons which Nature imparts are disregarded, as when to the astounded gaze of the monarch of Babylon, in the midst of his wanton carousals, the fingers of no earthly hand traced his doom on the wall?

Aristotle tells us that as a book shows the ideas of its author, so does Creation reveal to us the ideas of the Divine Mind. It is a glorious comparison, and one to which no one can refuse to say Amen. Thus we have, besides the Book of Life, another Book equally divine—the great Book of Nature—from which we may learn more of the ideas of Deity, and the means by which he has been pleased to resort to accomplish his ends, than those silly mortals who are merely content to look at its binding, and the outside ornaments with which it is garnished, are apt to suppose. Many thanks to Dr. Paley, who for our sakes, following the knife of the dissector, has so strikingly exhibited the structure of our "earthly tabernacle," and explained with what ingenuity and skill it has been contrived. Now, he shows us how the framework of bones has been put together, how the ball and-socket joint has been used in one place, and in another, the mortice-and-tenon, and why—now, how the food is dissolved in the stomach, and how it is rendered suitable to mingle with the blood; how the blood, impelled by that force-pump the heart, is sent on its errand of supply for unavoidable expenditure along the arteries; and how the veins bring it back with unfailing duty, to be churned and purified in the lungs, before it is again sent out on the same errand as before. And if he did not explain, how by chemical means it is made to furnish the elements of heat and nutrition, it was because science had not in his day made those discoveries which Liebig has so clearly expounded. With what feelings of respect for each new and ingenious instance of minute mechanical skill, on the part of the great Contriver, do we rise from the perusal of Paley's wondrous production! and not only bless the wise Creator, by whom we have been so "fearfully and wonderfully made," for our perfect construction, but also for enabling a sinful mortal like ourselves to explain his benevolent intentions so clearly, and so completely to satisfy the soul that is hungering after heavenly manna, with food so fitting for enabling us to meet the puny assaults of ribald skepticism! Many thanks to the authors of the Bridgewater Treatises, who, taking up the theme where he had left it, have added whatever modern science has discovered to our former store of Natural Theology.

But there is another department of this most religiously interesting and important study, which Mr. Sadler has investigated and explained, so carefully, so completely, and so beautifully, that none will begrudge him his right to rank with Paley, and have his name engraved in the same niche of the Temple of Fame which contains his honored bust—if that half-heathen divinity is entitled to adorn her garish walls with names like theirs, which deserve to be inscribed in the most sacred "holy of holies" that ever was erected by human hands!

It is not my intention to follow our Author, as he successively develops the different portions of the great scheme, by which the balance of the food and numbers of Animated Nature is maintained. I shall content myself by glancing at the subject as a whole; adopting similar arguments; and stating those conclusions, which his arguments are so calculated to engender and confirm; in the belief that the reader may be induced to give his work that careful perusal which it deserves. Let us therefore discard for the present the theories of Malthus, regarding the human race. Man, as I have suggested, is an inventive being; and contrives by his ingenuity to find out many ways of subsisting, when pressed by circumstances, which are (among all animals) peculiar to him alone. Let us suppose that only one class of animals had been created—the innocent graminivorous sheep—and of them only a single pair. Let us next suppose those two sheep placed in the favored, fertile Island of Ireland, with no wolves, foxes, bears, dogs, or cayotes (or men), to make them afraid, or molest them—how long do you think, constituted as Nature now is, we could dispense with Death? I will not draw the lines too tightly. Let us suppose that they doubled their numbers every three years. The first year, we have two; the fourth year, four; the seventh, eight; the tenth, sixteen; the thirteenth, thirty-two; the sixteenth, sixty-four; and the nineteenth, one hundred and twenty-eight. But let us make allowances for casualties, and suppose that in round numbers it took the full term of twenty years, before they increased to one hundred—that is, that in twenty years, they would increase fifty-fold. Let us pursue the argument. In twenty years more, in the same ratio, our hundred sheep would amount to five thousand; in other twenty, that is at the end of sixty years, to two hundred and fifty thousand; at the end of eighty, to twelve and a half millions; and at the end of a century, to six hundred and twenty-five millions!—that is, in the course of a century, they would increase more than three million-fold, if the Island had pasturage enough to maintain them. But admitting that point, which I think we ought not to admit, what would become of them before the end of another century? Why, with sufficient pasturage, they would exceed any number which we have ever been called upon to reckon. The National Debt of Great Britain, reduced to copper cents, would not amount to half so much! But for the sake of the argument, let us suppose, not only that we could transport them across St. George's Channel, into the fertile fields of Great Britain (or rather that they could so transport themselves), but also across the English Channel, to the congenial soil and climate of Continental Europe—nay, that they had spread over in addition Asia and Africa, and had also been transported across the raging Atlantic, to depasture on the untrodden soil of North and South America; in less than a thousand years, they would have eaten up every green thing on the face of the habitable globe, even at the most luxuriant season of the year. We cannot dispense with Death. Let us not consider him any more as the King of Terrors. He is our greatest friend. Without him we would require an entirely different system. No more of the playful and innocent gambols of youth. No more of the ingenuity and skill of animals, especially of the feathered races, in providing for their young during their infant helplessness. We would not wish, constituted as we are, to live in such a world. Let the "dance of Death" continue. He is the principal, and most indispensable personage of the whole *dramatis personæ* engaged in the great Comedy of Life, which is so brilliantly being performed. To dispense with him would be as bad as acting the play of Hamlet, as a traveling manager it is said once proposed, with the character of Hamlet left out.

Once admit Death as a necessary evil, if we are still wicked enough to regard him in no better light, and we easily become reconciled to another order of things, very different from anything which our super-humane friends would suggest, but far wiser, and much better suited for our present condition. Where are those dogs, and wolves, and bears, and foxes, which we so unceremoniously dismissed, for the sole sake of our simple sheep? We have admitted Death into our list of friends. At all events he forces himself upon us. We cannot do without him. Whether we will or not, his services are indispensable. We could not otherwise provide for animals increasing in a geometrical ratio, while the length of time which they required to do so was in arithmetical proportion, no matter what that ratio and that proportion were, if the space from which they derive their subsistence is meted by bounds and limits. Bring back those bears, and dogs, and wolves, and foxes; we want them to be the ministers of Death. "What!" methinks I hear some one say, "so many enemies? Why, they would eat up the helpless sheep, if made simultaneously, a thousand times as fast as they grew!" But it is in their variety, their conflicting interest, and the angry passions, with which (to make them answer the purpose for which they were intended) it was necessary to inspire them, that the poor sheep has to place its sole reliance against utter extermination. At first, no doubt, they fix their eyes on their common prey, as the most likely objects with which to fill their greedy maws. But hunger makes them ravenous, and turning from the remnants of the sheep, they soon direct their attention to devouring each other. They are all carnivorous animals; flesh is their natural food; and in their natural condition, they would starve without it. They must have flesh, get it where they may. In the general scramble which takes place, the sheep stand as good a chance as any—in some respects better, for they live on grass and plants; and retiring to the mountains, soon learn to present, in the butting and beetling heads of the males, a not informidable hornwork of defence against ordinary assaults, pitching the yelping curs which are bold enough to attack them, precipitously over the cliffs.

We have admitted Death into the Animal World; we need not hesitate longer in fully recognizing his title, and consenting to any arrangement, whereby animal enjoyment, during its short and uncertain continuance, may be promoted and increased. The sheep have been driven from the fertile valleys, where they would have stood no chance against their formidable and numerous foes—why not fill those valleys with horses and cattle? They will help to draw off, from the harmless sheep, the attention of those bloody executioners which Nature anyhow is obliged to have.

He who has *read attentively* the great Work of Paley cannot fail to admire the mechanical expedients, resorted to under seeming difficulties by the great Designer, in constructing the human frame; but he who glances *but carelessly*, at the varieties in Animated and Vegetable Creation, must be further struck at the different fancies which presented themselves to the Author of all. It is not in man only that there is perfection. Every creature is perfect after its kind, and for the purpose for which it was intended; and yet how many different kinds of animals do we find? All Creation is full of life—as full to all appearance as it was possible to fill it—not only the earth, but the water—not only the water, but the air! Nay, every tree, and shrub, and plant of every kind, and every visible animal is a little world of itself, where myriads of living creatures, in some instances of almost infinite minuteness, revel, and enjoy existence, with scarcely an effort wanted on their part to procure all the pleasures which their situation and nature admit of, or they are capable of receiving, or in their hearts desire! But they are all necessarily subject to the doom of Nature; without which, as we have seen, any one species would soon be deprived of the means of subsistence, from the mere fact of its increase in numbers preventing it after a time from finding anything to eat. What better or more benevolent plan could have been devised than to make the one species the food of the other; not at hap-hazard, but so arranged, as it is, that those lower in the scale increase more rapidly, and those which prey upon them more slowly, and so evenly balanced that the machinery, till man makes his appearance, is capable of regulating itself, and moving on *in perpetuum*, without the interposition of its most ingenious Contriver?

AGRICOLA.

AGATE,

Roan, calved Dec. 6, 1850, bred by Robert Bell, Mosbro' Hall, Rainford, Lancashire, England; the property of Geo. Vail, of Troy, N.Y., and S. P. Chapman, Mount Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison county, N.Y.; got by Third Duke of York (10166), dam [Annie] by Second Cleveland Lad (3408), g. d. [Annabella] by Duke of Cleveland (1937), gr. g.d. [Acomb] by Belvedere (1706)—a cow bought of Mr. Bates.

HALTON (11552),

Red roan, calved August 22, 1847; bred by Geo. Vail, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.; the property of S.P. Chapman, Mount Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison county, N. Y.; got by Meteor 104 (11811), dam [Lady Barrington 3d] by Cleveland Lad (3407), g. d. [Lady Barrington 2d] by Belvedere (1706), gr. g. d. [Lady Barrington] by a son of Herdsman (304)—[Young Alicia] by Wonderful (700)—[Alicia] by Alfred (23)—by Young Favorite (6994).

FRANTIC,

Roan, calved September 3, 1850; bred by Robt. Bell, Mosbro' Hall, Rainford, England; the property of Geo. Vail, Troy, N. Y., and S. P. Chapman, Mount Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison Co., N. Y; got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam [Faith] by Fourth Duke of Northumberland (3649), g. d. [Fidget] by Second Earl of Darlington (1945), gr. g. d. [Fletcher] by a son of Young Wynyard (2859)—descended from J. Brown's Old Red Bull (97).

HALTON is a Bates bull—his dam, Lady Barrington 3d, having been bred by Mr. Bates. His sire, Meteor, was from a cow [Duchess], and bull [Duke of Wellington 55 (3654)], each bred by Mr. Bates, and imported by Mr. Vail. Halton has won two first prizes at the shows of the New York State Agricultural Society, and also the diploma at the show of the same society, held at Elmira in 1855. Meteor and Lady Barrington 3d, are also first prize animals.

Agate and Frantic were imported by Mr. Vail and Mr. Chapman in 1853, with two other heifers from Mr. Bell's herd, viz: Bonkie, roan, got by Fourth Duke of York (10167), dam [Cicely] by Duke of Northumberland (1940) &c. &c., and Bright Eyes 3d by Earl Derby (10177), dam [Bright Eyes 2d] by Lord George Bentinck (9317), &c. &c.

It will readily be seen, by a reference to their pedigrees, how deeply they are bred in the blood of Mr. Bates' very best Duchess bulls.

Suisun Country Society.

THE following letter from our correspondent and agent in this beautiful section of our State affords us great pleasure. Our pleasant tour there, as will be seen from the letter, has induced them to feel the importance of organizations at which we shall rejoice, and will cheerfully aid all in our power.

We refer our friend to preceding numbers of the FARMER for the plans of several constitutions which have been adopted by societies in our State. These are the principal features. The rules and regulations should be made to suit time and place, means and opportunities of the people composing the society. We will send our friend a number of our paper containing such information as will aid in the construction of the society; and we hope most sincerely that it will an efficient one:

LIVE OAK FARM, Suisun Valley, May 19th, 1857.

EDITOR FARMER: Since your visit to our valley I have mentioned the subject of an agricultural association, and quite a number of my neighbors and friends agree with me that it will be a source not only of profit to all, but of pleasure—and also that you be requested to give us, through the columns of the FARMER, some hints upon the formation and working principles of the Society. Your journal is daily increasing in circulation, as well as interest, in this valley.

The young people celebrated the first of May with feasting in the open fields; dancing on the green in the afternoon, and in the Masonic Hall in Suisun in the evening. Everything went off pleasantly, and all were well pleased. Some fifty persons sat down to the dinner.

Please send your paper to the names given you, for which you will find the amount inclosed.

Yours truly, M. RICHARDSON.

Plant Sugar Beet

THIS important vegetable can be planted successfully, until the first of July, while the soil is in good order, and an enormous crop can be raised. There cannot be a crop more profitable raised, than the one now named, both for feed and for the purpose of sirup and sugar, of which we have no doubt there will be a demand.

☞ Among the prosperous Flouring Mills of our State, none excels that of the noble Pioneer of Napa county, Geo. C. Yount, Esq., who has recently sent into the market 5000 sacks of his splendid Flour. This always commands a high price and finds a ready sale.

State Agricultural Fair!

CATTLE SHOW AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION,

AT STOCKTON,

On SEPTEMBER 29, 30, and OCTOBER 1 and 2, 1857.

THE ANNUAL FAIR, for the Exhibition of the Products of the Soil, and of Industry, will be held as above, in the large Court House Building and Grounds adjacent, which will be inclosed and covered for that purpose.

THE CATTLE SHOW will be held at the CENTRAL RACE COURSE, one mile northeast of the city. The avenues leading from the Court House Building to the Cattle Show Ground, will be kept well sprinkled and free from dust.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1857.

AMOUNTING TO OVER $6,000.

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards and Field Crops.

Competitors for Premiums in this Department are to give immediate notice of their intention to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the Committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to claim the attention of the Committee, unless received before the first day of August.

Best improved Farm $100
2d do do 50
Best Vineyard ..... Framed Diploma and 30
2d do 20
Best Nursery ..... Framed Diploma and 30
2d do 20
Best Orchard ..... Framed Diploma and 30
2d do 20
Best Kitchen Garden ..... Framed Diploma and 15
2d do do 10
Best Flower Garden ..... Framed Diploma and 15
2d do 10
Best Nursery of 5,000 Timber Trees 25
2d do not less than 3,000 do 15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants 20
2d do do do 10
Best Hedge Fence of Native Plants 25
Best Hedge Fence 20
2d do 10
Best 100 Trees of Basket Willow, in Nursery, Framed Diploma.
Best arranged and largest Green-house ..... Framed Diploma.
Best ten acres or more of Wheat $40
2d do do do 20
Best ten acres or more of Barley 40
2d do do do 20
Best ten acres or more of Oats 40
2d do do do 20
Best acre or more of Corn 30
Best do do Buckwheat 20
Best acre or more of Potatoes 30
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes 20
Best acre of Onions 50
Best acre of Tobacco 25
2d do do 50
Best acre of Hemp 25
2d do 50
Best acre of Sugar Cane 25
2d do do 50
Best acre of Rice 25
2d do 50
Best five acres of Rye ..... Framed Diploma.
Best sample of Cotton $50
Best acre of Alfalfa 25
Best half acre of Chinese Sugar Cane ..... Diploma.
Best half acre of Beans 25
Best half acre of Flax 25
Best acre of Broom Corn 25

Miscellaneous.

Best fifty pounds of Sugar manufactured from any California product promising to be profitable $50
2d do do do do 20
Best five pounds of Sewing Silk 50
2d do do do 25
Best exhibit of Silk Cocoons 15
2d do do ..... Framed Diploma and 10
Best exhibit of Tea Plants ..... Framed Diploma.
Best thirty pounds of California Starch, whether manufactured from potatoes or wheat ..... Framed Diploma.
Best ream of Letter or Printing Paper, Framed Diploma & $20
do do Wrapping Paper 20
Best collection California Birds, stuffed and mounted 25
Best twenty-five pounds of Hops 20
Best gallon of Cold Pressed Castor Oil 20
Best five gallons of Linseed Oil 20
Best exhibit of Leather ..... Framed Diploma and 15
Best exhibit of Mustard, Spices, &c., prepared from California products 10
Best Fleece of Wool 10
Best ten pounds of Honey ..... Framed Diploma.
Best five pounds or more of Butter $10
2d do do do 5
Best fifty pounds of Cheese ..... Framed Diploma and 10
2d do do 10
Best fifteen pounds of Lard ..... Framed Diploma and 10
2d do do 10
Best exhibit of Soap 15
Best exhibit of Candles 15
Best exhibit of Lamp Oil 50
Handsomest collection of Quartz Specimens 25
Best Cabinet of California Natural History 20
Largest collection of Bees 20
Best article of Paper, manufactured from Tule 10

Flour.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour ..... Framed Diploma and $10
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour ..... Framed Diploma and 10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal ..... Framed Diploma and 10

Cured Meats, Fruits, &c.

Best half barrel or more of salt Beef, having been in pickle not less than six months $25
2d do do do 10
Best half barrel or more of salt Pork, having been packed not less than six months 25
2d do do 10
Best fifty pounds of smoked Hams, cured six months 20
2d do do do do do 10
Best exhibit of Vegetable Extracts, Oils, Essences, &c., Diploma.
Best exhibit of Dried Fruit ..... Diploma.
Best exhibit of Preserved Fruit ..... Diploma.
Best exhibit of Jellies ..... Diploma.
Best exhibit of Pickles ..... Diploma.
Best exhibit of Catsup ..... Diploma.

Native Wine.

Best Wine from Grapes grown in this State ..... Framed Diploma.
2d do do do do ..... Framed Diploma.
Best Wine from Currants grown in this State $10
2d do do do do 5

Fruit.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee, on or before the 28th of September, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant, within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best exhibit of new varieties of California Seedling Fruits $15
Best specimens and largest variety of Apples 15
2d do do do do 10
Best and largest variety of Pears 15
2d do do 10
Best and largest variety of Peaches 15
2d do do do 10
Best specimens of Apricots 15
Best specimens of Nectarines 10
2d do do 5
Best specimens of Cherries 15
do do California Grapes 10
2d do do do 5
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes 25
2d do do 15
Best exhibit of Plums 15
Best specimens of Almonds 15
2d do do 10
Best specimens of Quinces 20
2d do do 10
Best exhibit of Dates 20
Best exhibit of Pomegranates 20
Best exhibit of Strawberries 10
Best three dozen Oranges 15
do do Limes 15
do do Lemons 15
Best exhibit of Figs 10
Best exhibit of Cranberries 25
Best six Watermelons 10
2d do do 5
Best six Muskmelons 10
2d do do 5
Best peck English Walnuts 15
Best exhibit of Olives 10

Flowers.

Best Floral Design $25
Best display of Pot Plants 25
Best collection of Roses 10
Best collection of Dahlias 10
Best pair of Vase-Bouquets 10
2d do do 5
Best six Hand-Bouquets 10
2d do do 5
Best Evergreen Wreath fifty yards long 25
Best Floral Wreath thirty yards long 25
For the most complete Herbarium of Native California Plants and Flowers, accurately classified and described 100

(NOTE.—The large orders in this department, already filled by some of our prominent Gardeners, for the European market, suggest this as the best method of bringing the great beauty and variety of the Plants and Flowers peculiar to this country still more into notice.)

Vegetables.

Best exhibit of Garden Vegetables $01
Best exhibit of Pumpkins and Squashes, not less than six 10
2d do do do do do do 5
Best exhibit of Unions 10
2d do do 5
Best exhibit of Beets 10
2d do do 5
Best exhibit of Carrots 10
2d do do 5
Best exhibit of Parsnips 10
Best exhibit of Salsify 5
Best twenty-five Ears of Corn 5
Best exhibit of green Sweet Corn 5
Best exhibit of Turnips 5
2d do do 3
Best exhibit of Tomatoes 5
2d do do 3
Best exhibit of Cabbage 5
Best exhibit of Broccoli 10
Best exhibit of Egg Plant 5
2d do do 3
Best bushel of Potatoes 5
Best bushel of Sweet Potatoes 5
Best six heads of Cauliflower 5
Best six heads of Lettuce 5
Best specimens of Rhubarb 5
Best exhibit of Celery 5
2d do do 3
Best exhibit of Peanuts 10

Agricultural and Mining Implements, &c.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the 29th day of September, and remain until the close of the Fair.

No Premiums will be awarded for manufactured articles not produced in California; yet the Society will be happy to place such articles on exhibition, with the names of the importers or exhibitors

Best Threshing Machine $30
2d do do 20
Best Reaping Machine 15
2d do do 25
Best Mowing Machine 10
2d do do ..... Diploma and 10
Best Steel Plow ..... Diploma and 10
do Cast Plow ..... Diploma and 20
do Gang Plow ..... Diploma and 20
do Subsoil Plow 10
Best Grain Sower 5
2d do 15
Best Fanning Mill 10
do Harrow 10
do Horse Rake ..... Diploma and 5
do Straw Cutter 5
do six Hand Rakes ..... Diploma and 5
do Grain Cradle 15
do modeled Hay Press 5
do six Hay-Forks 5
do Butter Worker ..... Diploma and 5
do Bee Hive 5
do Ox Yoke 10
do assortment of Baskets 10
do Nest of Willow Baskets 10
do Churn 10
do Cheese Press 15
do Two-horse Wagon 10
do One-horse Wagon 15
do Two-horse Carriage 10
do One-horse Carriage 10
do Dray 20
do set of Team Harness 20
do set of Carriage Harness 10
do single Harness 10
do Dray Harness 15
Best Saddle 5
2d do 15
Best Lady's Saddle 5
2d do 5
Best Bridle 50
do Freight Wagon 20
do Revolving Wind Pump 10
do Stationary Wind Pump 25
do Pump to be used for Mining Purposes 20
do Rifle Box 15
do Cultivator ..... Diploma.
do Building Brick ..... Diploma.
do Fire Brick ..... Diploma.
do Faced Brick ..... Diploma.
do Model of an Amalgamator for Quartz Mines .. Fr. Diploma.
do Model of a Tunneling Machine ..... Framed Diploma.

Manufactures and Home Industry.

All competitors in this department must deposit with the Committee satisfactory evidence, in writing, that the articles exhibited were manufactured by the exhibitors within the State.

Best Steam Engine ..... Framed Diploma and $40
do performance of Fire Engine .. Silver Goblet, valued at 50
do specimens of Boots and Shoes ..... Diploma and 5
do set of Parlor Furniture ..... Framed Diploma and 15
do set of Chamber Furniture ..... Framed Diploma and 10
do specimen of Tailor's work 10
do specimen of Hats and Caps ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Millinery ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Mantuamaking ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Needlework ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Printing ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Painting ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Tinwork ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Marblework ..... Diploma and 5
do specimen of Silverware 10
do specimen of Blacksmith-work 10
do specimen of Carpenter-work 10
do Cooking Stove ..... Framed Diploma.
do Parlor Stove ..... Diploma.
Best exhibit of Pottery ..... Framed Diploma and $5
2d do do 5
Best exhibit of Brooms ..... Diploma and 5
do sample of Rope ..... Diploma.
do Piano Forte ..... Framed Diploma and $20
do five pounds Sugar, manufactured from Chinese Sugar Cane ..... Framed Diploma.
Best sample of Refined Sugar ..... Framed Diploma.
do sample of California Salt ..... Framed Diploma.

Works of Art.

Best specimens of Embroidery ..... Framed Diploma or $15
2d do do do ..... Diploma or 10
Best specimens of Wax-work ..... Diploma and 10
2d do do 5
Best specimens of Sign and Ornamental painting ..... Diploma and 10
Best specimens of Oil Paintings ..... Framed Diploma and 15
do specimens of Water-color Paintings .. Fr. Diploma and 10
do specimen of Wood-cut, Agricultural 20
do specimens of Drawing of Farm-house 25
do specimens of Drawing ..... Diploma and 10
do specimens of Dentistry ..... Framed Diploma.
Best specimens of Daguerreotype ..... Framed Diploma.
2d do do do $5

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near Stockton.

Competitors for Premiums on Animals must forward a list of those intended for exhibition to the Recording Secretary, on or before the 10th of September next.

Stock must be on the ground before 10 A. M., on the 29th of September, when proper places will be assigned to the animals; and on the days of the Cattle Show they must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best Imported or American Stallion, Framed Diploma and $100
2d do do do 50
Best Imported or American Mare ... Framed Diploma and 50
2d do do do 25
Best California-bred Stallion 30
2d do do 20
Best California-bred Mare 20
2d do do 15
Best Breeding Mare with her Colt 25
2d do do do 15
Best span of Draught Horses ..... Framed Diploma and 20
2d do do 15
Best span of Carriage Horses ..... Framed Diploma.
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in cart) $20
2d do do do 10
Best Colt three years old 20
do Colt two years old 15
do Colt one year old 10
Best Jackass 25
2d do 15
Best span of Mules 20
2d do 10
Best Bull 100
2d do 30
Best two-year-old Bull 25
do yearling Bull 15
Best Cow 30
2d do 25
Best two-year-old Heifer 20
do yearling Heifer 15
Best yoke Working Oxen 30
2d do do 20
Best Buck 25
2d do 15
Best Ewe and Lamb 10
2d do do 5
Best six Lambs under one year old 10
2d do do do 5
Best Sheep Dog 5
Best Boar 20
2d do 10
Best Breeding Sow with her Pigs 20
2d do do do 10
Best pair of Fat Swine 20
2d do do 10
Best three Fowls (Cock and pair of Hens) 10
do pair of Turkeys 10
do pair of Geese 10
Best pair of Ducks 10
Best Calf 20
2d do 10
Best Fat Bullock 25
2d do 15
Best Milch Cow 20
do Fat Hog 10
do Mule Team, not less than six nor over ten mules 40
do California-bred Mule 25

Plowing Match.

Best Plowing with Oxen $25
2d do do 15
3d do do 10
Best Plowing with Horses or Mules 25
2d do do do 15
3d do do do 10

ESSAYS.

The Committee also offer Premiums for Essays upon the following subjects—the Essays to be forwarded to the Recording Secretary, with the name and address of the author, by the first of September.

For the best original Essay on the diseases to which the Horse is subject, treating of the cause, the symptoms, and the cure, particularly adapted to the wants of this country $75
do do concerning the Diseases of Neat Cattle ... 50
do do do do do Sheep 25
do do do do do do Hogs 25
do do on the cause and cure of diseases to which the Potato is subject 50
do do on the mode of reclaiming the Tulé Lands in this State, treating of their adaptation for the culture of the different crops ... 50
For the best Essay on the treatment of Alkaline soil, setting forth the relative adaptation of different fruit, grain, flowers, &c., to such soil 50
Or if accompanied with a certified analysis of the soil from a competent analyst 100
For the best Essay and Classification of the Native California Grasses 50
For the best Essay on Quartz Mining 50
For the best mode of destroying Squirrels and Gophers, accompanied by actual experiments 50

[All the above Essays must be accompanied by a list of Experiments to prove the Theory advanced.]

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of Premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend Special Premiums upon objects which properly belong to the class assigned to it.

The Judges appointed will in every instance "withhold Premiums on animals or articles, that, in their opinion, are not worthy, though there be no competition;" and no stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the ground.

The Managers of the Society will be present during the Fair, to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for Premiums or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for Premiums.

The various Premiums awarded will be promptly paid upon the reception of the State Premium Fund of $5,000, which is wholly devoted to this purpose.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For Ladies in Saddle.

N. B.—No competitor will be allowed to enter this list without a card from a Committee, to secure ladies from improper association.

To the most accomplished Lady Rider ..... a Saddle $75
2d do do do do do .. Silver Plate 30
3d do do do do do Riding Whip 10

Gentlemen in Saddle.

To the most skillful Gentleman Rider $25
2d do do do 10

Special Purse Premiums.

☞ An opportunity will be given for the trial of the Strength of Teams, and the Speed of Horses, running against time; the Premiums being provided in each department by an extra Entrance Fee of Five Dollars, three-fourths of which shall be allotted to the best animal or team in its class, the other fourth to be awarded as a second Premium; the winner of the first prize in every case to be entitled to a Diploma of the Society, as an additional Premium.

Under this head entries may be made—

For Pacing Horses, For Trotting Horses,
For Running Horses, For Draft Teams of Horses,
For Draft Teams of Mules, For Draft Teams of Oxen.

☞ The Society offers a **Purse of $250**, free to all California-bred Horses—three years old last Spring—one mile heats—best two in three—ride as they please—to be run on Friday, October 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WM. GARRARD, President.
E. S. HOLDEN, First Vice-President.
J. O. COBB, Corresponding Secretary.
GEO. H. SANDERSON, Recording Secretary.
P. EDWARD CONNER, Treasurer.

Wants of Agriculture.

THESE are too numerous to be mentioned in detail, and our effort will be simply to discuss a few of the more urgent and comprehensive; and the first is, the adoption into its practice, of those habits of system, method, and accuracy, which are found indispensable to success in all branches of business whatever—*business habits*; or in other words, that Agriculture be pursued *as a business*, in distinction from and preference to, pursuing it as a calling or employment, by means of which the tiller of the soil hopes to *earn* his bread, his taxes, and something more. This is not a distinction without a difference, nor is the difference a trivial one. By employment, is understood that in which labor and skill are disposed of for an equivalent. The mechanic who works for wages does this, and cannot properly be termed a business man. If a good workman at his calling, prudent and economical in the management of his affairs, he is a thriving man. He gradually acquires a competency, or it may be, wealth; but it is plainly upon his *earnings*, that he does this, and not upon his *profits*. In it, he is not transacting business, but simply disposes of his labor and skill at their market value. Business, on the other hand, is not employment in which a man earns wages simply, but that in which profit is to be realized or loss incurred, as it is successful or otherwise, aside from, and independent of, wages. As farming is conducted in this State, is it a business or an occupation? Is it looked upon by those engaged in it, as that which simply affords remuneration for services rendered, or as that which yields a net profit over and above wages, interest upon capital, and all expenses? It is believed few will pretend, that as at present managed, with a very few exceptions, it is an occupation of which profit or loss can be fairly predicated, but is rather a calling, by means of which the cultivator hopes to earn a livelihood. Few indeed are there who can even tell what their crops, or any other farm products cost, or whether when sold, they yield a profit or not; and what should we think of a business man who did not know the cost of the wares in which he deals?

Now I hold that *until Agriculture be pursued as a business, and until we have faith in it as a profitable one*, it can never attain the degree of improvement otherwise practicable, and there are some considerations going to show that farmers now generally *lack faith* in their pursuit as a business, some of which will be noticed; and first, it is very common to hear farmers say they cannot afford to hire help to carry on their farms. Why this, if they have confidence in it as yielding a profit after paying wages and other expenses? It is not so with the merchant and manufacturer, for they unhesitatingly employ all the help necessary to carry on their business, and because they have confidence in it, believing that those they employ will not only earn their wages, but will themselves reap a profit as the ultimate result of their labor. Another fact: suppose a farmer with prudence and economy, by rising early and working late, and eating the bread of carefulness, amasses some dollars, what does he do with them? Does he, as do the merchant and manufacturer, invest them in his business to increase his working capital, and improve or enlarge his operations? No; as a body, our thrifty farmers are content to loan their dollars at legal interest, and realize a profit upon their use. If the farmer had faith in his occupation as a business, he would save this profit to himself, as well as secure the interest. Again, men in business, if they have not ample capital, do not hesitate to borrow money to carry it on, and sometimes at rates of interest above the legal one; and they do this because they believe that by so doing, they can pay the interest, and make a profit beside, while with our farmers, who as a body are confessedly embarrassed for want of working capital, not one in a dozen dares to borrow money to invest in agricultural operations. They may, from necessity, incur debt for the purchase of lands, the erection of buildings, etc., which becomes fixed capital, but very few are they who dare to borrow to use as working capital. It is not so in other countries. In England agriculturists make, what to us, with our style of farming, seems the most lavish use of working capital in their operations, as well as landholders of fixed capital in permanent improvements. It is not uncommon there for the landlords to add to the value of their estates beyond the cost of the land, buildings and inclosures, from forty to a hundred dollars per acre in permanent improvements, as thorough draining, etc., and then for farmers to rent such at the usual rates of interest on fixed capital, and themselves using from thirty to sixty dollars per acre of working capital to carry it on; and they do a profitable business at it. The money-lending farmers of Maine would probably much prefer to see an operator bold enough to do likewise, put under guardianship, rather than trust him with any of their funds.

Lavergne, in his interesting and valuable work on the Rural Economy of England, Scotland, etc., comparing English and French Agriculture, says: "All make advances to the land with implicit confidence. In that country, where manufactures and commerce offer such inducements for the employment of capital, many people prefer to embark their money in Agriculture. While our farmers are sparing to the last degree, considering that what is saved is gain, in England they try who can put most money into the land. The small farmer, who has only a few hundred pounds of patrimony, does not hesitate to embark it any more than the great capitalist who has ten times, or a hundred times as much. Both launch out together, and generally upon the faith of an ordinary annual lease, expending sums which would seem enormous with us, and which proprietors alone would here undertake."

How can this wide difference between the farmers of Maine and the farmers of England, where Agriculture has confessedly attained the highest degree of improvement yet developed anywhere, or between our farmers and business men, properly so called, immediately around them, be accounted for otherwise than because the one lacks, and the other has faith in it as a business in which capital and skill may be profitably employed?

If it be inquired how this lack of confidence has so generally obtained, the answer may probably be found, in part, from the imperfect modes of cultivation generally pursued, and which result in far too scanty and precarious crops, but mainly from the fact that farming is not, except in a few isolated cases, carried on in such a systematic manner, that the operators themselves know with certainty, whether the pursuit yields a profit or not. Hence the question so often asked, whether farming be profitable or not, has received widely different answers, or rather opinions, and the reason is, that there are scarce any data from which to judge.

It is an undoubted fact, that agricultural pursuits are more surely remunerative, and more certainly yield a comfortable competence to such as engage in them with skill, energy and perseverance, than trade, commerce, manufactures, or any of the so called learned professions. It has been shown on good authority, that about two-thirds of those who engage in trade make disastrous failure of it; that about one-third only are even moderately successful, and only one in a hundred eminently so. With the tillers of the soil, it is otherwise. Few either fail or amass great wealth, while the great majority attain comparative competence and comfort.

But in order to command confidence as a pursuit, and to attract all needful aids to the highest degree of successful development, it is necessary to show that it actually does, or may be made to yield a fair profit on capital invested, over and above wages and all other charges. And how is this point to be settled? Plainly in the same manner as the merchant or manufacturer determines the same point in relation to their business—viz: by keeping exact accounts and making the proper entries to debt and credit. The trader charges the cost of his goods, transportation, rents, clerk-hire and the various expenses incident to his business, and credits sales. The manufacturer makes the proper entries regarding investments in buildings, machinery, raw materials, labor, repairs, etc., etc., and the merchant regarding the cost of his ships, outfits, labor, insurance, etc., and both credit the returns yielded, and the ledger will show, beyond a peradventure, whether the business be profitable or not. Now such a system of accounts is what is needed by the farmer, in order that he may be able to determine with a good degree of certainty, what his crops and other products cost, and whether they yield a profit or not, when sold.

It must by no means be forgotten, that so long as the farmer can obtain the cost of his products only, he has no reason to be discouraged, because he can live comfortably upon the wages which is a part of the cost; but if his products cost more than they will bring in market, it is time to cast about and ascertain the cause, and in doing this, it is highly probable, that much may be developed hitherto unsuspected. For instance, he may find that one acre of corn, yielding thirty bushels, costs a dollar per bushel, while another upon which more has been expended in manuring and deeper tillage, yields sixty bushels, at a cost of only seventy-five cents per bushel; or he may find that his crops or his mode of cultivation are not those best adapted to the kind of soil—or that being remote from market, he has hitherto lost a large proportion of the price obtained, in expenses of transportation, and so might do better to turn his hay, grain, or roots, into beef, pork, or mutton, and thus save much. He may find that his implements are not as good as those of others, who can afford to sell cheaper—or his manures too scanty in quantity, or deficient in quality. He may find a thousand leakages which need to be stopped, and not unlikely that a radical change of policy may be required, as from tillage to grazing, or vice versa, as a main and leading object. Not only has each section of country its natural advantages or disadvantages, as soil, climate, proximity or remoteness of market, but so likewise has each farm in a greater or less degree, and true policy dictates that the advantages should be so followed up as to secure the best possible returns for labor, skill, and capital invested.

As division of labor in other departments of industry greatly enhances profits, and is often the sole dependence for success, why may it not be so with agriculture? The man who has an intelligent insight into his affairs through accurate accounts, may see clearly, that if his means, skill, and energy, were concentrated on one main branch, he could more thoroughly understand, and more profitably conduct it.

What is urged in this connection, is not mere matter of theory. In other pursuits it has been abundantly demonstrated in practice, nor is it without illustration in some instances among us in agricultural operations. It has been said that retired merchants, sea captains and military men, make the best of farmers. Whether this be just so or not, observation will convince any one, that a great majority of the men, who, to-day, are not only elevating and ennobling the profession of agriculture, but actually are the most successful in a pecuniary point of view, are men who were either bred in the counting-room, or elsewhere have acquired habits of exactness, accuracy and method, and that their success is in a great degree owing to their possession and use.

It may be thought that undue stress has been laid on this as a prominent want of agriculture, and perhaps it is over estimated, but our conviction is strong that if it be supplied, not only will other wants present themselves in so doing, but ways and means will somehow or other be devised to supply them, and that rapid improvement will ensue.—[Report Maine Board of Agriculture.

Rebottoming a Pear Tree.

A few years ago, I grafted a large quince tree with the Duchess d'Angouleme pear. Not understanding then, as I now do, the importance of working the quince *below* the surface of the ground, I grafted it six or eight inches high. The growth of the cion, the first two or three years, was very rapid and vigorous. In examining it the third spring, the quince stock was found to be cracking, and showing signs of "giving out." As an experiment, I took a thrifty pear stock of the second year, set it out as near the tree as the roots of the quince would allow, and budded it into the pear cion, just above where it was grafted, confining with matting, and covering it well with grafting composition. Before autumn, the more vigorous growth of the side of the graft in which the pear stock was budded, plainly showed, to my great satisfaction, that my experiment had succeeded. Late in the autumn, the composition and matting were removed, exhibiting a most perfect and beautiful union of the pear stock and the graft.

I then set out on different sides two more pear stocks. As the bark of the graft would not peel, these stocks were fitted into grooves or mortices, and fastened as before with matting and composition. The next autumn showed that these had also united. Now the original quince, with its roots, is entirely dead; and my fine, tall, thrifty Duchesse d'Angouleme, having been *rebottomed*, stands on three legs, on pear stocks! The quince stock has not yet been removed, as it still renders some support, though no *nourishment*, to the tree. The tree has become flattened in the center, directly above the quince, where it gets no nourishment, being quite thin. It has fruited two or three years. As this tree is quite a curiosity to those who have seen it, and believing that a similar process would save many dwarf pears that would otherwise be lost, I have ventured to communicate my experiment for the benefit of any who may not know of this remedy.

I have two other trees that were grafted at the same time with the above, a Beurre Diel and a St. Ghislian, now growing and bearing finely, which derive their nourishment *both* from their original quince stocks, and from a fine large pear stock that has been budded into them as above. The quince stock of the Beurre Diel begins to exhibit signs of decay, and will, probably, die in a year or two, leaving the tree well supported on its new foundations.—[A. B. in N. E. Farmer.

American Marble.

IN West Rutland, Vermont, marble is obtained which has no superior in the world, and some of it has been exported to Rome, ordered by Italian sculptors; it has a fine grain, and works beautifully under the chisel. In Great Barrington, in that State, there is a flexible marble, which bends like a bow when wet. Black Marble equal to that of Ireland is found in New York, and verd antique is found in many districts, and in every State, in almost every variety. This latter article, on careful examination, has been found to have for its basis an indefinite mixture of serpentine and greenish white talc; with a silicate of alumina and protoxyde of iron and manganese, which serves to render it compact, and probably imparts much of the green color. Some specimens contain, also, actinolite, with talc firmly united, so as to present a close texture and considerable resistence to fracture. The portion of chrome iron ore in crystaline grains varies in different specimens, but it is never large enough to seriously interfere with the operations of sawing and polishing.

California can add to the list of marbles many very beautiful specimens of all shades. A number of specimens will be shown at the coming State Fair, which, for beauty of color or grain, will vie with any marble in the world.

THE RETURNING ANSWERS.—Hear the story of the child which went forth into the mountain ravine. Whilst the child wandered there he cried aloud, to break the loneliness, and heard a voice which called to him in the same tone. He called again, and, as he thought, the voice again mocked him. Flushed with anger, he rushed to find the boy who insulted him, but could find none. He then called out to him in anger, and with all abusive epithets—all of which were faithfully returned to him. Choking with rage, the child ran to his mother and complained that a boy in the woods had abused and insulted him with many vile words. But the mother took her child by the hand, and said, "My child, these names were but the echoes of thine own voice. Whatever thou didst call was returned to thee from the hillside. Hadst thou called out pleasant words, pleasant words had returned to thee. Let this be thy lesson through life. The world will be the echo of thine own spirit. Treat thy fellows with unkindness and they will answer with unkindness; with love, and thou shalt have love. Send forth sunshine from thy spirit, and thou shalt never have a clouded day; carry about a vindictive spirit, and even in the flowers shall lurk curses. Thou shalt receive ever what thou givest, and that alone." Always, said the speaker, is that child in the mountain passes—and every man and every woman is that child.

EFFECTUAL PREVENTIVE.—There exists in some parts of Germany a law to prevent drinking during Divine service. It runs thus: "Any person drinking in an ale house during Divine service on Sunday, or other holiday, may legally *depart without paying*."

Miscellany.

NOTHING TO WEAR.

AN EPISODE OF CITY LIFE.

[The following satire in Harper's Weekly upon the extravagance of dress was designed for the meridian of New York, but might, in some instances, apply elsewhere:]

Miss Flora M'Flimsey, of Madison Square,
Has made three separate journeys to Paris,
And her father assures me, each time she was there,
That she and her friend Mrs. Harris
(Not the lady whose name is so famous in history,
But plain Mrs. H., without romance or mystery),
Spent six consecutive weeks without stopping,
In one continuous round of shopping;
Shopping alone, and shopping together,
At all hours of the day, and in all sorts of weather;
For all manner of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot,
Or wrap round her shoulders, or fit round her waist,
Or that can be sewed on, or pinned on, or laced,
Or tied on with a string, or stiched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below:
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and shawls;
Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners, and balls;
Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in;
Dresses to dance in, and flirt in, and talk in;
Dresses in which to do nothing at all;
Dresses for winter, spring, summer and fall;
All of them different in color and pattern,
Silk, muslin, and lace, crape, velvet, and satin,
Brocade, and broadcloth, and other material
Quite as expensive and much more ethereal;
In short, for all things that could ever be thought of,
Or milliner, *modiste*, or tradesman be bought of,
From ten-thousand-francs robes to twenty-sous frills;
In all quarters of Paris, and to every store,
While M'Flimsey in vain stormed, scolded, and swore,
They footed the streets, and he footed the bills.

The last trip, their goods shipped by the steamer Arago
Formed, M'Flimsey declares, the bulk of her cargo,
Not to mention a quantity kept from the rest,
Sufficient to fill the largest sized chest,
Which did not appear on the ship's manifest,
But for which the ladies themselves manifested
Such particular interest, that they invested
Their own proper persons in layers and rows
Of muslins, embroideries, worked under-clothes,
Gloves, handkerchiefs, scarfs, and such trifles as those;
Then, wrapped in great shawls, like Circassian beauties,
Gave *good-by* to the ship, and *go-by* to the duties.
Her relations at home all marveled no doubt,
Miss Flora had grown so enormously stout
For an actual belle and a possible bride;
But the miracle ceased when she turned inside out,
And the truth came to light and the dry goods beside,
Which, in spite of Collector and Custom-house sentry,
Had entered the port without any entry.

And yet, though scarce three months have passed since the day
This merchandise went, on twelve carts, up Broadway,
This same Miss M'Flimsey of Madison Square,
The last time we met was in utter despair,
Because she had nothing whatever to wear!

Nothing to wear! Now, as this is a true ditty,
I do not assert—this, you know, is between us—
That she's in a state of absolute nudity,
Like Powers' Greek Slave, or the Medici Venus:
But I do mean to say, I have heard her declare,
When, at the same moment, she had on a dress
Which cost five hundred dollars, and not a cent less,
And jewelry worth ten times more, I should guess,
That she had not a thing in the wide world to wear!

I should mention just here, that out of Miss Flora's
Two hundred and fifty or sixty adorers,
I had just been selected as he who should throw all
The rest in the shade, by the gracious bestowal
On myself, after twenty or thirty rejections,
Of those fossil remains which she called "her affections,"
And that rather decayed, but well-known work of art,
Which Miss Flora persisted in styling "her heart."
So we were engaged. Our troth had been plighted,
Not by moonbeam or starbeam, by fountain or grove,
But in a front parlor, most brilliantly lighted,
Beneath the gas-fixtures we whispered our love.
Without any romance, or raptures, or sighs,
Without any tears in Miss Flora's blue eyes,
Or blushes, or transports, or such silly actions,
It was one of the quietest business transactions,
With a very small sprinkling of sentiment, if any,
And a very large diamond imported by Tiffany.
On her virginal lips while I printed a kiss,
She exclaimed in a sort of parenthesis,
And by way of putting me quite at my ease,
"You know I'm to polka as much as I please,
And flirt when I like—now *stop*, don't you speak—
And you must not come here more than twice in the week,
Or talk to me either at party or ball,
But always be ready to come when I call;
So don't prose to me about duty and stuff,
If we don't break this off, there will be time enough
For that sort of thing; but the bargain must be
That, as long as I choose, I am perfectly free,
For this is a sort of engagement, you see,
Which is binding on you but not binding on me."

Well, having thus wooed Miss M'Flimsey and gained her,
With the silks, crinolines, and hoops that contained her,
I had, as I thought, a contingent remainder
At least in the property, and the best right
To appear as its escort by day and by night;
And it being the week of the Stuckup's grand ball—
Their cards had been out a fortnight or so,
And set all the Avenue on the tip-toe—
I considered it only my duty to call,
And see if Miss Flora intended to go.
I found her—as ladies are apt to be found,
When the time intervening between the first sound
Of the bell and the visitor's entry is shorter
Than usual—I found; I won't say—I caught her—
Intent on the pier-glass, undoubtedly meaning
To see if perhaps it didn't need cleaning.
She turned as I entered—"Why, Harry, you sinner,
I thought that you went to the Flashers' to dinner!"
"So I did," I replied, "but the dinner is swallowed,
And digested, I trust, for 'tis now nine and more,
So being relieved from that duty, I followed
Inclination, which led me, you see, to your door.
And now will your ladyship so condescend
As just to inform me if you intend
Your beauty, and graces, and presence to lend
(All which, when I own, I hope no one will borrow),
To the Stuckup's, whose party, you know, is to-morrow?"
The fair Flora looked up with a pitiful air,
And answered quite promptly, "Why Harry, *mon cher*,
I should like above all things to go with you there;
But really and truly—I've nothing to wear."

"Nothing to wear! go just as you are;
Wear the dress you have on, and you'll be by far,
I engage, the most bright and particular star
On the Stuckup horizon"—I stopped, for her eye,
Notwithstanding this delicate onset of flattery,
Opened on me at once a most terrible battery
Of scorn and amazement. She made no reply,
But gave a slight turn to the end of her nose
(That pure Grecian feature), as much as to say,
"How absurd that any sane man should suppose
That a lady would go to a ball in the clothes,
No matter how fine, that she wears every day!"
So I ventured again—"Wear your crimson brocade,"
(Second turn up of nose)—"That's too dark by a shade."
"Your blue silk"—"That's too heavy;" "Your pink"—
"That's too light."
"Wear tulle over satin"—"I can't endure white."
"Your rose-colored, then, the best of the batch"—
"I haven't a thread of point lace to match."
"Your brown moire antique"—"Yes, and look like a Quaker;"
"The pearl-colored"—"I would, but that plaguey dress-maker
Has had it a week"—"Then that exquisite lilac,
In which you would melt the heart of a Shylock."
(Here the nose took again the same elevation)
"I wouldn't wear that for the whole of creation."
"Why not? It's my fancy, there's nothing could strike it
As more *comme il faut*—" "Yes, but, dear me, that lean
Sophronia Stuckup has got one just like it,
And I won't appear dressed like a chit of sixteen."
"Then that splendid purple, that sweet Mazarine;
That superb *point d'aiguille*, that imperial green,
That zephyr-like tarleton, that rich *grenadine*"—
"Not one of all which is fit to be seen,"
Said the lady, becoming excited and flushed.
"Then wear," I exclaimed, in a tone which quite crushed
Opposition, "that gorgeous *toilette* which you sported
In Paris last spring, at the grand presentation,
When you quite turned the head of the head of the nation;
And by all the grand court were so very much courted."
The end of the nose was portentously tipped up,
And both the bright eyes shot forth indignation,
As she burst upon me with the fierce exclamation,
"I have worn it three times at the least calculation,
And that and the most of my dresses are ripped up!"
Here *I ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though; but to use an expression
More striking than classic, it "settled my hash,"
And proved very soon the last act of our session.
"Fiddlesticks, is it, Sir? I wonder the ceiling
Doesn't fall down and crush you—oh, you men have no feeling,
You selfish, unnatural, illiberal creatures,
Who set yourselves up as patterns and preachers.
Your silly pretense—why what a mere guess it is!
Pray, what do you know of a woman's necessities?
I have told you and shown you I've nothing to wear,
And it's perfectly plain you not only don't care,
But you do not believe me" (here the nose went still higher).
"I suppose if you dared you would call me a liar.
Our engagement is ended, Sir—yes, on the spot;
You're a brute, and a monster, and—I don't know what."
I mildly suggested the words—Hottentot,
Pickpocket, and cannibal, Tartar and thief,
As gentle expletives which might give relief;
But this only proved as spark to the powder,
And the storm I had raised came faster and louder,
It blew and it rained, thundered, lightened and hailed
Interjections, verbs, pronouns, till language quite failed
To express the abusive, and then its arrears
Were brought up all at once by a torrent of tears,
And my last faint, despairing attempt at an observation was lost in a tempest of sobs.

Well, I felt for the lady, and felt for my hat, too,
Improvised on the crown of the latter a tattoo,
In lieu of expressing the feelings which lay
Quite too deep for words, as Wordsworth would say;
Then, without going through the form of a bow,
Found myself in the entry—I hardly knew how—
On door-step and sidewalk, past lamp-post and square,
At home and up stairs, in my own easy chair;
Poked my feet into slippers, my fire into blaze,
And said to myself, as I lit my cigar,
Supposing a man had the wealth of the Czar
Of the Russias to boot, for the rest of his days,
On the whole, do you think he would have much to spare
If he married a woman with nothing to wear?

Since that night, taking pains that it should not be bruited
Abroad in society, I've instituted
A course of inquiry, extensive and thorough,
On this vital subject, and find, to my horror,
That the fair Flora's case is by no means surprising,
But that there exists the greatest distress
In our female community, solely arising
From this unsupplied destitution of dress,
Whose unfortunate victims are filling the air
With the pitiful wail of "Nothing to wear."
Researches in some of the "Upper Ten" districts
Reveal the most painful and startling statistics,
Of which let me mention only a few:
In one single house, on the Fifth Avenue,
Three young ladies were found, all below twenty-two,
Who have been three whole weeks without anything new
In the way of flounced silks, and thus left in the lurch
Are unable to go to ball, concert or church.
In another large mansion near the same place
Was found a deplorable, heart-rending case
Of entire destitution of Brussels point lace.
In a neighboring block there was found, in three calls,
Total want, long-continued, of camels'-hair shawls;
And a suffering family, whose case exhibits
The most pressing need of real ermine tippets;
One deserving young lady, almost unable
To survive for the want of a new Russian sable;
Another confined to the house when it's windier
Than usual, because her shawl isn't India.
Still another, whose tortures have been most terrific
Ever since the sad loss of the steamer Pacific,
In which were ingulfed, not friend or relation
(For whose fate she perhaps might have found consolation,
Or borne it, at least, with serene resignation),
But the choicest assortment of French sleeves and collars
Ever sent out from Paris, worth thousands of dollars,
And all as to style most *recherche* and rare,
The want of which leaves her with nothing to wear,
And renders her life so drear and dyspeptic
That she's quite a recluse, and almost a skeptic,
For she touchingly says that this sort of grief
Can not find in Religion the slightest relief,
And Philosophy has not a maxim to spare
For the victims of such overwhelming despair.
But the saddest by far of all these sad features
Is the cruelty practiced upon the poor creatures
By husbands and fathers, real Bluebeards and Timons,
Who resist the most touching appeals made for diamonds
By their wives and their daughters, and leave them for days
Unsupplied with new jewelry, fans or bouquets,
Even laugh at their miseries whenever they have a chance,
And deride their demands as useless extravagance;
One case of a bride was brought to my view,
Too sad for belief, but alas! 't was too true,
Whose husband refused, as savage as Charon,
To permit her to take more than ten trunks to Sharon.
The consequence was, that when she got there,
At the end of three weeks she had nothing to wear,
And when she proposed to finish the season
At Newport, the monster refused out and out,
For his infamous conduct alleging no reason,
Except that the waters were good for his gout;
Such treatment as this was too shocking, of course,
And proceedings are now going on for divorce.

But why harrow the feelings by lifting the curtain
From these scenes of woe? Enough, it is certain,
Has here been disclosed to stir up the pity
Of every benevolent heart in the city,
And spur up humanity into a canter
To rush and relieve these sad cases instanter.
Won't somebody, moved by this touching description,
Come forward to-morrow and head a subscription?
Won't some kind philanthropist, seeing that aid is
So needed at once by these indigent ladies,
Take charge of the matter? or won't Peter Cooper
The corner-stone lay of some splendid super-
Structure, like that which to-day links his name
In the Union unending of honor and fame;
And found a new charity just for the care
Of these unhappy women with nothing to wear,
Which, in view of the cash which would daily be claimed,
The *laying-out* Hospital well might be named?
Won't Stewart, or some of our dry-goods importers,
Take a contract for clothing our wives and our daughters?
Or, to furnish the cash to supply these distresses,
And life's pathway strew with shawls, collars, and dresses,
Ere the want of them makes it much rougher and thornier
Won't some one discover a new Californ-i-a?

Oh ladies, dear ladies, the next sunny day
Please trundle your hoops just out of Broadway,
From its whirl and its bustle, its fashion and pride,
And the temples of Trade which tower on each side,
To the alleys and lanes, where Misfortune and Guilt
Their children have gathered, their city have built;
Where Hunger and Vice, like twin beasts of prey,
Have hunted their victims to gloom and despair;
Raise the rich, dainty dress, and the fine broidered skirt,
Pick your delicate way through the dampness and dirt,
Grope through the dark dens, climb the ricketty stair,
To the garret, where wretches, the young and the old,
Half-starved and half-naked, lie crouched from the cold.
See those skeleton limbs, those frost-bitten feet,
All bleeding and bruised by the stones of the street;
Hear the sharp cry of childhood, the deep groans that swell
From the poor dying creature who writhes on the floor,
Hear the curses that sound like the echoes of Hell,
As you sicken and shudder and fly from the door;
Then home to your wardrobes, and say, if you dare—
Spoiled children of Fashion—you've nothing to wear!

And oh, if perchance there should be a sphere,
Where all is made right which so puzzles us here,
Where the glare, and the glitter, and tinsel of Time
Fade and die in the light of that region sublime,
Where the soul, disenchanted of flesh and of sense,
Unscreened by its trappings, and shows, and pretense,
Must be clothed for the life and the service above,
With purity, truth, faith, meekness and love;
Oh, daughters of Earth! foolish virgins, beware!
Lest in that upper realm you have nothing to wear!

The Want of Sunshine.

"YOUR city horses don't get enough sunshine," said a shrewd farmer, "and no wonder, therefore, they are so often unhealthy. In the coldest days of winter, when it was clear, my old father used to take his horses out of the stable, and tie them to the fence in the middle of the day, so that they might get sunshine."

There was even more wisdom in the farmer's speech than he supposed. It is not horses only that suffer for want of sunshine. Thousands of persons living in cities injure their health because of the want of sunshine. The over-worked operative, who is confined all day in a dark, ill-ventilated room, owes not a little of his fondness for a dram to the absence of the light, joyous, exhilarating sunshine. The pale, sickly child, that by and by is laid in its coffin, amid the sobs of its heart-broken mother, might probably have grown up to a vigorous manhood if it had been bred on a breezy, clover-decked sunshiny hillside. Who can compute the adults who die annually of consumption solely because they have deprived themselves of sunshine year after year? In the physical life of Americans, especially those who dwell in cities, there is no deficiency so marked and fatal as that of the want of sunshine. The human animal requires sunshine quite as much as a plant.

But we need sunshine in a moral sense also. We are too grave and serious a people. We rack our nervous systems to pieces and prematurely destroy our digestion by the neglect of seasonable recreation, or by amusements that are such only in name. As old Froissart said of the English four hundred years ago, "we take our pleasures sadly as is our fashion." Man is a laughing animal—the only laughing animal there is. Nature intended that a due proportion of mirth and merriment should be his. "All work and no play," "makes Jack a dull boy." The English people were never more heroic than in that almost Arcadian time when their country went by the name of "merrie England," and when, after the transition period during which Froissart wrote, and in which civil war made the nation naturally sad even in their pleasures, they were prosperous, happy and festive. It is impossible to believe that what tradition says of the last fifty years of the sixteenth century in England is all poetic exaggeration. The love of music alone—a love which then existed among all classes, but which, alas, has long ago died out—is a proof to the contrary. It was an age when there was sunshine, metaphorically speaking, all over the realm of England; and the natural results followed, great deeds and generally diffused happiness.

It is said, however, that we have too solemn a mission before us, as a people, to be otherwise than grave. But it is a mistake to suppose a serious aspect indispensable to success; as fatal as to confound a long face and sour aspect with religion. The healthiest man, all things else being alike, is not only the cheerfulest but the best. By overworking our brains and denying ourselves amusement, we become irritable and peevish, and therefore unjust. Our homes are too often but gloomy dens, where we retire after the day's labor is done, to snarl at wives who are fretful, because so jaded, and to carp at children, who grow up in consequence with a gloomy shadow in their hearts that ought never to have been there. A little more relaxation, especially relaxation of the right sort, would make us all happier, and would fill thousands of households with sunshine, where now the domestic atmosphere is grey and choking as a wet November day.

Give us more sunshine! Or rather let us all seek sunshine. As men walk out into the fields to pluck spring-flowers, and drink in the blessed sunshine of this vernal season, so we should not wait for moral sunshine to come to us, for that will never be, but go forth in search of it where we know it may be found. It is only by observing the laws of our organization that we can hope to enjoy this moral sunshine. Neglect those laws, ignore the necessity of occasional relaxation, and farewell to this joy-loving sunshine!—[Baltimore Sun.

IRISH BULLS.—A Dublin student, being asked what was meant by "posthumous works," answered, "such works as a man writes after he is dead."

An Irish lieutenant, stationed abroad, being informed by letter that his widowed mother had married a second time, expressed his alarm about his rights of primogenitureship by hoping "that she wouldn't have a son older than himself."

But the best bull we ever heard of was shown in Paddy's description of the animal of that name. "This is the way you may know him: When you see a group of cows lying down in the field and one of 'em is a standin', that's a bull!

IN Winchester Centre, Conn., there has not been a death in one and a half years. The village is surrounded by 150 smoking coal pits, and besides, *there is no physician in the place.*

What wig cannot a barber make? Ans. Earwig.

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH C. MORRIS,.....Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-18 3m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.
PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO.,
v7-16 3m Proprietors.

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-6 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J P ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. C. M. Metcalf, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. R. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-18 3m

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.
To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.
San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable piece of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.
The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.
v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,
Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny).
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,
Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
v7-7 97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conchlin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets
ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.
121 Font street, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, AND **LIQUORS,**
Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.
Sole importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 3m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
v7-14 3m CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v7-14 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic **STATIONERY,**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Danker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.
THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.
Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, MASS. v7-14 3m

To Teamsters and Others.
PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.
THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their
PATENT AXLE GREASE
during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.
NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.
FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manilla, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
6,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
ALSO—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hallon Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited, free.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

State Agricultural Society.

We would call the special attention of all the friends of Agriculture, of Manufactures, of Mechanic Arts, and of all departments of human industry, to the large and varied list of Premiums offered by the State Society the present year, amounting to the splendid sum of $6000. We believe this is the largest amount offered by any one State Society (except the U. S. Society) in the whole country. The list will be found to embrace almost every kind of industry yet pursued, and some branches quite new in this country.

We find in traveling over the State a laudable interest felt in the success of the present year's Fair. We can assure all who wish well to this plan of developing the vast resources of our State, that the whole Board of the Executive Committee are active and very intelligent gentlemen, and a Board that will see that every arrangement will be carried out with an eye single to the public good.

Having spent some time in Stockton in learning the sentiment of the citizens, we can happily repeat what we said in our last issue—that the entire population are in earnest in the work, and all the citizens are ready to do all in their power, personally and collectively, to make the Exhibition one of the most interesting ever yet held.

The City Hall which has been tendered by the city, for the place of Exhibition, is large and spacious; the grounds around will be put in handsome order, and the plan in the city will be carried out in good style. The Cattle Show, the Equestrian Races, the trial of speed of Horses and Carriages, and all the other out-door play, take place at the Race Track, a little distance from the city, in a pleasant, cool and appropriate spot. The Executive Committee will be well sustained by the city authorities, and the county authorities also.

The ladies of the city are active in their plans. Works of art and taste, the useful as well as the ornamental, will come within their especial province, and it is not too much to say that the ladies of Stockton will not be behind those of any other city in the evidences of their skill, ingenuity and taste. We believe, also, by the suggestions which we hear, that there will be seen, at the coming State Fair, satisfactory evidences that every branch of Domestic Industry, so far as the domestic department of home is concerned, will be fully represented and well maintained.

We learn also, with much pleasure, that the ladies of Stockton will take in charge the especial duty of arranging for the social entertainments during the Fair week. With these able and faithful auxiliaries to the great enterprises of the Fair, there can be no doubt of its complete success. We are very happy to know that the merchants and traders, hotel keepers, and business men of every class, feel the great importance of this enterprise, and are determined that it shall be nobly sustained; and they feel that the credit of the city is at stake for its complete success.

We cannot omit to state here what we believe of fundamental importance—that is, that the citizens of the city and county should come forward voluntarily and promptly, and enrol themselves as members of the State Society. Every citizen can at once see the influence such a step would have, to encourage the Executive Committee in their plans for the furtherance of the object. The small sum of ten dollars gives to a member the privilege of admission to all the Exhibitions of the Society for himself and family, besides giving him a voice in the management of the Society. In addition to all this it gives success and stability to the Society, and success to the present Fair, which would doubly return cost of membership to any business man of Stockton. If the citizens of that county should come forward at once and without delay and enrol their names as members a great many plans and designs could be more completely and perfectly carried out, and with greater success than by delaying action till a late day. Our many years' familiarity with such enterprises induces us to urge upon the citizens of that county, especially, such a course of action.

It is to be hoped that grain growers, and all cultivators will prepare and preserve their best and choicest grains for the State Fair, and that they will prepare handsome sheaves of the various kinds of grain to ornament the rooms of the Exhibition Hall.

The importance of the present State Fair should be felt in every county in our State, and it is to be hoped that wherever there is a County Society, special committees from those Societies will be chosen, whose duty it shall be to attend and take observations, join in all the plans for the free interchange of knowledge and information upon the subject; and where there are no organizations in the counties, then a special delegation of the citizens for the same purpose.

Most undoubtedly, courteous invitations will be issued to all scientific and literary bodies to unite in the Exhibition and the festive scene consequent upon the occasion.

With this appeal and these suggestions, and a fervent hope that no good citizen will permit the subject to drop, but will keep it alive in his own memory, and awaken all he can to the same subject, we leave the matter in the hands of the people.

The Great Mechanics' Fair.

This great Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics and Manufacturers of our State takes place on the 8th of September, to last *ten days*. This will be a grand affair, no doubt, if the Mechanics will only work together. "In union there is strength," and we trust such will be the motto of the members of this noble Institution, for a great responsibility rests upon them, and we trust they will realize how great that responsibility is.

Every State in the Union and every nation of Europe have representatives of that interest here, and between the workingmen of other States and other countries there now exists a rivalry to know who shall excel, and who shall supply this State with the products of their labor. It is not now the question of who *should* supply California, but who *will* do it? The present strife for supremacy of the trade, is not in *right*, but in *might*; and the lever of power used is money, the money of a third power, the importer—but the Mechanics and Manufacturers of California should know that they hold a greater power in their own hands, one that can even overthrow that mighty king power, money. Even, 'tis that Almighty power, I will!—and so gloriously expressed by one of New England's most glorious poets:

> "A weapon that comes down as still
> As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
> But executes a Freeman's will
> As lightning executes the will of God!"

And if the Mechanics of California would but feel the importance of right action now, if they but unite and say, "we will;" if they will give all their united influence to the coming Exhibition of their skill, genius and taste, we shall see here on this Pacific Coast, such evidences of workingmen as the people of this State but little dream of. Such an Exhibition would do more to stop orders going abroad for their work, than any effort that could possibly be made; and the amount of gold saved to the State would count in millions the coming year. To accomplish this, there must be a union of action; the Mechanics of the country must unite with the Mechanics of this city, and their plans and labors must all tend to one object, the prompt protection of *Home Industry*.

Unless home industry can be more appreciative and better encouraged, unless we can have a better public opinion upon this subject, our State will not advance, the amount of gold sent abroad for articles that we can produce and manufacture here, even better and cheaper than in any other part of the world, is enormous; and it is only for a want of knowledge by the masses, that this is so, that we continue to be depleted of our precious metals.

A Public Exhibition of the Mechanical Industry of the State will show what can be done, and the *responsibility* of making this known depends now upon the Directors of the Mechanics' Institute of San Francisco especially, as they have announced their plans. Three months only now remain for them to complete their plans for this great work, and a herculean task is before them. If they fail of accomplishing their work, what a responsibility? If they succeed, how glorious a triumph! All future generations will applaud their noble efforts, made to elevate Mechanical Science, and to give to the laborer a just appreciation and reward.

We hope these remarks will be appreciated, for we receive letters every day making inquiries of us to know if the Mechanics' Fair is *a reality!* Some doubt; some hesitate; some have no faith in the people sustaining the labor of their own Mechanics. With the Managers of this Fair lies the power of removing every doubt, and doing so at once.

Their plans should be spread broadcast before the people—they should be scattered on the wings of the wind;—their plans should be "kept before the people," till the people see they are in earnest. Their efforts, their united efforts, should be like the watchfires upon a thousand hills, to tell the people they were at their posts, and they should give the world assurance that the Mechanics of California had uttered in thundering tones, the words, *we will encourage and protect our own labor*. When the people see the evidences of such efforts, success is certain.

Chinese Sugar Cane.

This important product can be planted successfully until the middle of June, as an article of food for swine; and we do not believe there is a crop that can be found more profitable for stock, than this very plant. It is the most nutritious of all green fodder, containing a large amount of saccharine matter. We hope it will be very generally tried—it yields a very large crop, as it grows as easily as broomcorn, and resembles it in appearance, only much stouter.

Rare Favors.—A handsome specimen of the Charter Oak was kindly sent us, the present week, by Mr. Robbins, together with a collection of very large sized hickory nuts, being nearly twice as large as the common hickory nuts. Mr. Robbins obtained these specimens while on a recent visit to his Connecticut home, and was fortunate in securing a specimen of the Charter Oak, as it had nearly all been disposed of. He thinks there is but one tree in Connecticut that produces these large hickory nuts.

A copy of the "California Register" was sent us, with compliments of the publishers. A glance only have we had, but we feel that even a glance reveals enough to show it a most valuable book. Our thanks are due to the publishers. We shall examine it, and speak of it further.

"Better Times Coming."

The annexed is but a sample of hundreds of letters that we have received from various quarters, upon the subject of last year's State Fair, and although it may seem a *curious* letter to some persons, it is nevertheless a true letter, and the reason of our publishing it is to remove the cause of complaint the present year.

One great cause of all the trouble last year, was the want of preparation in regard to the committees; these could have been appointed, and should have been, two or three months before the Fair, and we know lists of names were transmitted for that purpose, of able and well qualified men for the various committees. But this duty was deferred till the morning of the Fair, and then, in all the hurry and bustle of congregated thousands, committees were picked up as best they could. This was a source of universal complaint, and the parent cause of much else that was unpleasant and unsatisfactory; but this will be *remedied this year*, we know.

Our correspondent has good cause of complaint, although the competitors named, Messrs. G. & B., who took the premium, were not to blame at all, and were deserving of high praise for their excellent products. We trust that everybody will forget "by-gones." *We* know parties that suffered and were unjustly treated, but the right will always triumph, and our friend must not hold back, but come with his machines, *taters*, and all, and we will all have a good time. The Executive Committee are at work earnestly and faithfully, good committees will be formed in season and their names announced, and the co-operation of all good men is earnestly solicited. We hope no one will hold back for the errors of the past. 'Tis better to forgive and forget, and thus good men will strive; for they that "persevere to the end, shall reap if they faint not."

The following is the letter referred to above:

Washington, Alameda county, May 6, 1857.

Editors Farmer: I have two or three times called at your office in San Francisco, not only to get Agricultural Reports and papers to send to my friends in Michigan, but to have a little chat with you about my grievances with regard to the manner some things were done at the State Fair last fall, and to inquire if there can't be an improvement at the next Fair? If not, there is very little use for small farmers like myself to think of competing with gardeners, or such as can see the end from the beginning.

My grievance is this: about ten days previous to the Fair, I commenced digging some potatoes for market, and finding them turning out so well, I concluded to measure off one acre, and give in the yield, and the manner of cultivation, at the Fair; not for a premium, for that I did not expect, but to see how near I could get to it (for I presume there were men who took extra pains with their vegetables, expressly for exhibition). So I picked out from amongst the handsomest, thirty-six, to take to the Fair, and they filled a one-and a-half-bushel basket a little rounding. The yield of the acre I gave in writing, as also a description of the soil and manner of cultivation. The weight I forget, but I had 153 sacks of assorted potatoes, and 67 sacks of medium and small. Well, when I got to the Fair I took my basket into the hall, and naturally looked round to see if I could discover any potatoes that were nicer than mine. I found *none* that could begin with them, and felt a little elated, for this was the second day, and the last brought in. I invited a number of my friends and neighbors to look at them; also, the President of the Society, and Col. Warren. All gave it as their opinion that my potatoes would take the premium. But by some *hocus pocus*, the committee on vegetables found some somewhere better than mine, and of course a larger yield to the acre, as Messrs. Guild & Brown took both premiums. By the by, gentlemen, was it the biggest potatoes, or some other size, that was to be considered the best? for it is not always the biggest that are the best for cooking. But enough of that.

Now the question is, how many sacks or pounds of potatoes did Messrs. Guild & Brown have off this acre that took the premium? There is nothing of it in the report by the committee, only simply Guild & Brown took the premium for the best acre, and the best bushel; and the rest of us are all left in the dark as to how *near* we came to getting a premium. Now this don't pay, carrying stuff up to the Fair, without having some satisfaction as to how much, &c.; the public demand or would like to know that much. I did very well with mine, however; the landlord of the hotel where myself and family stopped, gave me give six dollars for the basket full.

Now, gentlemen, it is not the premium, but the honor of having the best that we contend for; and if we have not got the best, we would like to know how near we come to getting that honor; then we can judge a little by our next crop whether it will do to try it again at the next Fair.

I intend going to the city to-morrow, and shall call at your office, and if I find you have come up missing as usual, will leave this scribbling for you to look at, at your leisure.

My Broadcast Sowing Machine, the model of which I exhibited at the Fair last fall, works well. I sowed my wheat, forty acres, with it. I think Mr. Holmes, of Alvarado, will take it to the Fair next fall. * * * Yours, A. C.

Note by Editor.—We regret we cannot always meet our friends at office, but we have not yet learned the power of being over the State and at office at the same time.

Exports.—Fifty thousand bags of Barley have been shipped to Liverpool, recently, from San Francisco. A portion of this amount, however, is now being made up for the clipper ship Hurricane, loading at the wharf.

Crops, Farming in Stanislaus, etc.

Horr's Ranch, Stanislaus county, May 13, 1857.

Editors Farmer: I now sit me down to write to you a few lines, and let you know what the prospects of the farmers are in this part of the State. On the last of February we had a heavy fall of rain, and one light shower the last of March; but none in the month of April. The first of April was quite warm, thermometer at 90 and 95 degrees. The great drought and excessive heat were very detrimental to crops. Previous to this the crops were more promising than for several years past. I have been in the counties of Merced, Mariposa, Tuolumne, and San Joaquin, and find the crops light; yet after all we have many things to encourage us. For the last three or four weeks the weather has been cool; almost every night a slight dew has seemed to moisten vegetation, and from all appearances there will be no famine for a while. The barley crop is short; perhaps not more than half a crop. Wheat is also light up this way; not much planted in this county this season—not to exceed four or five hundred acres; quite a large amount of barley was planted; hay crop light.

Within a few weeks past I have visited several of the mining towns in Mariposa and Tuolumne counties, and there seems to be many valuable improvements making in the way of mills, fire-proof buildings, and the rearing of orchards. Already in the towns of Sonora, Columbia and Shaw's Flat, many thousand trees have been planted; and many thousand more will be planted the coming fall and winter. The trees now growing are heavily laden with fruit. I have no doubt but there will be ten times as much fruit in the mountains this season as on any previous year; thousands of bushels will be grown this year. In these mountain regions fruit grows luxuriantly.

The potato crop up in these regions is large, and better potatoes I have not seen in any State east of the Sierras. On the whole the people are beginning to wake up to their interests; the farmers are beginning to learn that it will not do to plant too late in the season, at least on lands that are not more than half plowed and without a good fence. Many of the farmers in previous years have had poor, or worse than poor fences; and at this late day and age of improvement, some have a dog or wath fences,—no fences at all. The day is not far off when these idlers will die out, or starve out, and may God speed the time. This dry season makes the farmers begin to think of deep plowing. For one I am satisfied that one acre subsoiled is worth more than two plowed in the usual way, and I am more than ever convinced of the absolute necessity of early planting. I am also satisfied that farming will pay, if well done. Poor fences, poor farming, and poor hotels, all go hand in hand. And here let me say to you, if you ever come up in this part of the country, and should call at Osborn's Hotel (formerly known as Dickinson's Ranch), you will find a house of the first stamp. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are the proper persons to keep a hotel; they have lately purchased this stand from Mr. Dickinson, and are doing an honor to public-house keeping.

Colonel, can't you take a trip up here and see how things look? If you do, you will see that the people are making a noble effort to do their part at the State Fair, which is to come off in Stockton next September. I. D. Morley.

An Important Observer.

The following valuable letter will be perused with interest. Every suggestion of "Observer" is worthy of note. We have ever urged that subsoiling and rotation of crops will naturally neutralize the evil effects of the alkali, and most assuredly our farmers must have observed long before this the constant evil results from planting the same ground with the same crops, and from the same seed in several successive years.

The suggestions of Observer, in relation to the Peach blight, is worthy of notice, although we can point out several orchards where there has never been a drop of water supplied. We hope all cultivators will communicate with us freely.

—

Alkaline Soils.

Editors Farmer: Inquiries have been made of the writer as to the composition of these soils, the best method of cultivation, and the crops most suitable to their nature. These questions were fully discussed in an able article which appeared some months ago in the Farmer—[Essay on the Alkaline Soils of California, by Wm. Thompson Vol. VI., No. 24.] We will make a few suggestions for the benefit of inquirers, and for the purpose of eliciting more attention to the subject.

Undue quantities of soda, potash and other salts, formed by the chemical changes continually taking place in our mountains, are annually poured forth by numberless streams and deposited from time to time in our valleys, thus producing an excess of the alkaline ingredient. In addition to this, it is probable that the decay and ashes of the sea-weed, and the vapor impregnated with saline properties, wafted from the bay and ocean often far inland, and then distilled in the form of dew, may produce similar effects. If such be the case, the causes are ever operating, and must continue to recur, and it becomes a matter of importance, if these lands are ever reclaimed, to search for a remedy and apply it without delay.

It must be evident that if we can in any way carry off or neutralize this alkali, to a given extent, the whole object will be accomplished. To effect these ends, a system of subsoiling and underdraining should be thoroughly tried; and also an application of such manures as contain as little as possible of the ashes, salts and other ingredients similar to the constituent elements of these soils. As a cheap remedy, and one accessible to all, though not free from objections, we recommend barnyard manure, until something better be suggested.

As to the crops best adapted to these soils, it must be clear to every reflecting man, that *those only* should be planted, which require the greatest share of the alkalies to bring them to perfection.

Therefore, if our deductions are correct, a trial might be made of the following products in something like the order in which they are presented: white clover, tobacco, potatoes, asparagus, beans, turnips and similar vegetables. If the experiment should be successful these could then be followed by any of the small grains. Everything that has grown upon the ground should be removed, and nothing should be burned upon it, as it already contains too much of the ash ingredient. To prevent the poisonous effects of the alkali, which is always worse in a dry season, irrigation is necessary. Care, however, should be taken to attend to this in the evening, as plants are often injured or totally ruined by irrigating them during the heat of the day. May not the peach blight be accounted for, to some extent, from this cause, and from the alkali in the soil? If, then, farmers will make experiments and publish results, and no good be accomplished, we are no Observer.

The Picnic on May-Day.

La Grange, May 3, 1857.

What recollections and associations are brought to mind by the bare mention of the Picnic. I never hear it without going back in dreams to the dear old home of my childhood, and visiting the old familiar scenes, where, meeting on May-Day in some green-wood shade, by the side of some stream, we celebrated with all the fervor of our young hearts the return of lovely May. And why should we not: after old winter's reign has been broken by the returning sun. March, with his mud, sleet, rain and wind, has retired; and coquettish April, with her smiles and tears, has given way to May in all her loveliness. 'Twas then we went forth in all the joyousness of our hearts, among the hills, and under the old oak trees, singing:

> Come away: with me to the hills,
> And swiftly shall glide the hours,
> As we stroll by the laughing rills,
> And cull the sweet wild flowers.
> The birds are singing so sweet,
> The flowers are blooming so gay;
> Our hearts with rapture will beat—
> O come to the hills away.
>
> O come to the hills with me, my love;
> A velvety carpet is spread,
> Brighter than Persia's looms e'er wove,
> Fairer than Queen's ever tread.
> The earth all spankled with flowers,
> The trees arrayed in full green;
> Fair nature's loveliest bowers,
> Alone in the hills are seen.
>
> Come away to the hills with me,
> And breathe the health-giving breeze
> As it floats o'er the hills so free,
> And plays with the old oak trees.
> Let it kiss thy brow so fair,
> And give to thy cheek a glow;
> Let it play with thy glossy hair,
> As over the hills we go.

And we have been trying it here in our new homes in the Golden State. And what if the "laughing rills" have taken it upon themselves to literally "dry up," have we not the Tuolumne, now a miniature Mississippi, rolling its muddy tide in turbid grandeur through our beautiful country. The old oak trees are here, the gay wild flowers, and bright-plumaged, sweet-singing birds. And so we meet: the old and young, the rich and poor, the grave and the gay; from the north and south, from the east and west. All joining in one happy throng to welcome beautiful May.

Everything was laid under contribution, from an ox to a kid; from the choicest wines to buttermilk—never forgetting the "beverage prepared by God himself"—and from the finest cake to good old home-made bread. And didn't we enjoy it? Whether by eating, drinking, singing, dancing, swinging, rowing, or what not: each came to find pleasure, and found the cup full to overflowing.

In the evening we adjourned to the La Grange, where a room had been prepared free by the excellent host, for the purpose of allowing all who might wish to "trip the light fantastic toe," to have a chance. Many availed themselves of the opportunity, and kept it up till the "wee sma' hours" gave warning 'twas time to retire. We did so better pleased with ourselves, with our neighbors; and at our lot being cast among those who could and would contribute to the pleasure and happiness of those about them.

Hoping these re-unions may become more frequent, and be a means of wearing away that degree of selfishness that has been such a great fault in the composition of society in this State, I close an epistle already too long.

Yours, for our rural pleasures,
Ben Bolt.

—

We love to hear from Ben Bolt. Yes, and every other true heart that can come to our columns and speak in the language of a free spirit, we bid welcome and God speed. We like to hear from all who can talk to us like Ben Bolt—in prose or in poetry, and without the fear of Mrs. Grundy before their eyes. Oh, freedom! give us thy spirit, and infuse into us a higher love of rural pleasures and scenes of happiness that ever cluster around our homes and scenes where flowers, children, sunshine, joy and contentment are made perennial. Let us hear from you often, Ben Bolt. There must be plenty more music where this strain was found.

Music.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a very beautiful piece of music, entitled "My Home is in the Western Clime." The ballad is written and composed by R. R. Nicholls, and dedicated to J. Silversmith. It is a very beautiful song.

[For the California Farmer.]

To Agricola.

New York, April 20, 1857.

Yes, dear Agricola, who should wonder that after long years of separation from a loved family, I should "bound away on the briny sea" to mingle once more in the heart-scenes of the domestic circle? What place on earth so hallowed, so beautiful as home! How the whole soul leaps at the magic word. Around that hallowed spot cluster our best and holiest affections. It is the centre and fountain of the choicest pleasures, and the highest enjoyment known to man. Storms may lower without; a cold and heartless world may sneer, and frown; but all can never poison the heart, or disturb the placid serenity of man's paradise here below. Years of wandering prepare one to appreciate and relish more keenly the home blessings. Far more precious than California's richest ore, or her most brilliant gems, are the affections that bind the heart to its home. If that heart be true, wealth cannot lure it away, time cannot wean, or distance alienate it, to worship at another shrine. In prosperity it buoys up and enlivens the soul; in adversity it sustains and strengthens the heart. In health it is the chosen spot of every pure spirit; in sickness the vestibule connecting the outer world with the home of angels and the spirits of just men made perfect before God's throne. What would the world be without its homes? Where would man find a resting place? Around what other spot could human sympathies and affections twine? The "poor Indian" who roams over the northern and western portions of our country, has his wigwam to shelter his "mohala" and "picaninnies" from the rude blast, where they may learn from the lips of the sire, of the deeds and prowess of the tribe, of the heroism of their braves, the number of scalps taken in the battle's rage. Even the wild beast has his lair; the eagle builds his home among the inaccessible mountain cliffs; the humming-bird swings his tiny nest from the waving bough; the busy bee rears its roomy palace where beast nor bird can invade its home circle, nor infringe upon its domestic arrangements, nor clutch its hoarded riches. Then who can or who would wonder that man, endowed with social affections and heaven-born intelligence, should most highly prize a home with all its rich treasures, its pure affections and its hallowed joys.

But these joys, pure and elevated as they are, are often linked with many bitter sorrows that wring the heart, and that all the elevated pleasures of the home circle cannot assuage, though they can alleviate, and throw a gleam of sunshine around the smitten heart, and bring out the bow of promise from the lowering sky. My own experience since my arrival at home has taught this sad lesson to my aching heart. The morning papers of the 7th of February had the following: Died, on the 5th inst., at the residence of her father, in this city, Helen Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Joshua and Susan U. Butts, aged 20 months and three days. Thus much appeared upon the public page of the daily journals, and was read, it may be, by thousands, and soon forgotten by most who read it. But the home thus suddenly desolated, the living circle broken, never to be united again in this world, was truly filled with gloom. The bitter sorrows that gushed forth like a desolating flood, fell with crushing power upon all our hearts, so recently re-united. She it was of whom I wrote, that "though she had never seen the form of her father, yet when she laid her little head upon her pillow at night, she fell asleep with the words, 'God bless my dear papa,' lingering upon her rosy lips." Oh, my dear friend, little did I think, when I wrote those words, that just twenty-three days after I first kissed those lips, they would be sealed in death. All our memoirs of her are sweet and precious. We believe she now wears a starry crown in her eternal home. Sympathizing friends crowded around us; sorrowing relations came to offer their condolence; but how vain the help of man to relieve such sorrow. In the midst of terrible storm we bore her precious remains to Greenwood Cemetery, that great city of the dead, and laid them in the tomb. At another time I may give you a description of this silent city, through the columns of the Farmer.

But I have no right to intrude my private sorrows upon you or the public, any further than was necessary to illustrate the shady as well as the bright side of a true home, for every one of my readers has, at some period of life, lost a relative or friend. All have had hours or months of sorrow, and all have dwelt at home, and felt the shearing, refining, elevating and purifying influences that breathe around the domestic fireside: that are alike the pride and honor of our nature.

Experience, I doubt not, has taught you that "there is no place like home," no joys like home joys, and that, whether you dwell among Scotia's highland cliffs, or California's brilliant sky, if your loved ones are there, no place on earth is so dear; unattractive as it may be to others, homely or unadorned, to you it is more precious than baronial halls, or the gorgeous palaces of royalty. There, if no where else in the wide world, falls a continued shower of sunshine, bathing all its inmates with its refreshing power.

Let all, then, strive to make home happy, and seek a home where the flower of youth never fades, and perennial joys grow brighter and wider and more pure forever.

Yours, &c. B.

Guano.—In our harbor, as the boats pass to and from Sacramento, there can be seen large piles of bags of superior Guano upon one of the rocks in the bay, and of superior quality.

The navigation of the Feather river from Marysville to Oroville, is abandoned for the present, in consequence of the low stage of water.

The New Brick Machine.

This new and wonderful invention, of which so much has been said, has been in operation some time, at the old Bonded Warehouse, on Market street, and has been examined by many thousands of our best brickmakers and house-builders. The invention is a singular one, and the style of brick unique, being hollow or fluted; thus made and in finished style, they are excellent for middle walls (or partition wall of buildings), as they have the effect of deadening sound, and will save the cost of lathing and plastering, as they make a finished wall of themselves.

The machine also makes water pipes of a superior kind, and of all sizes, making them in the most rapid and perfect manner; the pipes are round, and made in any length required. The same machine prepares the clay in the most perfect manner, and finishes its work completely, receiving the clay and giving out bricks or piping.

The machine is a French invention, and was purchased by Samuel Brannan, Esq., when he was in Europe, and was introduced into California for the benefit of the State. With this powerful machine in the heands of good workmen, more brick and pipe can be made in one day than by any other now in use. Mr. Brannan has done the State great service by using his wealth in such a manner as to apply it to the benefit of the industry of our people. We understand that the whole apparatus is for sale by Mr. Brannan, whose object is solely to introduce it to the workmen of California.

Madame Lesdernier's Complimentary Benefit.

The many warm friends of this most estimable and highly talented lady are desirous of giving her a Complimentary Benefit before she leaves for Australia. The first Monday in June has been suggested. It is to be hoped that this lady will be then justly noticed, for rarely is it the privilege of our citizens to receive so rich a return for performing a good deed as could be secured by giving a Benefit to the lady and enjoying her readings.

The Comet.—The lecture given at Musical Hall on Wednesday evening, by Mr. Minns, was well attended and by an appreciative audience. It was an able and interesting lecture. We regret we could not give a synopsis of it. It would be interesting; at all events we feel certain it will do good, for it will turn the attention of many to the truths of Astronomy, and show to those of nervous and excitable temperaments that we have nothing to fear from the comet. We shall hope to speak of the subject in an enlarged manner soon.

While so many are complaining that there is no occupation to be had, we would call the attention of those wishing for work to the advertisement in our columns, for men for the mills at Mendocino. These mills give constant employment to a large number of men; the wages are paid every month, and the location being immediately on the sea coast, the climate is cool and healthy. To any person wishing steady work there can be no better place than Mendocino.

☞ We notice that by the falling of the waters of the Sacramento the steamers land their passengers and freight below Marysville. There they have established a new town, and it bears the singular cognomen of "Leton," and that is now the head of navigation, and, of course, the furor of speculation. We only hope they will not *let on* too fast, but remember *Vernon*, Eliza and Plumas.

☞ Reynolds & Law, are largely engaged in butter, cheese, hams, lard, and other valuable necessaries and luxuries for families, at their new location, 134 Washington street. This firm are worthy the attention of all.

Groceries.—Bradshaw is opening his new stock of Groceries in his new Store, corner of Samsome and California streets. Every family should visit Bradshaw.

The Marysville Express publishes Judge Barbour's opinion in refusing the application of Jane Pursley to be divorced from her husband on the score of cruelty. Such a step ought to be general.

Books from the East.—We received a case of books from the publishers at the East, of which we shall speak in detail in our next issue.

The newly discovered quartz ledge at Cherokee Ravine, Butte county, is destined to prove very rich.

We crave indulgence for much left out to make room for Premium List of State Society.

A new saw-mill is being erected on Durgan Flat, near Downieville.

Indigestion, Liver Complaints and their Cure.—Holloway's Pills quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

40 or 50 Lumbermen Wanted
AT THE MENDOCINO SAW MILLS.

WAGES:

For Good Ordinary CROSS-CUT SAWYERS AND CHOPPERS, $40 to $50 per Month, and found. *Extra men can have Extra Wages.*
MILLMEN, from $45 to $60, and found.
☞ Men in the country can address me through the Post-Office.
E. C. WILLIAMS,
141 Clay street, San Francisco,
v7-19 1m Agent for the Mendocino Mills.

Rags Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICE, PAID IN CASH, FOR PAPER RAGS, at the Office of the Pioneer Paper Mill, No. 25 California street.
Our friends in the country are invited to save their Rags and send them to us.
Printers, Publishers, Book Binders, &c., can be supplied with extra sized paper at short notice.
v7-19 3m TAYLOR & POST.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following seasonable Seeds, the growth of last year, and of unsurpassed qualities. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:
Best quality Red Top Turnip;
Red Top Strap Leaf do
Large White English Globe Turnip;
do do do Norfolk do
Long White Tankard do
Yellow Stone do
Yellow Aberdeen do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip;
Imported do do do
Imported Purple Top do do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips.
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot;
Improved Long Orange Carrot;
Long White do
White Sugar Beet;
Yellow do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns.
Also—The finest qualities of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers;
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass;
English and Italian Rye Grasses;
Orchard, Sweet Scented Vernal;
The Fescues and other Grasses;
With a large and complete assortment of
Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds
of the Best Qualities, at reasonable rates.
JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
☞ Catalogues furnished on application. v7-19 3t

Threshing Machines.

16 SMITH'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, with Smith's extra eight and ten Horse-Powers. Also, Extras suitable for the Machines.
Just received and for sale low by
SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-17 tf

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.
(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.)

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wray, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and $1 each. This Seed, *so superior to any other in the market*, can be procured *only* from J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
v7-19 3t 15 John street, New York.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.
v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.

Reapers.

20 PALMER & WILLIAMS REAPERS;
10 SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S REAPERS, with or without Self-Rake or Mowing attachments. Also, an assortment of Extras, suitable for the same.
For sale low by SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-19 tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. E. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., Proprietors,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.
☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-14

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Especial attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.
Also,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.
☞ A liberal discount to the trade. v7-15 3m

HENRY BLACKMAN, Marysville. } { C. C. FRENCH, San Francisco.
FRENCH & BLACKMAN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods,
&c., &c., &c.,
North side Plaza, Second Door from High street,
v7-15 tf Marysville.

Samuel Soule. Nath'l Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
ALSO,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
v7-15 tf San Francisco, Cal.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.
Office---Rassetto House,
2d door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third door from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY
☞ Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs, ☜
Napa City, California. v7-8

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Gilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 80 Montgomery street, near California,
San Francisco
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 H SACRAMENTO.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.
v7-10 WARREN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SIX REASONS WHY EVERYBODY USES LYON'S KATHAIRON:

1st. It is the *cheapest* preparation for the hair ever made.
2d. It is pronounced by all to be the *most beneficial.*
3d. It is the most *agreeable* to use.
4th. It is the *cleanest* and most *carefully prepared.*
5th. It is the most *highly perfumed.*
7th. It is the only article that never fails to give *entire satisfaction.*

The immense sale of the Kathairon—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attest its excellence and universal popularity. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.
HEATH, WYNROOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 16 1m

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.
For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.
WARREN & CO.,
v6-21 tf State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento; And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.
Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.
Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.
Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

☞ **WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,**
The great remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The greater the value of any discovery the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men.
Now that this preparation is well known to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine Balsam.
This is to caution dealers and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS *on the outside wrapper.*

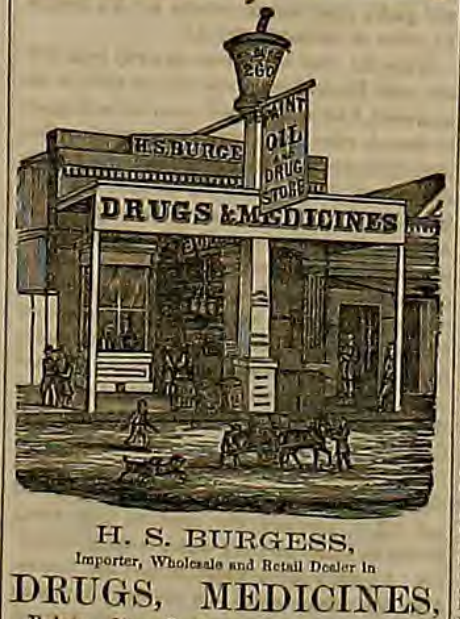
Prepared only by Seth W. Fowle & Co., Boston, Mass., to whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale by their agents.
Agents—C. Morrill, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. Johnson & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 15-1m

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.
If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.
A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the Farmer, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

Just received, at the office of the Farmer, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

Benicia High School.

This Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by Cornelius J. Platt, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17th of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.
A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.
The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH
Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	5 00
Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.
No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.
For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. PLATT.

COMMISSION CARDS.

E. J. LOOMIS.
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.
Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us.
v7-1-3

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v7-6 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v7-9 3m

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v7 14 3m *San Francisco.*

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

For Sale.

India Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 69 Battery street.

Life Assurance.

IMPORTANT TO ALL. In a country so newly occupied—so sparsely populated as this good State of California—it may well be imagined that the subject of Life Assurance has been but little thought of—and the person who has the temerity to enter upon such an undertaking as the establishment of such a practice in so newly organized a state of society—must lay it to account—that he will meet with many rebuffs—with difficulties, indeed, of many and various kinds—but certain individuals are so constituted that, to them, difficulties past—opposition overcome, act but as incentive to more strenuous exertion—and will undertake labors, however unpromising of success—from a very love of usefulness or from early habits of thinking, or of association. Con amore!
The writer has experienced difficulties of no common kind in the course of his sojourn. He has been engaged in this very work of Life Assurance in a community prejudiced against and unfitted to receive or to appreciate such a principle—did he there fail? No! He enunciated the principle—he overcame the prejudice and established the practice, to the moral and social benefit of the community! And now, under the sincere conviction that *Life Assurance* is *practical benevolence*, he takes leave to give a brief outline of its principles, and to recommend its adoption in this community.
The principle on which *all* Insurance is based, is that whatever *has* occurred, may be expected to recur—that there is, indeed, no such thing as *chance*; but that all circumstances, however apparently irregular when viewed in small numbers, are absolutely regular, when contemplated upon a sufficiently extended scale.
When regularity in the occurrence of changes points to a law in matters of a physical character, such events are said to be obedient to a law of nature, or more commonly a natural law. According to the Carlisle Tables, out of ten thousand persons of the age of fifty-two, one hundred and fifty-two will die within one year from the date of observation. Again, out of 100,000 persons born at any particular time, a certain number will die in each year—that is, the total will be reduced in an increasing but regular proportion, till the last expires. These things occur constantly. With reference to the whole population of London, the same number of persons die of consumption in that city in each year, and in every other vital contingency are found the same marks of regularity. Hence we may fairly infer that death, however *uncertain* with regard to an individual, is perfectly *regular* in its operation upon a large number. From what has been thus briefly stated, it will, we think, be clearly understood that the foundation of every species of insurance is the *law of average*, and that the object of the application of this knowledge, is to secure the benefit of the average to each individual! Life Assurance is the only *certain means* by which persons not possessed of accumulated capital, can secure their families from future want. It is a *moral* duty, because it is an obligation on every person to expose to as few risks as possible, the future interests of those with whom he has linked himself,—the highest *morals* is that which regards in the highest degree the future happiness of others. In doing our duty to others, we derive pleasure ourselves. Shakespeare says, "Happiness was born a twin"—and in that beautiful scene between the Queen and Jennie Deans, in the Heart of Mid Lothian, Sir Walter Scott—when the Queen, expressing surprise at the immense labor that has been undertaken by the girl, inquired why she should be expected to grant the pardon, makes Jennie thus eloquently and touchingly to reply: "Oh my leddy! when the hour o' trouble comes to mind and body, and the hour o' death comes, that comes to high and low, it is na' wha' an ha' done for ourse'e, but wha' and ha' done for *others*, that we think on maist pleasantly." It is a *religious* duty, for we are taught that "He that provideth not for his own, and especially for those of his own household, hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Life Assurance is true charity. It is a *social* duty, because no person has a right to expect society to support those for whom he himself could by a little self-denial, have made a *certain* provision. It is a duty *universally practicable*, for the periodical payments are small as compared with the amount insured—and as *universally applicable*, inasmuch as it is almost impossible to suppose a case to which some of its adaptations do not apply. The man of moderate income finds in it the only certain means by which he can secure to his representatives the results of his natural economy. The *rich* man can find no better investment for his capital. The man who wishes to "make an appearance" can live up to his income without a reproachful conscience, after he has paid his premium for a suitable Life Assurance. Those who are *in health* ought to assure, for they know not what a day may bring forth, and their lives may be rendered uninsurable to-morrow by an attack of paralysis, fever, &c. Those who are in *delicate health* ought to insure (even though they pay an extra premium) because (supposing they have dependants) their minds will be more at ease, and they will thus secure a better chance of recovery.
Life Assurance promotes habits of economy, and it is a good plan for parents to commence insurances for their children, expecting them to continue it afterwards. Life assurance is an act of prudent forethought which earns the respect of the best of mankind, and *increases the credit* of the assured—to a tradesman, reputation is money.
Not only, however, is it available to the tradesman—it is equally so to the clerk of moderate salary—the mechanic—the artisan dependent on his monthly or weekly earnings.
The miner—who, in consequence of his somewhat risqueful occupation would pay a commensurately increased premium—however separated from the amenities of home and of society (for thus we judge our fellow men)—has a heart oftimes yearning towards his friends and relatives—his eyes are not unfrequently bedewed with tears of tenderness in the remembrance of by-gone associations—and possibly all for which he is toiling is intended for dear ones far away! but in a single moment he may be bereft of *life*. Upon whom then will his accumulations devolve? whereas holding a policy of assurance on his life, upon the required proof of his decease, the amount would be paid to those authorized to receive it.
To bring the duty home, we may refer to the City Surveyor's Report of San Francisco, for the last year, wherein it will be seen that some of its features are peculiar, and to be accounted for only by the very constitution of the community. 1,346 deaths are recorded as having taken place during the year. Of this number, between infancy and 20 years of age, over 620; between 20 and 30, 252; between 30 and 40, 240—1,112. Thus speaks a warning voice—do thou, our reader, heed it!
We close this appeal, leaving it upon the consciences of all to whom it may come.

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Ladies' Department.

COME HOME.

[Could every home in our beautiful land have echoing around its entrance gate melody like the following, pale discontent would never enter its portals, and that sorrow, wreck and ruin which have destroyed so many hearts would never have found a lodgment there. The wreck of so many of the homes of our Golden State is the one great dark cloud that overshadows the land, and blessed the pen that points the way for its removal! and blessed the hearts that shall labor for its accomplishment!

We trust the exquisitely touching lines from "Florence Percy" will come like a spirit-voice to the heart of many a wife, and awake anew the song that may have been but temporarily silenced upon its post of duty, but shall now break forth in a newer and sweeter song.]

Return, for oh! thy wife doth pine
Thy stately form to see;
To know, to feel that thou art near,—
She pines to be with thee.
To feel thy arms entwine her form,
Her head upon thy breast,
'T would ease her aching heart to know
She ere would be so blest.

A lonely bark upon the waves,
With none its course to guide,
Through storms and billows dashing high,
It drifts upon the tide:
'T is thus am I, without thy hand
To lead and guide through life—
Then, oh! return, for thee I mourn;
Return unto thy wife.

Yes, come! there is a saddened tone
Breathed round me since ye went;
The evening winds seem wandering by,
With mournful tidings blent;
And tones of music seem more sad,
More sorrowing and deep;
And pining for thee thus, I turn
In agony and weep.

[For the California Farmer.]

Pleasant Reminiscences.

'Tis twilight's pensive hour; the holiest one of earth. The fading gleam of parting day always brings with it a somber gloom, that sweeps across the harp of thought like a sweet-scented zephyr, awakening all the pure slumbering music along the cloisters of the soul, gently touching the tender chords of memory, and the notes of love, joy, hope and melancholy are vibrating in the heart's deep recesses, imparting a holy influence to the weary mind after the toil of day is past. I have stolen away to my own quiet "sanctum," and for the want of something else to do, have opened my portfolio, and the first object that arrests the attention, is a half-written sketch of "Pleasant Reminiscences;" though "chalked out" long ago, I have not forgotten the happy associations clustering round this jumbled scroll of incidents connected with my visit to the fair City of the Plains.

Time has braided itself into weeks, and weeks twined themselves into months, since, on a very dark rainy morning in January, might have been seen two muddy looking females, closely vailed, and muffled from the inclemency of the season, entering the saloon of the steamer Cleopatra, with an anxious, eager-looking crowd, that went to make up the complement of passengers on her downward trip.

The boat has left the landing at Marysville, and its broad buckets are being dipped in the turbid waters of the "*Rio de la Plumas.*" So I might as well introduce you to my traveling companion, which proves to be no more nor less than the veritable "Elizabeth Ann Wiggins," a trim sister to "Betsy Jane Schudenshamer." Our floating palace is all in confusion, everything hurly-burly. Some are talking politics, as a great number of the assemblymen were aboard—those small fry statesmen, who like their eight dollars a day, besides the small loaves and little fishes. Others were preambulating up and down the narrow sides of the steamer, content in showing their gold-headed canes and pinchback jewelry; cabin-boys a swearing, loafers a drinking, and worse than all for the convenience of us ladies, a great majority were hiding themselves and obscuring the light of day by a dense cloud of tobacco smoke that went curling up through a host of mustaches and red looking noses; this is puffed right into your face, regardless of the studied rules of etiquette.

Accept of these nauseous fumes you must! whether Jew or Gentile, king or beggar. What a sketch for an artist's pencil is here found upon one of these river steamers. I shall never forget the expression of a middle-aged man that attracted my attention, who sat staring out upon vacancy with that dreadful look of calm despair. He was all alone in the gay crowd that surrounded him, thinking only of his heavy misfortunes in the mines, that eternally brooded round his strickened heart like the gloom of midnight. Like many others that come hither as gold-hunters, year after year glides through his open fingers, hourly widening the gulf that separates him from the loved ones at home. Go where they will, the heart's old blight, like the stalking scepter, haunts their waking hours of day, and the startling troubled dreams of night. The most distinguished "American savan" aboard was Gov. Johnson, which "Elizabeth Ann Wiggins" remarked was no different from any other man walking just behind his nose and following it about as he should do.

The boat landed in the afternoon, and I knew that we were in Sacramento, by its crowded avenues and busy thoroughfares. The passengers scattered here and there, each one pursuing his own favorite phantom, while I was left to pursue mine. In less time than it would take to preach a homepathic sermon, I and Elizabeth Ann found our way to H street, between Eighth and Ninth, where she introduced me to your gifted correspondent "Bessie," and "Katie King" (then on a visit to her). It would require the pencil of a Hogarth to do justice, in the description of Bessie and her little sanctum, and not the clumsy pen of mine. Why, there's a charm in the very name, that would make you love that consecrated spot from association. How many bright and beautiful thoughts that little room has given birth to! and out from the door's portal have floated many a bird's song, many a gem of rare beauty and genuine worth. He whole life (figuratively speaking) has run as smooth as a golden thread; while books, birds and flowers are her inseparable companions. Why marvel then, that "Bessie," the favored one, should write such strange and enchanting compositions? The poetry of her soul will not be shut up; its sweet warblings must go forth. The world's homage must be hers. Those holy breathings are felt far and near, and her genius must be acknowledged by every one that is cast beneath the resistless spell.

The reader will agree with me, when I say, she has borne off the palm, and stands in the first rank of eminent writers belonging to our Golden State, surpassing and outstripping the many on the road to Fame, both in poetry and prose. About everything she writes, we perceive this indescribable charm, that exercises such a good and salutary influence upon all that are blessed with her writings. It is in this irresistible effect that Bessie excels any female writers of California, and to this easily appreciable effect that her great *popularity* is owing. Nor is she more lovely and graceful herself than a lover of the graceful, true and beautiful, under whatever guise it is presented to her consideration. Her fugitive pieces of poetry are usually one wreath of violets, sweet-scented, modest and pure; so lovely that the hand that wove them should not neglect additionally to enrich, by turning her attention, love and kindness to things of larger beauty. We all know her power over the goose-quil, and hope some bright day that Bessie will favor us with a bound volume, as a testimonial of her remembrance to her many admirers.

The few tinges of sorrow with which her life has been shaded, have stirred the music in the depths of her *heart*, and imparted a melancholy charm to all her essays, whether in poetry or prose. In character, she is ardent, sensitive and loving; the very soul of truth and honor; a worshipper of innocence and godliness; with a heart so radically artless, as to lead you to believe her a school-girl of fifteen instead of a woman of thirty. She is slightly above the medium hight; rather light hair; dark hazel eyes, with that singular capacity of expression. The whole countenance is expressive of great genius and intellectual strength; her demeanor is dignified, graceful and noticeable for repose; her dress plain without ostentation or show; prefers the substance to the shadow, and goes much into literary society. Her very step has all the air of studied refinement and noble birth and bearing.

We have sketched the good "Bessie"* and her room, so we will pass on to thank Conductor Robinson for his kindness in giving "Katie King," "Bessie" and "Alice" a free pass in the cars to Folsom, the city in the hills that has sprung up as if by magic; for a year and a half ago the wild savage there held an undisputed sway. Its location is beautiful, the population is daily increasing, and it bids fair to be ere long a large and populous town. We took dinner at Oakwood Lodge, the home of Katie King, which made the place of interest me—though I pitied Katie as she rubbed her black eyes to keep them open, saying in the meantime—

How provoking it was for the cars to start for Sacramento so early, as she had never seen the sun rise before from his bright chambers in the East, since her sojourn in Eldorado; a sight that will gladly repay the slumberer for his trouble. Ye ladies of California, try it!

When the iron horse bore us away from Folsom, and Mount Diablo was lost to sight in the westward, I knew we would soon be back again to Bessie's room in the city. We were glad when night with his sable mantle began to steal along the brow of the mountain, for we were tired and satiated with the day's pleasures and excitements. And now in memory's studio I love to revel, and live over again that week of jollification, the most pleasant one recorded upon the pages of life. I can only tender my warmest regards in return for the many kindnesses proffered by numerous friends in the city, who made my stay a pleasant one. Will Col. Warren accept many thanks for those beautiful books presented me. Also, Mrs. C. A. Chamberlain, who gave me a copy of her Poems, which are attracting much attention. All those that wish for a real literary feast, should not fail to purchase this excellent book, which should be found on every center-table in California. I quote a short stanza of peculiar beauty, from the volume which the beautiful authoress gave me, so the reader may judge for himself. The following lines seem to have been dedicated to an absent and much beloved brother:

As the mystic shades of even
Close around the quiet earth,
Holy thoughts to me are given—
Thoughts that only then have birth.

But my vision does not falter,
Well I know that form of grace,
That too soon at hearth and altar
Left a void—a vacant place.

In a stranger land thou'rt lying,
Far, far from thy native home,
Far from hearts forever sighing
Come back, brother; come—come—home.

Few thy faults—remembered lightly,
For, like blossoms on the tree,
Veiling everything unsightly,
'Neath their bright-hued canopy.

What though of our love no token
Marks thine early place of rest,
Love, which never can be spoken,
Shrines thine image in each breast.

Dear me! The hand of my timepiece points to twelve, admonishing me to quit my scribbling, for the noon of night is past, and the small of the morning comes creeping on apace.

ALICE.

* All is said that could be said of her, only that she is no longer single "Bessie;" for just in spring-time she went away with the falling flowers of beauty and love—they do say that she caused the matrimonial noose to be thrown over Col. Welty's neck, on the 30th of April. So the Colonel may consider himself hitched to the connubial crib for life. We hope to hear from "Bessie," and that she will tell us all about that sad accident that happened to that lucky hombre the Colonel.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Word to Helen.

DEAR HELEN: It is not long since you and I were school-girls together—and do you remember how we chatted and talked, and told each other everything that we knew, and just what we thought first! Well then, allow me to say to you now, just what I think first.

I have just read your "Song to the Moon," and my first thought was, nobody sings to the moon but old maids and love-sick girls—(although I believe you are neither). But when I step out upon the dewy lawn, glistening in the moonlight, before my door, and sprinkled with flowers so bewitchingly beautiful, the soft evening breeze throwing my hair in disorder, and the bright moonbeams streaming through the trees, throwing trembling shadows at my feet—I wonder that everybody does not sing to the moon; and had I one note of song in my soul I believe I should be like the birds, that warble all day, and in the moonlight, forget that it is night, send forth a stray note upon the night air. How sweet the untimely note of a bird at midnight. To me it is like an act of kindness from an unknown hand, stealing upon me when least expected, sending a thrill of pleasure through the soul that makes you weep when you would not weep; make "smiles chase tears away," as the sun will disperse the pearly dew and chase the moon away.

But I have something more to tell you, and that is, I like "the author of ——, &c.;" not because he says "I like Adda," and speaks of "exceptions," and all these silly things, but because he is free to correct errors, and frank to acknowledge the truth (as I believe he does) when he says "there is a craving void kept aching in the breast." Now I never saw him, and don't know where he lives; but he reminds me of a bright star peering through a broken cloud, just to see what is going on in the world below—a light that will surely be seen when the floating mist is blown away. But if you get acquainted with him, do not tell him what I say, for the world.

Now Helen, would you like to know what I am doing? I am living on a Ranch, where the garden is in bloom, and the harvest is near,—where the harvestmen go forth to reap and to bind,—to gather (not the golden ore, but) a golden store of ripened grain. Think how they will droop like the withered plants in the scorching sun, as they return at the dinner hour. Then let me go to the dining-room and throw up the windows, drop the curtains to keep out the scorching sun; put the ice in the pitcher, and place fresh bouquets upon the table—for, who is more worthy a little attention or the comforts of life, than the toiling farmer?

Would you be happy? come live in the country, and rise in the morning at the dawn of day, and watch with me for the rising sun on a bright May morn; hear the first chirping of the little birds, then hear how their voices join in one grand concert, from the clear notes of the lark, to the wailing tones of the mourning dove. The balmy breath of morn comes dancing over the mountain top, sweeping down over the wide-spreading fields of yellow grain—bowing each golden crown, stirring the lofty oaks, sweeping their branches to and fro, and the little flowers dandle about like the dancing Daffodil. The orient sunbeams stream far up in the eastern sky, behind the long range of Sierras, bringing out most beautifully each point and scollop of their snow-crowned peaks for the artist's pencil. Then, oh! then, there is music, melody, and fragrance, wafted upon the breeze; the God of Day rides forth in all his pomp and pride, sending his rays so gently over the earth to shade in folds her lovely garb. Then as I inhale the sweet breath of morning, I sing—

How sweet to live in a country home,
In a California vale,—
O'er a carpet of flowers to roam,
The perfumed breath of morn to hail.

But as long letters are not at all genteel, I will close until I have something more to tell you.

ADDA.

THE MOTHER.—Despise not thy mother when she is old. Age may wear and waste a mother's beauty, strength, limbs, senses and estate; but her relation as mother is as the sun when it goes forth in its might, for it is always in the meridian, and knoweth no evening. The person may be gray-headed, but her motherly relation is ever in its flourish. It may be autumn, yea, winter, but with the mother, it is always spring. Alas, how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living! How heedless are we in youth of all her anxieties and kindness! But, when she is dead and gone—when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our heart—when we experience how hard it is to find true sympathy—how few love us for ourselves—how few will befriend us in misfortune—then it is that we think of the mother we have lost.

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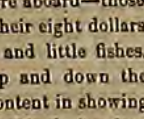

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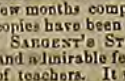

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HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &c.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. [v7-2] WARREN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN SHERBET,

An Effervescing Temperance Beverage.

The most Wholesome, Refreshing and Invigorating Drink in the World!

THE powder from which this is prepared is made entirely from vegetable ingredients collected from all parts of the world, and combined together with great skill and care. Two tea-spoonsful put into a dry tumbler of large size, with a sufficient quantity of water added, produces immediately a cooling draught of charming excellence and flavor, and health-giving effect; it is adapted to all seasons and every one's use, and is especially suited for those who go to sea, as a preventive of sickness, costiveness, and the generally unpleasant state of the system arising from change of climate and living. It also lessens the dangers of incurring diseases under a tropical sun, and all who are about to take a trip to the Eastern States, if they regard health, ease and comfort on the way, should not fail to obtain a supply before starting, and more so, if ladies or children are with them; or invalids or the sick, as nothing is as grateful to the palate and stomach as this, and resists the enervating effects of hot countries so well; and, unlike ardent spirits, it does not enfeeble by inflaming, but strengthens and exhilirates both body and mind by its nutritious powers and the energy which it imparts to the digestive process: so, too, should seamen be provided with some before they leave the port—

"Those gallant men and glorious sons of toil,
Who brave the dangerous deep to guard their native soil,
And with daring hands the white wings of Commerce spread,
To bless the world and to earn their bread."

A glass taken at any time of the day removes all feelings of heat, thirst, or even hunger; and its being made in a great measure of vegetable acids tends, to prevent Scurvy and purifies the blood at the same time. It is also an invaluable Restorative for those who labor hard for a living, such as Farmers, Miners, Mechanics and Laborers, and to Storekeepers, Professional men and others, whose occupations compel them to lead sedentary lives, a draught before breakfast gives new spirit for the business of the day; and last, though not least, it is a boon to Woman, who is—

"The sweetest or sourest source of all our joy and woe,
That this world can give or life must know,
To those who are mothers, sisters, daughters, wives,
And would have pleasant homes and happy lives,
Should Sherbet keep,—the best thing made yet—
For with no widow's tears or orphan's cries is ever wet."

At home, in the house, for husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, beaux to use, and their own dear selves and darling little ones as well—medical men who know its composition speak in the highest terms of its utility, and all the poet's praise. Byron calls it the blest Sherbet, Moore make frequent mention of it, and Hafiz the great Persian bard says:

"Boy, let yon sparkling Sherbet flow,
And bid thy pensive heart be glad."

PREPARED BY

AUGUSTUS HOGG,

LONDON, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Depot at the Davis Street Drug Store, near Jackson, San Francisco; and for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers, at 50 cents per Bottle—each one will make 12 glasses.

☞ Orders, accompanied by funds, can be forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

N. B.—Agents wanted and supplied on the most liberal and convenient terms. v7-17

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1856.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 1st of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were relieved, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,
CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co. Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

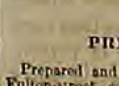
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c.,
G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-10 3m

OY'S FINE OY'S.



THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,

Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.

v7-14

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,

v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

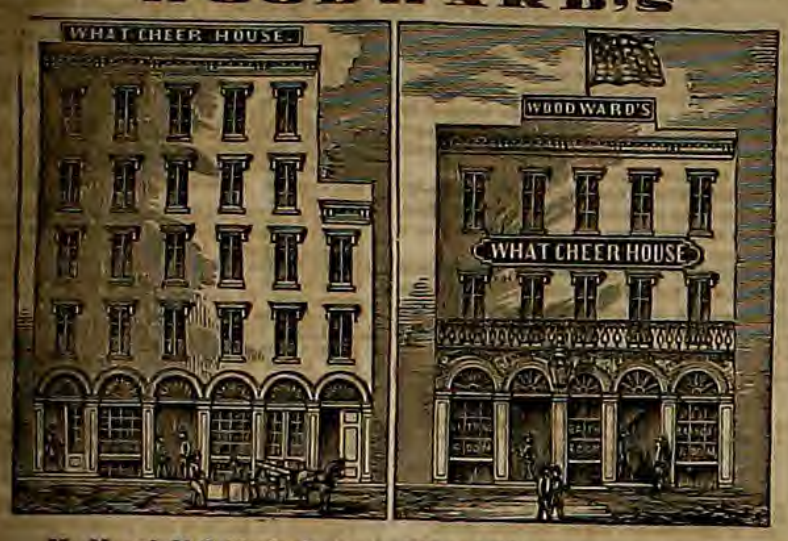
Is you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S



87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street---119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, $6. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-14 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;

SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;

ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;

CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;

1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;

500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;

500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;

200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;

100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,

LOOKING-GLASSES,

WHATNOTS,

CRIBS AND CRADLES,

PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition ☜

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu,

Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,

Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,

Counterpanes, Comforters,

Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

168 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to order. Please call and see for yourselves v7-14

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Huggles, Nourse & Mason make,
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Tubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-14 3m

New York Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 129 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Snath Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,

v6-21 6m 129 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,

Washington street, near Davis,

San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons, knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

MEDICINES, &c.

J.L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony to its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 93 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE,

Washington street, San Francisco,

v7-16 15 Wholesale Agents for California.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-19

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,

Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,

Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.

Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

IRON WORKS, &c.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

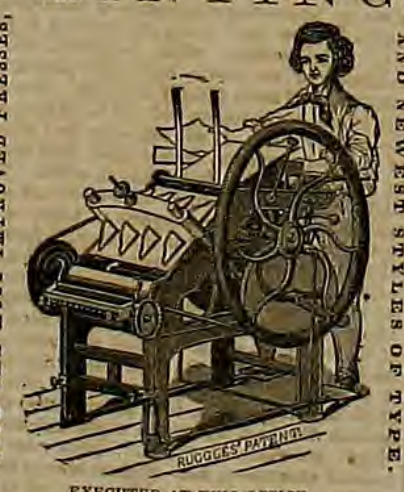
What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v7-14 R. H. VANCE.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,



WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

150 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 93 Pine street.

April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent.

v7-13 3m

FURNITURE.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

128 Washington street,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 and 51 Fourth street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE

AND

BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE

Largest and Most Complete Assortment

OF

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE,

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

FINE ROSEWOOD,

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

Parlor & Chamber Sets

SOFAS,

OTTOMANS,

LOUNGES AND

EASY CHAIRS;

BUREAUS,

SIDEBOARDS,

WHATNOTS,

MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE,

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR

NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM

WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

And can produce an article superior, for Strength, Durability and Beauty, to anything imported from the Eastern States.

We have constantly on hand and are in regular receipt of full and complete invoices of goods adapted to the

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-11 JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,

PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.

Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street. v7-17

Literary.

New York, April 12, 1857.

The great Trade Sales, which have been held at the Auction Rooms of Leavitt, Delisser & Co., and Barry Bros. & Co., New York, have absorbed most of the attention of the Publishers for the past fortnight. The sales have been well attended, purchasers being present from all the principal cities throughout the country. The bidding was quite spirited and good prices realized, and the sales have given general satisfaction, surpassing that of any former season. It is estimated that the receipts of the two sales, will amount to about 300,000 dollars.

Among the new publications, we notice a new and splendid work, about to be issued by Stringer & Townsend, entitled "Frank Forrester's Horse and Horsemanship of the United States, and British Provinces of North America," by Henry William Herbert. The work will be published in two superb octavo volumes, and be sold by subscription only, at $10. It has been prepared with great care, and will contain steel engravings of the most celebrated American horses, which will make it a most popular work for all interested in the sports of the Turf.

Appleton & Co., New York, publish soon, a new work, "Biographical and Historical Sketches," by T. B. Macauley, which will be welcomed by the many admirers of the above writer in this country.

Shepard, Clark & Brown, Boston, announce a new work by Mrs. J. T. Bickford, entitled "Scandal," which, which from the well known ability of the authoress, is expected to make a sensation.

Ticknor & Fields, Boston, have just published—"Guy Mannering," being the second two volumes of their beautiful edition of the Waverly Novels. The series are receiving the most flattering patronage, large editions being published to meet the demand, and no one should fail to add these valuable works to their library, the price being within the reach of all. They have also in press a new volume of Poems by Alexander Smith.

James French & Co., Boston, have just published—"Four Years upon the Pacific Coast, or incidents on land and water," by Mrs. L. B. Bates. We would truly recommend this work as worthy the attention of every one, who would gain a more extended knowledge of that interesting country, called the Land of Gold.

California, although thickly settled by the industry and enterprise of the pioneers, is still a land of interest; the much desired El Dorado, the goal of the ambitious, and the desire of those who would become rich in gold and gems, and the treasures of the rare and curious of this far-off isle.

The work abounds in graphic descriptions of men, things and places, and will be of value as a reliable work for reference, statistical information, &c. The candid and truthful manner in which it is written will secure it as many friends in California as in the Atlantic States. Some idea of its popularity may be known from the fact that the first edition, and a large one, was sold in a few days, and the second one is nearly exhausted. Much of value will be found in its pages, aside from amusing incident and pleasant story.

De Quincy.

Desperate Fight with a Grizzly.—James Wilburn, a packer, well known about Bald Hills, had a most desperate rencounter with a grizzly, on Hay Fork of Trinity river, one day last week. He was out hunting, about a mile and a half from his residence, when he came suddenly upon an immense grizzly. He at once put a large-sized piece of cold lead into his bearship, which caused him to seek shelter in a dense thicket. Of course Jim followed, and catching a glimpse of bruin's ugly countenance, again raised his rifle and pulled trigger, but the cap failed to do its work. At this moment the grizzly discovered his persecutor and started for him with terrible growls and murderous intent. Quick as lightning Jim brought a revolver to bear upon him, and put five balls into his carcass, and was in the act of administering the sixth, when the bear with his paw knocked the pistol out of his hands. However, the desperate hunter was not yet disarmed. He still had a large knife, which he drew, and then came the tug of war. They went at it knife and paw—struck over and under, and occasionally indulged in a "side-winder," that favorite stroke of bruin. At last the knife, which had been playing all about the vitals, proved the victor, and with a savage growl, this monarch of a California woods yielded up his life to the Maker of bears and his carcass, which weighed about one thousand pounds, to the victorious hunter. He did not die, however, without taking a horrible revenge, and Jim Wilburn's trigger finger will never endanger the life of another bear. He won the fight at a terrible cost. The bear bit off his arm above the elbow, and injured him severely otherwise. We are informed that he is lying in a very dangerous condition.—[Shasta Courier, 16th.

Immigration.—An immigrant train, direct from Salt Lake, and a drove of horses, arrived at Placer, having wintered at that place. Their destination is Bear River. They left Salt Lake April 20th; report large droves of stock and numerous pack trains on the way to Placerville. They had met parties in and beyond Carson Valley trying to turn immigrants by the Big Tree route.

A party of over one hundred will start across the plains on Saturday; they are camped within two miles of Placerville.

Honey Lake.—On Sunday, the 10th of May a Mr. McMurty, from Honey Lake Valley, came down to Carson Valley, with two wagons, which he loaded with potatoes. He paid for them two cents per pound, and said he would sell them for fifteen. He reported that Honey Lake Valley, since the news had been received that it was made the terminus of the National Road, has been settling up very rapidly. During the winter, two hundred and fifty acres of wheat had been sown, which was looking remarkably well. Upon the Honey Lake route, during the winter, snow had fallen to the depth of ten feet.

Asthma.—This most disheartening complaint has been cured in many instances by the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing. None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Commercial and Financial Matters.

The following excellent article we copy from the Alta of yesterday, and cheerfully commend it to our readers; they will notice with pleasure, that many of the principal points to which attention is directed are those which we have often spoken of, and called the attention of the public to, during the last two years; but we rejoice that our public journals are now awake to their importance:

An enigma is presented of a country, whose chief production is gold, being on the doubtful side of a state of solvency. Not that the supply of income is below the amounts required for ordinary expenditures for State and city purposes, or for commercial transactions of a legitimate and healthful character—where thousands are required and thousands used for the increased demands of a young, rich, vigorous and rapidly growing country—but because a disposition has heretofore prevailed in all departments here for a too lavish expenditure of money, for almost every project that is commenced; as, also, a great extravagance in public appropriations—enormous salaries and still greater perquisites to public officers, and the personal gratification of the luxuries of life; an amount of expenditures not warranted, in many instances, by the pecuniary condition of the dispenser of such prodigality.

These, however, are not the only causes of our present pecuniary distress and doubtful solvency. Thousands of dollars of foreign capital are loaned at most exorbitant rates of interest—investments made in improved and unimproved real estate—storehouses and dwellings accumulate beyond the actual requirements of the business interests, or for the accommodation of our present population. In most instances, owners rely upon rents to pay the actual cost of the property, and taxes and assessments thereon, but, in the present depleted state of our financial affairs, this is too much to expect. For the matter of rents alone, rates have lessened, upon stores particularly, fully fifty per cent. within the past twelve months, while the rates of interest on money remain nearly the same. Rents are still too high to induce the immigration of families among us, and the rates of interest are far beyond the ability of any one to pay who does business in part on borrowed capital, from the revenue derived therefrom. The payments of freights alone on merchandise which we do not require, very materially deplete our finances which, with the enormous amount of bullion sent out of the country semi-monthly, for unconsumed merchandise, and also as extravagant interest has worn a hole in the purse, which must be stopped before replenishing can be judiciously or safely resumed. Many articles produced and manufactured here will command a profit in the Atlantic States from present California prices. We took occasion yesterday to refer to the exportation of hides, one article alone, which we ship to the Atlantic States to be tanned and dressed, and then returned to us as leather, when, at the same time we have several establishments located in this country which are engaged in manufacturing leather from the raw material, which is disposed of at rates as low, if not less, than those charged elsewhere. Again, we might add to the list, hemp, Oregon tar, lumber, butter, barley, and a score of others, which will bring advanced prices in New York from the present charges asked here. The many articles that eastern shippers force upon us on speculation solely, will in a few months open their eyes to see the reckless course that has prevailed there, tending to glut our markets with articles which we do not want, and which they persist in doing, too, without the least knowledge of our resources, supply, or wants.

Competition is said to be the life of trade; yet competition here cannot possess the element of vitality, when expenses are not lessened in proportion with a diminution of profits in conducting business, and he who employs a capital upon which his revenue is eight or ten per cent. per month, and his expenses and losses twenty per cent. during that time, cannot count up figures satisfactorily. The hope of a better state of things, however, induces him to continue in business until insolvency is the result of his operations, which, of course, produces pecuniary embarrasment to those whose confidence has classed them among the list of unfortunate creditors.

Let us systematise importations, and the East export from a knowledge of our wants, supply, and resources, and we will be as good customers as they can have; pay as good profits as their investments, risks, and moderate desires deserve; enrich them by our trade, ourselves by economy and prudence; retain a large portion of our gold among us, and establish a healthier state of affairs thereby, than exists under the prevailing spirit of doubtful enterprise, and profitless ventures.

The Steam Wagon.—The Sacramento Item gives an interesting description of the Overton Steam Wagon, now being constructed in that city. The machine, when completed, will be nominally of ten and a half horse power, but practically of much greater capacity. The entire length of the wagon bed will be 23 feet, and the width 7½ feet. It will run upon four wheels of six feet diameter, 18 feet apart from center to center, and nine feet apart in width. The frame work is supported by leather and steel springs. This frame supports a boiler of 11 feet in length and 3 feet in diameter, in front of which is a water tank, to contain 500 gallons of water. The station of the "pilot" is in front of the boiler, and his duty is to steer the wagon. The position of the engineer is at the hind end of the boiler, at which the fuel is carried, and the fires are kindled. On each side of the boiler is a cylinder which by their action through crank and cog-wheels, turn an eccentric shaft beneath the bed, by which eight substantial "legs" are made to "walk." They raise and descend alternately, four of them always being on the ground at once. They are set at the proper angle, so that with each revolution of the shaft the entire power of the steam is applied to *pushing* the wagon forward. These legs are hollow, and contain India rubber cushions, for the purpose of preventing jarring. It is firmly believed by Mr. Overton, that these wagons can be made available even in our mountains, for hauling heavy loads. Gentlemen of ample means are engaged in the enterprise.

The news from the Southern Mines is of an encouraging nature. New strikes are continually being made and rich claims discovered, that furnish convincing evidence that the Southern mining region requires only ditches that may furnish plenty of water, to enrich the miners of that portion of the State, and pay them abundantly for their labor in search of the glittering oro.

Two men at Columbia, out of money and luck, started off a few days since with two days' provisions, and proceeded a mile and three-quarters from the town, where they commenced prospecting, washing out 5¾ ounces that night. In eight days succeeding they took out $11,000. So says the editor of the Columbia Gazette, who handled the oro.

AGRICULTURAL.

Harvest Machines!!!

We are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—

McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do with Mower attached;
Manny's do
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 8-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Parigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 3m

The Great Stump Puller.

We invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day.

WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. (v7-9) WARREN & CO.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S A ull assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting v7-6 2m

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,

And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give the satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Nich. Reynolds. [v7-13] L. V. H. Howell

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-14

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.

E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.

*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-93m

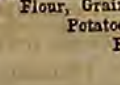
To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

Stock Partner Wanted.



A PERSON having a fine Ranch, now stocked with 100 head of Cattle—25 Horses and 75 Hogs—is desirous of taking a partner, with some capital, as part of his own business requires his attention elsewhere This opportunity is a good one—the ranch and feeding ground good.

v7-15 Inquire of ED. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
No. 134 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 No. 134 Washington street.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 No. 134 Washington street.

10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 No. 134 Washington street.

2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 No. 134 Washington street.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucre).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

New Flower Seeds.

A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.

Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the California Farmer. v6-13

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous to mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of extra size Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.

P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!

THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.

Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection.

JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet. Stockton and Dupont

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from

Pure Hemp, direct from Manilla,

and have constantly on hand

MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

v7-8 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.

BOOKS, &c.

Valuable Works on
AGRICULTURE HORTICULTURE, &c.,
Published and for Sale by
WILEY & HALSTEAD,
351 Broadway, New York,
And for sale by all Booksellers.

DOWNING (A. J.) The Fruits and Fruit Trees of America; or, the Culture, Propagation and Management, in the garden and orchard, of Fruit Trees generally; with descriptions of the finest varieties of fruits, native and foreign, cultivated in this country. Tenth edition, revised. 12mo, cloth, $1 50.

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays---No. 13.

The Book of Nature.

(ARTICLE 2ND.)

THE curtain falls. The first act of the drama is concluded. Again the curtain rises, and another act begins. A new character makes his appearance. Man, "the lord of creation," comes upon the stage. How does he perform his part? How ought he to perform it? Too often, alas! what he ought to do and what he does are in direct antagonism.

What part does *Nature* intend him to act? That is his duty. So far as other animals are concerned, anything more is irrelevant—anything different, wrong. To him she has been more than usually indulgent. He is an omnivorous animal. Of every tree bearing fruit, and every herb bearing seed, which are not poisonous, he may freely eat; but he is not confined to them. The cattle upon a thousand hills have been made for his food, and he has cunning and capacity to make them useful slaves. The fish in the seas and rivers for him are suitable fare, and also the birds which fly in the open firmament of heaven. He need not fear want if he use common discretion. But such discretion he often neglects. We have seen that the balance of the food and numbers of the lower animals has been beautifully adjusted. Let him be careful lest he derange a system which is in perfect equipoise.

Let us dispense with books. Let him learn by experience. The first thing which man does when he settles in a new country is to look out for himself a suitable location, where he may proceed in cultivating the ground, as those plants on which he chiefly subsists cannot be raised without human industry. But the country has many animals on whose flesh he feels a desire to feed. What right has he to do so? As we have seen, with the exception of a few at the top of the list, there is no animal which before man comes on the stage has not already been pre-empted, as the natural food of another species. If therefore man proceeds to slaughter every creature he meets indiscriminately, he must derange the machinery of the system, which till then was going on in perfect order. The killing one bear would produce a consequent increase among the different animals on whose flesh the bear subsisted. When man therefore kills a bear, he must be prepared to take the bear's place; he must do the bear's duty, and for his pains be content with the flesh of the animals on which the bear lived. To take more would be to reduce, and eventually annihilate, creatures which with a wiser economy might prove a lasting benefit to him. To take less would also eventually do the same thing; because, although they would increase in consequence for a time, after a time, as in the case of the sheep, their increase would become so great that Nature would be unable to furnish them the means of subsistence. When a new country gets settled the usual course is, and it is as a general rule the best policy, to kill all animals which live on other animals whose flesh is eaten by man. Thus man is enabled to have for himself every creature on which such animals lived, as his property by right of conquest, without any interference with the enjoyments of other creatures. This is all right; but he must be sure that he does not kill the blackguards faster than he ought. Mr. Sadler mentions as a case in point, how in the West India possessions of Great Britain the early colonists set to killing the alligators in the rivers, but at the same time were so actively engaged in cultivating their fields, that they did not divert any portion of their time to the less profitable occupation of catching fish, and as a natural consequence, that they multiplied so fast that shoals of dead fish might have been seen anywhere along the shallows, which only stunk and sent forth pestilential vapors from their rotting remains. There they killed the alligators too soon. In California, in many instances I am afraid, we have done the same thing with the cayotes. The cayote, no doubt, is a nasty, yelping thing, and has few qualities calculated to procure for it human sympathy; but it lives principally on squirrels. Men however have a sort of natural antipathy to cayotes, and forgetful of the benefits which the race, if let alone, would confer on the farmer, they kill them. And, in many places, what has been the consequence? It might have easily been foreseen. The squirrels on which they lived, freed from the check which Nature had wisely provided to prevent their too rapid increase, get more and more numerous every year, and farmers discover, when too late, that the cayotes, with which they had not the prudence to form an alliance, if let alone would have been their best friends.

In this instance man has violated the laws of Nature, and he suffers for his offence. Let me be no *particeps criminis* with him in his iniquity. I do not allow that he has a perfect right to kill any wild creature which he pleases. I maintain that he has no right to kill a single creature, except he be prepared to take the duty which that creature was performing upon himself. The truth is, uneducated man is more of a brute than he is willing to admit, and feels a sort of natural pleasure in exhibiting his superiority over other creatures, by his being able to afflict and destroy them!

But Nature is a moral teacher. When man finds that his punishment follows quickly at the heels of his offence, the same selfishness which prompted him to commit a wanton shedding of blood, induces him to pause before he be guilty of acting in a similar way with other creatures. Prudence tells him that the brutal enjoyment of which he felt disposed to boast has been purchased at too high a price. "*He has paid too dear for his whistle.*" And he is more ready to listen to the lessons of humanity now, when his interest, as well as his stifled conscience, calls upon him to forbear.

But prudence and experience between them effect a further change upon his nature. He is led to estimate himself more correctly. He begins to perceive that a better acquaintance with animals is of much importance to him. He acts less on the impulse, and more after cool reflection. He is less of the brute, and more of the man. He thinks, he reads, and he studies; and he profits in every way by doing so. He discovers that he has duties which he did not think of to observe, as well as privileges to enjoy; and that it is impossible for him to have the latter long, if he do not discharge the former.

Let us go back to the squirrels and cayotes. How ought we to have proceeded in that matter? It is evident we should have commenced the work of death by killing squirrels. If we had done so, the balance would have been in our favor, if we had not been foolish enough to kill cayotes also. Pressed by the diminution of their usual means of subsistence, the cayotes would have watched the squirrels with greater vigilance, and tamed by hunger would have been bolder in their attacks, and more indifferent to the presence of man. As we got better acquainted with them, and more conscious of their value, we might have discovered a number of reasons for liking them which we are now, from a well-grounded suspicion on their part, prevented from doing; while they on the other hand might have found reasons for attaching themselves to us, to an extent which now we have no reason to expect. In time, we might have exterminated the squirrels in settled districts; and then having no further use for cayotes, if it had been necessary, we might have exterminated them also. But that would not have been necessary. The cayotes, finding their means of subsistence gone, would have gone further away, a few only remaining to pick up stragglers; but having become aware of the friendly feeling of man towards them, they would have only gone as far as necessity compelled them. Thus they would have proved a natural defence against any inroad of those voracious vermin, which now threaten by their numbers in some places to exterminate the settlers!

I might multiply instances to show the necessity of using great caution in interfering with the natural balance which prevails in the animal world. But "*verbum sapienti sat.*" It is evidently necessary for every man to be acquainted with Natural History, and to be fully convinced of the delicacy of the machinery which Nature has established for the preservation and comfort of the animal world, if he, the most gifted, would not be the most miserable animal of the whole. The fruit of the tree of knowledge which originally proved our bane, is now our only antidote against a thousand ills which threaten us on every hand.

To the contemplative mind the study of Nature is fraught with many a lesson. The present subject is as abundant in instruction as any. We find the lower animals beautifully arranged and contrived to form a natural and necessary check to each other. We find also, when half-civilized man, following his brutal instincts, interferes with them improperly, he is soon made conscious of his guilt, and in time becomes wiser and better. "The hand of little employment," says Hamlet, "has the more delicate feeling." The mere abstinence from acts giving pain unnecessarily to animals, has a tendency to soften and humanize the mind, and make it feel more reluctant, and less suited by disuse, to fraternize with such uncongenial barbarity. Thus, the machinery of Nature includes within it a wheel which is gradually and almost imperceptibly improving the world. Not only is man getting daily better informed, but his moral qualities are keeping pace with his mental improvement. We may not be able to discover the fact by an examination of individual cases, but take the world at large and the statistics of crime fully bear out the assertion.

TITANIA.

TITANIA (1084); winner of the first prize in the two-year-old class of Devons, at the New York State Agricultural Show, at Elmira, 1855, and at U. S. Agricultural Show, at Boston, 1855. Imported and owned by Edward G. Faile, West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y. Bred by Geo. Turner, of Barton, near Exeter, England. [The two fine Devon yearling Bulls imported by Col. T. J. Henley, and which arrived here this week by the steamer (see notice elsewhere), were from from the herd of Mr. Haile, the owner of the above.]

One thought begets another. If our Divine Creator has implanted in our nature, and impressed upon Nature generally, a something which connects moral advancement with intellectual, if the world is necessarily improving, if the thoughts, feelings, and desires of humanity in general, are getting changed, softened, and ameliorated, and if this amelioration is traceable in some degree to our better acquaintance with, and more perfect recognition of the claims of the lower animals, the mere supposition induces us to direct our attention as to how far we differ from them, and in what respects we are alike. One thing is certain: In one respect we resemble them exactly. We are all subject to Death. But that wheel within the wheel, that improvement-working piece of machinery, is peculiarly applicable to man. It is true, the condition and qualities of the other animals may be, and are daily being, improved; but that is his doing. Separate them from man and they would gradually fall back to their former mediocrity.

I would like to inquire a little into the influence on the human understanding of this improving machinery which applies to man alone, this growing antipathy to the giving of pain, this aspiring after more complete self-control, this increasing disposition to comply with the behests of conscience, and to contemplate this moral progress of man in connection with the more prominent fact of his intellectual improvement. If the whole is destined after a few short years to end in the annihilation of each separate individual, the gift is cruel. It only makes him the more conscious of the value of life, and of those powers and faculties of the soul of which he is so soon to be deprived. Let us look back to the reason which made Death a necessary agent in the empire of Nature. We find, in every other respect, every act of the Creator dictated by pure benevolence. In this respect too, as owing to the want of room for the ordinary increase of the several animals with which the earth is peopled, there was no other way by which the primary ideas of the Deity could have been carried out.

By allowing our minds to dwell too much on one department of human knowledge, we are apt to get undecided in our conclusions from the want of sufficient information. Let us extend our inquiries.

"He who through vast immensity can pierce,
See worlds on worlds compose one universe,
* * * * *
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are."

Let us avail ourselves of the evidence which Astronomy is likely to afford.

When we look through an ordinary astronomical telescope, we find the stars are multiplied fifty-fold. Look through Herschel's, and that proportion is more than doubled. Look through Lord Rosse's, and they are doubled again. There is no telling in what proportion the visible stars are increased. Their numbers baffle conception. To count them would be impossible. To calculate their numbers, not even a rational approximation could be formed. We feel disposed to believe that their number is infinite. And they say they are suns, each having worlds revolving around it as our sun has. We get lost in thought. Let us repress "imagination's airy wing." We want to tread the path of sober reason. Let us return to our own system. Here we find beyond a doubt that ours is only one of several planets, which are lighted and warmed by the same sun; that they have varieties of seasons as we have, and similar alternations of light and darkness; and in almost every respect, we have proof positive that they wear a close resemblance to the Earth. It is a natural conclusion to believe that they are inhabited. Then there is the sun himself, a more mysterious object; but the more we pry into his properties, the more we feel disposed to presume that he too is inhabited. We do not feel so confident however about this. Leaving our own system, and taking some of the more brilliant stars which are evidently nearer us than the others, we are led to conclude, as they all shine by their own light, that they resemble our sun in other respects, and like him are surrounded by planets, although their distance precludes the possibility of our seeing them; and after supposing the existence of such planets, to suppose them inhabited. Our reasonings, I admit, are getting gradually more problematical; but we have established one point beyond the possibility of doubt or cavil—that the creative powers of the Deity are unlimited. Let us apply this fact, thus clearly established, to the subject which we were previously contemplating. If the Deity was obliged to introduce Death into our world, as a necessary means of removing the different animals, not excepting man, with all his noble powers of thought and capabilities of moral improvement, or make him a creature perfectly anomalous from the rest of creation, which in the iniquity of his nature he feels, as he is, disposed to tyrannize over, from an idea of his superior importance, he is under no necessity of annihilating him, from any want of power to provide for him elsewhere. Again, our moral feelings in this life are often severely tested. Apparently our comfort would be much increased by listening to the seductions of sin. But our better feelings support us, in the hour of trial, and our feelings themselves are supported by the reflection, that

"The poor oppressed man
Had never sure been born,
Had there not been some recompense,
To comfort those that mourn."

Thus Reason and Feeling unite with Revelation in pointing the way to Heaven. While we are grateful to Him who "brought life and immortality to light through the Gospel," let us also be thankful for the corroborative testimony which Nature affords, of "the sure and certain hope of the resurrection to eternal life."

This Article and the preceding are probably a little too religious, but farmers must be the more convinced of the dignity of their occupation, since it makes them familiar with subjects which so naturally tend to produce holy contemplations.

AGRICOLA.

P. S.—Having directed my attention but little to the study of Optics, and trusted too much to memory, I presume I made a mistake in No. 2 of this Series, in regard to the angle of the Rainbow from the solar axis. The error however is the less material as it does not affect the argument.

A.

Cultivation of the Beet Root in France.

THE Boston Traveller, in speaking of the cultivation of the beet in France, for the purpose of distillation and for other purposes, refers as follows to the English papers, and quotes European authority for the statistics, which are, of course, reliable. But, in their estimate of the quantity of beet root per acre, they set it down at twenty tons per acre—California can raise sixty tuns. These facts are worthy of note. We commend the article:

DISTILLATION OF SPIRIT IN FRANCE.

The British papers animadvert upon the large quantities of cheap spirit which have been exported from Great Britain to France, within a few years, and aver that it is imported again in a different form, and re sold at an enormous profit, to the great loss of the English people, and the gain of the French distillers and adulterators. Large quantities of whisky, rum, and alcohol have been shipped from the United States to France for several years past, and it is no doubt sent back to us again, as it is England, and it can hardly be otherwise than that the French distillers are making great profits in the trade, much to the pecuniary disadvantage of the United States.

The enormous levies which the French have made upon the cheap liquors of other countries, and the great increase in beet-root distillation, shows either an astonishing decrease in the grape harvests or an increase in the spirit manufacture, which almost surpasses belief.

In 1853, only $100,000 worth of beet-root spirit was manufactured in France, while in 1855, no less than the sum of $10,000,000 was realized from the manufacture of this article, an increase never before paralleled in any business.

It is possible that the vine disease has been greater in France than is generally supposed; for when they are distilling so greatly other products, it may be policy on their part to keep the great deficiency of grapes from becoming too public a matter. The number of acres under vine cultivation in France exceeds 5,000,000, giving employment in the cultivation of the vine and the manufacture of wine, to about 2,000,000 persons (mostly females), and in its transportation and sale to 250,000 more. The vine disease, now more or less prevailing in all vine-producing countries, has increased the average price of wine and brandy from 100 to 175 per cent. About 90,000,000 gallons are annually distilled into brandy, the exportation of which is under special government restrictions. In 1849, it is stated, there were produced in France 925,000,000 gallons of wine, which was nearly a barrel for every inhabitant of the country.

Some of the English farmers have commenced distilling from beets and mangol wurtzel. It is stated that twenty tons of Silesian beet will make more proof spirits than two acres of good barley, and that amount of beet crop is a low average to the acre, the residium of an acre of beets thus distilled, is described as double the value of the grain from the two acres of barley for feeding either cattle, sheep or pigs. The fermenting and cooking of the roots in the process of distillation elaborates more of the inert nutricious elements of the beet than compensates for the saccharine evaporated into spirits.

The process of distillation, in its details, is somewhat as follows: First, the beets are thoroughly washed by a simple machine. Secondly, they are then sliced in pieces about a tenth of an inch thick and an inch wide; these slices are then placed in fermenting tubs, where they are immersed in liquor prepared by mixing certain quantities of acids, yeast and water; there they remain till perfectly fermented, when they are taken out and placed into cylinders in layers, with perforated iron plates between each layer.

These cylinders are the still where the spirit is driven out of the slices of the beet root, by the application of steam laid on at low pressure, which rapidly boils out the spirit, and escapes in steam from the top of the cylinders into an iron pipe, wound into coils inside of a tub filled with cold water. The worm, which is coiled in this tub, passes out through its side, and the cold water surrounding the worm, or tube, condenses the steam within to a liquid, and it escapes from the mouth of the tube or worm into a receiver, of a character from twenty below to twenty above proof. The spirit is not unlike whisky in flavor; it is of course easily rectified and made into spirits of wine, which is the great object of the commerce in France.

It is stated that since the rapid growth of beet distillation in France, the residues have caused a large increase of cattle in that country, and the fertilizing matter in the shape of increased manure has extended the area of wheat cultivation some 80,000 acres. These statistics are taken from the returns given by the French government upon this matter. One valuable feature of this residuum is, that it will keep in a proper condition as food, any length of time, if placed in tanks under ground. It has been tried and found good after two years thus buried, therefore the distiller is not obliged to consume the residuum until it best suits his purpose.

The product of a tun of beets is stated at eighteen to twenty gallons of proof spirits, and the residues left but little reduced in value as cattle food. Twenty tuns of beet to the acre give 380 gallons of spirits, valued at seventy-five cents per gallon, say $285; value of residue as food $25—total $310. Taking from this sum the cost of distillation and allowing for interest on capital, there is left the sum of $255 for net value of one acre of beet, and out of this will be deducted the cost of cultivation, which must show a handsome profit, leaving the land prepared for a crop of wheat.

Buildings and machinery, distillery, etc., of a capability sufficient to work up five tuns of beets per day, it is stated, would not cost over $5000, and an establishment of this magnitude would be sufficient to distil the product of beet from fifty acres.

FRUIT.—Peaches and apricots from Los Angeles are in market. They are diminutive in size.

One-Idea Farming.

Did you ever observe a squirrel in a tin cage, with a revolving wheel attached to it; the apparatus put up in a country bar-room; the squirrel always, when in his wheel, on a keen jump, yet always *at the bottom?* Did it ever occur to you, if the squirrel would *hold on*, he would be a part of the time at *the top*, supposing the gyration to go on?

In the human, the social, the *agricultural* squirrel cage, the gyration always goes on. There are enough uneasy fellows, who must always be on the jump, and always keep the wheel spinning; "argal" (as our moralizing grave-digger says in Hamlet), if one wiser than his fellows *holds on*, the rest will propel him to the *upper side, half the time.* Q. E. D.—Consider that question settled.

Tariffs and rumors of tariffs! speculations and rumors of speculations! foreign markets! a hundred causes are constantly affecting our markets, not only for agricultural gimcrackery, but for our great staples. Wheat, wool, cotton, tobacco, dairy products, all staples that can be named, occasionally reach the point of over-production. It is not easy to change the employment of the stock in trade and fixtures in a moment, and consequently the over-production continues, and reaches a higher point. The business is clean overdone; prices cease to be remunerative; the accumulated surplus remains on hand to keep down the market. Panic then inevitably sets in. Every wiseacre is convinced that this particular branch is not only done up for the time being, but done up, as the boys say, "for good." Every rat is for leaving the sinking ship on the smallest chip he can find to make a raft of.

The water runs towards the lowest place. The agricultural low-place is soon discovered, or at least grasped at. Every previous over-producer makes a push for that. The old stock is sacrificed—the old fixtures are thrown away. If the low place is dairying, every cow in the Kingdom is bought up at an exorbitant price. If it is wool, the price of sheep instantly doubles. But mark! Every one of those who have helped make over-production in one branch (and three times as many more), rushing together into the low place, they immediately make it the *high place;* the spot they have *just left* becomes the low place. The squirrel that held on is at the top; the one that jumped is at the bottom! Finding himself at the bottom, he jumps again, and (like the woman that spoke in meeting) keeps finding himself at the bottom. Q. E. D. Please to consider that point settled.

The best farmer I know of always abandons a particular line or article of production the moment it becomes the *rage.* He sells out *his* stock and fixtures to the eager recruits who are ready to pay double their value, and buys up *theirs* at half or a quarter price. Their abandonment immediately produces under-production, or scarcity, in the deserted branch; it regains its equilibrium, or rises above it; and he is soon ready to sell out again at double price to a new set of restless adventurers. That's the shrewdest kind of a squirrel! By some unexplainable physical anomaly he keeps top of the wheel all the time.

I take it for granted I am not "rhyming to dull elfs," who cannot catch the moral of the foregoing without my making the "practical application," like a good old Puritan dominie in Cotton Mather's days, after reaching 137thly!

There is another kind of agricultural one-ideaism, equally deserving mention and avoidance. It consists in setting but one bowl out when the skies are expected to rain Larks! Your whole farm is devoted to tobacco; the tobacco finds a bad season, or the market is poor. You have a poor show of larks! Division of labor is a good theory in a shop. But a farm is a little kingdom. It must be to some degree self-supporting to be independent or to be thrifty. It is by no means worth while to try to force nature. She won't be forced, if you try it. Canada can't grow oranges. Cuba is not famous for Kennebec salmon. Each will find it expedient, in the long run, to follow the bent of their "nat'ral gifts," as Natty Bumpo has it. If one has what the other has not, then swap and pay the boot! That is the logic of nature and common sense.

A farm is a kingdom. Every farm is, physically at least, a flat contradiction of the legal apothegm, that there can be no "*imperium in imperio.*" Your farm kingdom must not, if you would *catch the larks*, be limited to one, two or three products.

I grant that you must not have but two or or three main staples of production. There is such a thing as frittering—spreading out like a river without a channel—and then the thirsty earth drinks up what the hot sun does not evaporate. In short, you set out such *little* bowls, that you wouldn't catch larks if they should rain plump upon them. They are not big enough to hold a lark.

But in the rough masonry of farming (as in the Cyclopean walls of the Grecian Ithaca) the stones are not hewn into courses. There are interstices, chinks, to be filled. Your main agricultural staples are the big blocks. I propose agricultural "chinkers." Do you get my idea? I propose little bowls for little larks—"small holes for kittens." I am sure you get my idea! [Porter's N. Y. Spirit of the Times.

Points in a Good Short-Horn.

The appearance and points of a good Short-Horn may be thus briefly summed up. The head of the male animals is short, but, at the same time fine; very broad across the eyes, but gradually tapering to the nose, the nostril of which is full and prominent, the nose itself is of a rich flesh color, neither too light or dark; eyes bright and placid, with ears somewhat large and thin. The head crowned with a curved and rather flat horn, is well set on to a lengthy, broad and muscular neck; the chest wide, deep and projecting; shoulders fine, oblique and well formed into the chine; fore legs short, with the upper arm large and powerful; barrel round, deep, and well ribbed up towards the loins and hips, which should be wide and level; back straight from the withers to the setting on of the tail, but still short, that is, from the hip to the chine—the opinion of many good judges being that a beast should have a short back with a long frame. As a consequence of this, the hind leg must itself be lengthy, but well filled in. The symmetry of frame at present to be found in a well bred Short-Horn reaches as near perfection as possible, while few animals handle so well, or to use a still more technical term, have "so fine and mellow a touch." The hair is plentiful, soft and mossy, with a hide not too thin, and in fact somewhat approaching the feeling of velvet. The female enjoys nearly all the same characteristics as the above, with the exception of her head being finer, longer and more tapering; her neck thinner, and altogether higher, and her shoulders inclined to narrow towards the chine. Like most well proportioned animals, the Short-Horn often looks smaller than he really is. The rapidity with which he puts on flesh, and the weight he frequently makes, are facts so well known that it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon them. Still we may mention that it is no uncommon occurrence to see steers of from four to five years old realizing 140 stones of 14 pounds; many ranging as high as 150 stones.—[Enc. Ag.

Rural Discourse.

BY THE EDITOR OF THE OHIO CULTIVATOR.

"Man walketh in a vain shadow, and disquieteth himself in vain."

Forethought is a commendable virtue in all men, and in that class of men who so completely depend upon the seasons, it seems indispensable to ordinary success. The prudent farmer, who is astir before the sun has arisen, casts his eye around the whole horizon, to question the dawn as to what of promise it brings of the day that is coming. This is well,—for the wind, and the cloud, and the dew, and all the voices of the morning, have a revelation for him who seeks it carefully, of what the night has been brooding while he was asleep.

There are periods of time in the rounds of the seasons, upon which the year seems to turn, and it is not strange, that at these times, men should be unusually observant and anxious; and if there is one time which above all others determines the product of the year, it is the seed time, for we know very well that if we do not plant, neither shall we reap. The same time determines the outset life of most of the fruits of the orchard and garden, and all these, coming upon the rural world just as they have emerged from a season of wintry bondage, in which their stores are nearly exhausted, are well calculated to excite an anxious solicitude, as to what Providence ordains for the coming year. We can see a part of the ways of God, but we cannot see all. Here and there He lifts the curtain of His vast designs to the eye of hope and watchfulness, so that we may see enough of duty and promise to make us diligent and hopeful; and these should be the lessons we should learn and practice, with a simple faith. But alas! for the weakness and perversity of poor human nature! instead of this simple faith and obedience, we too often become infidel and disobedient, and go about to fortify ourselves against the possibilities of providential calamities, as though we had a wisdom co-ordinate with that which appoints the seasons to their rounds, and could so hedge ourselves about, that no calamities should invade the circle of our private arrangements.

How do we walk in a vain shadow, while we labor thus! The spider that wove a web to ensnare the ox was not more presumptuous than we, in such a case as this. An overcharged solicitude of this kind, is a peculiar bane of rural life. While it makes men fretful, it prevents their using much of the material for enjoyment which is always within their reach; so that instead of walking in the pleasant sunlight of the present, they grope in the shadow of an anticipated possibility, which did not lay in their path, and which they have gone out of their way to explore; thus, to use a homely phrase, they have borrowed trouble, and are doing business on such a miserable capital, instead of employing their own, which could not have been worse, and might have been a great deal better, with not half the chance of landing them in bankruptcy at last.

When the farmer has exercised a prudent foresight, why should he further disquiet himself? Let him work right on, as though he believed the creed he has professed, and did not count it a lie, that he was vouchsafed seed time and harvest while the world shall stand. Bethink thee, O my brother, of the breadth of that petition—Give us this day our daily bread—a link that binds us with the double power of hope and trust, to the ever living beneficence of Him who ordains both it and us! Then shall every day's toil be in itself a prayer, and every night's repose a thanksgiving! and the anthem of your handiwork shall resound with a more noble music than the strains which linger amid the dim arches of pride, where God is mocked by words that find no response in the hearts of those that use them.

A practical worship is that of the hand, and a practical faith is that which rests itself upon the reward of doing right, and men who thus live a true life, will neither walk in a vain show, or disquiet themselves in vain; but rather they will plant in hope and reap in thanksgiving, and enjoy the good of their labor, as the portion which God has given them.

See! Creation never resteth—
Ever God creates anew;
To be like Him is to Labor—
To adore Him, is to do.

The Relation of the Practical Farmer to the Agricultural Journal.

Mr. Editor: In a former number of your periodical you urged the importance of farmers writing for agricultural journals, and was sorely grieved that the farmers of Pennsylvania, far advanced in practical agriculture, and capable as well as farmers of the other States, as they were, of writing, did, nevertheless refuse to write;—sensible men! They know their interests better. I have rejoiced that they were so intelligent as to leave the business to those who understood it better, and content themselves with reading. For, unless Pennsylvania Farmers can write for their journals better than the generality do, they had better desist. I do not think agricultural papers are the proper medium for interchange of sentiment among farmers. See how it is abused in relation to some papers. What I say would be better illustrated by a paper nearly filled with the miscellaneous communications of anonymous correspondents; but I do not wish to be, as it were, personal. Such communications are of no profit, and only interesting to the individual who makes them, and they are certainly no ornament to the paper, and no addition to its respectability. The place for such questions and communications should be the club room, which should be established in every considerable agricultural community.

It has been most justly remarked by C. Wren Hoskyns, Esq. (Morton's Cyclopedia vol. I., p. 5), "what we want is a book of experiment."

When therefore practical farmers will conduct and collect systematic and detailed experiments, or write sound articles or essays upon any particular subject in agriculture, or facts of undenied importance to the science and its votaries, which latter can be blended betimes into an article by the editor to suit the occasion, let them forward these without delay for publication, and the readers of that journal, will be edified and instructed.

I rejoice that your journal, sir, is filled with substantial matter. Its essays and articles are interesting and instructive to every reader. It is owing either to your editorial ability in sifting and selecting, writing and compiling, or to the sagacity and intelligence of the Pennsylvania farmer.

I hope, sir, your journal will continue unchanged unless by enlargement, that its change may consist not in the material but in the greater development of present practice.

European agricultural journals are constituted of essays and treatises, tried, experimented and proved. Thus are the journals of Great Britain, where this noble science has hitherto been leaving us far in the wake, and where system and order, and experiment to support theory, as in every other art, are continually supporting, simplifying and exalting it.—G., in Farm Journal.

Importance of Mineral Composition to Soil.

It is of the utmost importance in a primitive country for the agriculturist to select when he is about to purchase a farm, a locality where the mineral substances abounding, are of a character calculated to sustain and supply the soil with the material necessary for the production of a vigorous growth of vegetation.

If a soil is selected that is supplied by nature with the elements and substances demanded by the economy of vegetable life, then we have what is termed a soil of a good natural quality; and it is obvious much labor and expense is avoided, nature having superseded the necessity of supplying manures and stimulants at a heavy cost.

Now, if we can find any mineral substance containing a stimulant or manure well diffused by nature in the soil, would it not be wise to select such locality where it abounds?

The substance known as hornblende, belonging to the earthy class of minerals, is very abundant. It is found chiefly in primitive countries, but occurs more or less in secondary formations; it frequently enters into the composition of gneiss, and is an essential ingredient in sienite and greenstone.

It is generally found dispersed all over the district where it occurs, in every intermediate rise, from rocks down to a pebble or grain of sand. Hornblende, its species and varieties, contain more lime than any other mineral that is common and generally diffused, with which I am familiar.

Quartz, or what is called flint, is very abundant, it is almost entirely composed of silex, one of the most abundant earths in nature, but it contains no lime.

Feldspar that is found largely mixed with the soil in small fragments, contains but three parts of lime. Mica and talc, two quite abundant minerals, contain but one part of lime. Serpentine, a very widely dispersed rock, contains but six-tenths of lime. Clay or roofing slate contains no lime; neither does the rock known as mica slate, so abundant in many regions, while hornblende contains 12.75 of lime.

In all districts where the stone in which it abounds is not too hard, the disintegration and decomposition of this mineral is continually fertilizing the soil. The sienite rock, of which hornblende forms so large an ingredient, is frequently quite soft, yielding to any accidental or mechanical force, to the frost and water, being reduced to sand, mixing with the soil, keeping it loose as forming by its chemical agency, an important stimulant to vegetable life.

Land on which hornblende is distributed, or what is usually termed black rock land, does not require the application of so much lime as is necessary upon clay or slaty soils, and it is the opinion of the writer, who is a practical agriculturist, that where the stone is soft it requires none at all, the disintegration of the hornblende being amply sufficient to supply the necessary quantity of lime to the soil to insure luxuriant crops.—[John J. Woodward, in Farm Journal.

The Cause of the Fading of Inks.—A correspondent of the Scientific American, having become convinced that the general complaint of the want of permanency in the color of the writing inks now in common use is not caused by any deficiency in the writing fluids themselves, thus expresses himself as to the real cause of the evil:

"After a large amount of examination I am satisfied that the fault is neither in the ink or the blank book manufacturers, but in the *paper.* At the paper mills they use strong chemicals to bleach the rags, and before the pulp is suitably rinsed it is run into paper containing chlorine, oxalic acid, oil of vitriol, etc., in sufficient quantity to spoil any ink ever made. I know this to be so, having often sold oxalic acid for the purpose—a substance which, it is well known, will destroy the color of the salts of iron, a very necessary ingredient in all black inks, and having examined the chemical effects of the paper afterwards. It is my opinion that a blank book manufacturer who would obtain paper perfectly free from those destroying agents—which can easily be tested by any chemist—would command an amount of trade which would well repay the extra expense."

Aluminum Reduced in Price. — The new metal aluminum, which, when first brought to the notice of the public, was estimated at $2,000 per pound, can now, by a new chemical process of the Messrs. Deville & Rosseau, of Paris, be obtained at a cost of $10 per pound; and it is thought future experiments will place it even below this price. These gentlemen submit alumina, seasalt and charcoal to the action of chlorine, instead of exposing it with charcoal, as hitherto, to the action of the same element. By this method, a double chloride of aluminum and sodium is obtained, which is volatile and liquefiable, but when cold becomes solid. By this mode of operating, remarks a cotemporary, together with some modifications of the methods at present in use, they will be enabled to produce this heretofore rare metal at about $10 per pound. At this price, aluminum may be considered in the light of an article of commerce and manufacture, and its useful properties now admit of being applied to various purposes.

Duties of Cattle Judges.—A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer says: Their duty to the Society and the public requires that they should accurately note down, and specify in their reports, the individual merits and demerits of the competing animals, and clearly point out the points in which the preferred animal excels. You thus systemize and establish permanent rules governing your awards, which must give more general satisfaction to the public and breeders of fine stock.

Early Care of Lambs.—Shepherds having the care of flocks, sometimes find it necessary to keep the young lambs along a few days with a teaspoon, especially in case of early twins; but a better substitute is a small bottle with an India Rubber stopple drawn over the mouth, such as druggists supply for those mothers whose tender infants lack a proper supply of natural aliment. A bottle thus fixed and filled with warm milk, a little diluted, is a great convenient help. I have saved many lambs by means of it.—[Germantown Telegraph.

To be Thought About.—Can a farmer find any better investment for his money, above what is required for the support and education of his family, than to expend it upon his farm, in the improvement of his stock, in planting trees, in draining, enriching, improving and ornamenting the place he has chosen as the scene of his labors and the centre of his comforts?—[New Yorker.

Recreation.

We rejoice to note how our citizens are beginning to turn their attention to those sources of rational amusement so much needed among families of children as Picnics, Sabbath-school Celebrations, etc., etc., and we rejoice also to note, that places of public resort are being opened in all the "beauty spots" of California, where husbands, wives, brothers and sisters, gentlemen and ladies can go and enjoy nature in all her varied scenery—and also awake to life those higher intellectual pleasures that have been slumbering amid the thirst for gold.

The fine Sulphur Springs of Napa, the Soda Springs, also—the Geysers, Clear Lake—these all are worthy a visit for health and pleasure; and, above all, the Great Trees of Calaveras, and the Yosemite Falls. These two latter are worthy of the worship of every lover of the grand and beautiful. At these altars of nature we hope to bow and worship the Great Author of all good the coming season—so our friends, to whom we were so much indebted the last season for a kindly remembrance, may expect us.

We find very opportunely in the Mariposa Gazette of the 22d inst., the following notice about the Valley and Falls, which we now publish, adding also the fact, that a fine artist is now at work preparing a painting of the Falls, to be exhibited this autumn, at the State Fair, at Stockton—where everybody must go, of course:

The past week we, in company with several others, made a trip to Yosemite Valley—the first from Mariposa this season. We found the road in excellent condition, with the exception of that portion of it (about four miles), upon the high divide between the South Fork of the Merced river and the valley, which was obstructed by snow varying in depth from one to ten feet. Being hard and solid, however, there was no difficulty in crossing it. An excellent bridge has been thrown across the South Fork of the Merced, the only water course of consequence on the route, and the trip to the valley may easily be made in one and a half days. The falls in the valley are magnificent beyond description, swollen as they are by melting snows; and we assure all, even those who are entirely devoid of any conception of the sublime, that a visit to the valley at this time will repay them for their trouble, were it twice as far and twice as difficult of access as it is. Over the great Yosemite Falls, which are those upon the northern side of the valley, is running not less than one hundred and twenty feet of water, at the rate of five miles an hour, from an estimation made of the stream below the falls; and this falling from the top one thousand three hundred feet at a single bound, together with another fall of five hundred feet below, some idea may be obtained of the terrible grandeur of the spectacle. To approach within one hundred yards of the foot of the fall will drench the spectator with spray, as it is blown in clouds by the currents of air which is always in strong motion near the falling water. Other falls are at present large in volume. A number of falls upon each side of the valley, running small streams of water from immense hights, are now in full play, which in a month will entirely disappear, and those intending to visit this most wonderful place should do so soon, if they wish to see it in all its beauty and grandeur. The journey may be made from here with without difficulty or danger, and outfits and animals may be obtained without trouble.

Besides the sights in the Valley, the other attractions are inconsiderable. Game is scarce; at this season scattering grouse is the sum total, and it costs more than they are worth to get them. Fishing is tolerable good, but it requires an *expert* to make them bite. Trout are plenty, however, and are taken by the Indians in considerable quantities. Musketoes are both numerous and of respectable size. Also a fair sprinkling of rattlesnakes. Strawberries will be plenty in a fortnight. A few wandering "native Americans" are in the valley, and their numbers will be greatly increased as the season advances. Begging of those who visit the place is their principal business, and is undoubtedly more productive than hunting and fishing, or gathering acorns and clover. They are not, however, addicted to stealing, for the reason perhaps that they cannot get out of the valley with the plunder.

Those in San Francisco, Sacramento or Stockton, who intend visiting this region, can come by stage to Mariposa or Coulterville, at which places everything necessary for the trip may be obtained, and also company, as parties from this vicinity will be going to the Valley frequently for the next two months.

We append, also, a notice of a beautiful and grand May Feast, given at Cape Horn Bar, Trinity river, from the Trinity Journal:

The German May Feast.—The main arbor was thirty by fifty feet, made of spruce and pine boughs, artistically interwoven, and covered with the flag of our Union.

At the entrance the German colors and the stars and stripes waved their friendly folds, inviting all who passed in to a union of hearts and sentiments in the participation of the gay festivities. Adjoining was another arbor used as a dining-room, capable of seating sixty persons. Leading from the dining-room was the bar, where "lager," wine, soda, &c., were dispensed to all with a lavish hand. No strong liquors were allowed on the grounds.

* * * * *

On Monday evening last the final ceremonies terminating the grand feast were performed by the burial of the last of the thirty kegs of "lager beer" by a torchlight procession. The band played a dead march. A transparency was carried bearing a device—an empty beer keg with skull and cross bones, and having also inscribed upon it, "The last of the thirty has departed; peace to his ashes." Then followed the empty keg, carried by four mourners. When arrived at the burial ground the following funeral service was pronounced in a solemn and impressive manner by the officiating N. G. H.:

Dear Friends:—We find ourselves at the grave of the last of the thirty good friends we have to mourn over. Their departure from this world was so sudden and unforeseen that our physicians came too late. The disease made such fatal progress that no assistance could be rendered. It is not yet ascertained what the exact disease was, but the most learned and skillful medical men pronounced it hasty consumption.

They all suffered alike. Their death rattle still sounds in my ears. They were very young to leave this world, but we must believe that fate had marked the period of their end. Our physicians have fearful apprehensions that the disease may appear annually, and even increase in virulence! This, dear friends, would be a sad calamity. Let us hope that the next season may prove more merciful, and that the deceased be not more than double the present number. *Amen.*

From the Southern Country.

SAN DIEGO.

The San Diego Herald, in speaking of the removal of troops, says: Owing to the great drought of the present year Indian crops will be almost an entire failure; consequently, necessity will stimulate their natural desire to plunder.

The Copper Mines, about eighty miles south of San Diego, on the San Antonio rancho, and within six miles of an embarcadero or cove, at the head of Ensenada Bay, are said to be very valuable, the ore containing from fifty to sixty per cent. of pure metal.

LOS ANGELES.

We extract the following from the Star: The residence of Nesario Dominguez was entered, a man tied, and several thousand dollars carried off by some unknown robbers.

Francisco Orduno, who escaped from jail, has been re-arrested.

The train of J. J. Tomlinson, destined for the Arizona Mines, arrived in Los Angeles on the 12th, and left on the 13th. They found grass very scarce. They accomplished the journey from Stockton in fourteen days and a half.

On Monday, the 11th inst., an election for city officers was held in San Bernardino, when the former officers were re-elected, with the exception of the Treasurer, who declined.

SANTA BARBARA.

The digging of the well in the rear of the church has been suspended. We are informed that the present depth is one hundred feet, all of which has been drilled.

FROM THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

By the arrival at Los Angeles of Mr. Werneger (formerly of San Francisco), from the Gadsden Territory, we have accounts from that District to the latest dates.

Major Stein, commanding the troops at the Calabazas, was to start out in the beginning of the month for a hunt after the Apache Indians, taking with him two hundred troops, one hundred Pino and Papago Indians, and a number of American and Mexican packers and guides. He expected to meet another party from New Mexico in the White Mountains, distant about 300 miles from his post.

There were about three hundred men, under the command of Major Stein, at the post.

Farming in the territory had been attempted on a very small scale. The crops, however, were generally very good—embracing wheat, barley, beans, etc.

The Pimo Indians had the most extensive and varied crops in the territory. They occupy a fine tract of land, which they irrigate by leading on to it the water of the Gila river. Their crops promise an abundant yield. To this land they have a legally executed Mexican grant, and a source of great anxiety with them is lest the United States Government should take it from them and drive them off. They have the finest stock in the country.

We give the following table of distances. It may prove of interest, as the district is attracting considerable attention just now: From Fort Yuma to the Arizona mines, 120 miles; Arizona to Calabazas, 130 miles; Calabazas to Tucson, 70 miles; Fort Yuma to Tucson, 280 miles; Tucson to San Xaviel, 40 miles; thence to Tubac, 45 miles; thence to Calabazas, 15 miles.

Tucson is a miserable place. It is situated in an alkali country, and can never become become a place of any importance. The river sinks a mile or two below the town.

Major Stein has been ordered to erect a post within ten miles of Tucson, but it would be utterly impossible to keep troops there, it is so unhealthy, and without wood, water or arable land. The Calabazas, where the troops are now stationed, is a healthy country, with an abundance of everything necessary for the supply of a post—good land, plenty of wood, water and grass.

Mining Intelligence.—Mr. Wernenger discovered and took up for the purpose of working, a silver mine, about twenty miles southeast from Tucson. In the locality fuel and water are abundant. The ore is very rich, the alloy being copper and lead.

Mr. Poston, formerly of San Francisco, is located at Laravaca mine, which he has just opened and prepared for working. It is generally supposed to be very rich. He has purchased the Laravaca ranch, one of the best in the country. Mr. Douglass, at the Sopra ranch, is also engaged in mining, not extensively but profitably.

From Oregon.—The Oregonian says: Messrs. Friendly & Sellers, of Portland, received on the 22d inst., 160 ounces of gold dust, direct from Colville mines. This house alone have purchased 400 ounces of gold dust from Colville within the last two months. We learn by those recently in from the mines, that men who work can easily make one dollar per hour with the common rocker.

Rumored Fight with Indians.—News has been received from the Dallas of the commencement of the Indian war. It is reported that a detachment of regulars had a fight with the Indians in the Walla Walla country. Two regulars were killed and six wounded. The Indians lost twelve. The hostilities commenced by the Indians threatening to destroy the corps. The report was not generally credited, as it was not confirmed by subsequent advices.

Cooking Hominy.—Mary Whitesides furnishes the Ohio Cultivator a recipe for cooking hominy "with one-fourth the labor of the old way. Put your hominy over the fire as usual, and boil one hour; take it off and put a blanket over it, then turn a tub over that, and let it stand till cool, and it will be perfectly cooked."

Corn Cake.—"Minnie," in the same publication, gives the following for corn cake: Six cups of good buttermilk, one egg, salt enough, and a tablespoonful of saleratus; make thin as batter for frying, beat quickly and only long enough to free from lumps; pour into buttered pans and bake half an hour. This is light, with nice tender crust.

A Mistake.—The mistake generally made by those who desire to acquire or to beget in the young a taste for reading, lies in trying to force prematurely an appetite for serious works. The true course is, to foster and guide the natural curiosity inherent in every mind, and to make the attractive minister to the useful.

"A gentleman," said an accomplished lady, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

Miscellany.

WASHINGTON.

BY A LADY OF ENGLAND.

Land of the West! though passing brief the record of thine age,
Thou hast a name that darkens all on history's wide page,
Let all the blasts of fame ring out—thine shall be loudest far;
Let others boast their satellites—thou hast the planet star.
Thou hast a name whose characters of light shall ne'er depart;
'Tis stamped upon the dullest brain, and warms the coldest heart;
A war-cry fit for any land where freedom's to be won;
Land of the West! it stands alone—it is thy WASHINGTON!

Rome had its Cæsar, great and brave; but stain was on his wreath;
He lived the heartless conqueror, and died the tyrant's death.
France had its eagle; but its wings, though lofty they might soar,
Were spread in false ambition's flight, and dipped in murder's gore.
Those hero-gods, whose mighty sway would fain have chained the waves;
Who flashed their blades with tiger zeal, to make a world of slaves;
Who, though their kindred barred the path, still fiercely waded on;
Oh! where shall be their "glory" by the side of WASHINGTON?

He fought, but not with love of strife; he struck but to defend;
And ere he turned a people's foe, he sought to be a friend.
He strove to keep his country's right by reason's gentle word,
And sighed when fell injustice threw the challenge—sword to sword;
He stood for Liberty and Truth, and dauntlessly led on,
'Till shouts of victory gave forth the name of WASHINGTON!

No car of triumph bore him through a city filled with grief;
No groaning captives at the wheels proclaimed him victor chief;
He broke the gyves of slavery with strong and high disdain,
And cast no scepter from the links when he had crushed the chain.
He saved his land; but did not lay his soldier trappings down;
To change them for the regal vest, and "don" a kingly crown.
Fame was too earnest in her joy—too proud of such a son—
To let a robe and title mark a noble WASHINGTON!

England, my heart is truly thine, my loved, my native earth!
The land that holds a mother's grave, and gave that mother birth.
Oh keenly sad would be the fate that thrust me from thy shore,
And faltering my breath that sighed, "farewell forever more."
But did I meet such adverse lot, I would not seek to dwell
Where olden heroes wrought the deeds for Homer's songs to tell.
Away, thou gallant ship! I'd cry, and bear me swiftly on;
But bear me from my own fair land to that of WASHINGTON.

When Shall We Marry?

We know what old Tenpercent will say: "Marry when you can afford it." That is Tenpercent's answer; and he will not let his daughter go on any less easy terms, although he has money enough to support a dozen or more asylums for widows and orphans. His "when you can afford it," according to the expansive views of the times, means something very different from what it did when Tenpercent, in his youth and poverty, took his Polly to be his wedded wife, for better or for worse, to love and cherish; and is something so magnificent, that only the heir of fortune, or the happy holder of a great prize in the lottery of life, after some forty years or more trial of luck, can possibly compass.

We agree with the political economists, for the most part, that it is essential, as a check to pauperism, for a man to consider before he marries whether he has, or is likely to have, the wherewithal to support a family. We do not think it prudent that any one should inconsiderately—like the old woman in the shoe—burden himself or herself with so many children that he or she may be puzzled what to do. This question, however, of affording to marry, has a very wide expanse of solution. Paddy considers himself entitled to the privilege of matrimony when all his worldly goods are comprised in a bellyful of potatoes. Young America must have a brown-stone house, tapestry carpets, and five thousand dollars a year, at least, before he can venture to become a Benedict.

We shall so far give in to the prudent view of the question, as to grant that it is wise to consider the prospects of a youthful suitor for your daughter's hand. But is it wise to be too exacting? Is it not safe to have some faith in character, health, and the devotion of a young and loving heart? Can you not give long or short credits connubially, as you do commercially; and is it not possible that it may turn out equally to your advantage, and that you may secure happiness for your child by the one, as you have fortune by the other? Take your hands out of your pockets, old Tenpercent, and give a filial embrace to Tom Sprightly, that promising young clerk of yours, and intrust to him your daughter (giving them both enough out of your abundance to help them along in life), as you have long since your more dearly-beloved cash on account. Society, we know, matrimonially and otherwise, is inexorable. Nature, too, is inexorable, and has an interest in the question "When shall we marry?" which should be considered.

Leaving out of the calculation three-story brown-stone houses and five-hundred-dollar cashmere shawls, which terribly perplex the question, and indefinitely postpone its solution, we, if asked "When we shall marry?" should answer to the connubially disposed, be she woman, "Marry at the age of nineteen, or thereabout;" be he man, "Marry at one-and-twenty, or not much beyond." We are looking at the question, just now, only in its physical bearings, and consider our rule as being more especially peremptory amidst the excitements of a highly-inflammatory town life, than in the repose of a comparatively stagnant rustic existence.

The pale faces, *dragged* expressions, meager frames, and invalid constitutions of our women, have been attributed to their early marriages. This is, however, an error, as is well known to the observant physician, who will tell you that the mischief has all been done previous to matrimony, and that this, if not always a specific, is one of the best correctives of the difficulty. Most female disorders, whatever they may be, which make up three-fourths of the whole nosology, are easily traceable to the "hope deferred" of an unnaturally-excited nuptial longing. The whole tendency of our social habits, especially in the large cities, is to foster what the disorganizing friends of the Tribune would call "the passional harmonies" between the sexes.

Look at our boys and girls, still redolent of bread and butter, ogling each other in the street, like so many veteran Chesterfields and Pompadours. Look at them warming in the intimacy of the waltz and the redowa, at the nightly balls of the season, before the very faces of their mammas reddened with sham(e)—blushes of the deepest rouge. Look at them carrying on their coquetries at lecture-room, opera-house, and even within the precincts of home, in the front parlor—however, recollect, with the folding-doors closed. Look at all this precocious development of the connubial instincts—this always thinking of matrimony, and never doing it (according to the Prayer Book, at any rate)—and tell us, old Tenpercent, whether it is safe to put it off until that indefinite future "of being able to afford it" may arrive.

The natural period for the union of the sexes is that epoch when the growth is fully reached. This, of course, varies in individuals and races, but may be set down at an average of about sixteen for the female and eighteen for the male. As, on the approach, and at the time of this consummation of man or woman, there is more or less water of crystalization, if we may use a chemical illustration, which has not yet taken an organic form, or evaporated, it is well to postpone matrimony for two or three years, until the male, as we have already stated, will have reached the age of twenty-one, and the female that of nineteen years.

We know the social difficulties, and we are not disposed to make light of them; but with the artificial notions prevalent, particularly among the wealthier classes in the large cities, these difficulties are made heavier than necessary, and than can be safely borne. Granting that early marriages cannot be indulged in with a due regard to prudence, then we should change the whole system of our fashionable habits, which are constantly leading on the young to the altar, not to receive an offering, but to find themselves a sacrifice. The only corrective that we know of for the evils to health and morals, produced by the inordinate pecuniary conditions attached to matrimony by the rich, who can best afford to be generous, and are least so in this respect, would be to put cowls upon our sons and vails upon our daughters, and thrust them within the iron bars of the convent or monastery, that flagellation may beat out the natural Adam of the one, and fasting may starve out the natural Eve of the other. With the present system, we shall only succeed in making rakes of our young men, and puling, invalid spinsters of our young women.

Consider well the fact, that not only is a single life unfavorable to health of body, but even to health of mind, and that both hospitals and lunatic asylums give, in their terrible records, the most emphatic assertion of the dangers of a compulsory celibacy. So much for the physical advantage of early marriages. We shall leave the moral view of the question to be revealed by the preacher, who, perhaps, will tell us, for virtue's sake, "When shall we marry?" [Harper's Weekly.

Excellent.

We clip the following from the True Californian, and we think we can guess the writer. We agree with him, there is but one *true* way to enter the name of the lady who accompanies a gentleman—and we wish it to be forever understood, that when a gentleman travels with his wife, let it be so written down; and when he travels with any other lady, let him give the name of the lady. This will save a vast deal of trouble in the world, and many misgivings. Amen to W.'s suggestions:

A Popular Error.—It has been customary with a majority of persons when traveling with their wives, to enter their name upon hotel registers thus: John Smith and lady; or Jas. Brown, lady and servant. This has become fashionable, but is anything but correct. What better title than "wife" can you give the woman you have taken as your partner for life. In fact there is no other word in the English language that expresses the relation she bears to you. Your lady, for the time being, is the female you have with you at the theatre. At a ball, the gay belle that a young unmarried gentleman brings with him, is his lady for the evening, or until some other gentleman has taken her on to the floor as his partner in a quadrille, then she is "his lady." But the best reason for not using the term is this fact, which is generally noticed by hotel keepers: that it is always used by men who stand in rather a questionable relation to the lady they have with them. They never hesitate a moment in writing this appellation for her, after their own names, but I never knew of an instance where "wife" was the title made use of by them.

It sometimes happens that a stranger has to take a room at a hotel at night, without baggage; and coming from no steamer or stage, let him register *himself and wife*, if he would allay any suspicions in the mind of the clerk. W.

DECIDEDLY MAGOONISH.—In one of his late lectures, Dr. Magoon relates the following story: "A young man went out from New York city to the West, where he commenced business on his own account, and married. His friends in the city were interested in his welfare, and when a merchant was about to journey to the place where the young man had located, he was requested to visit the emigrant, and ascertain how he lived, what sort of a wife he had chosen, his prospects, etc. Accordingly the New Yorker ascertained the residence of his young friend, and called upon him quite early in the morning. He found him in a small neat cottage, and just taking his breakfast. The introduction of the New Yorker to his wife was quite off hand and unceremonious, and he was requested to be seated and partake of the morning meal. The young wife had prepared the steak, biscuit and coffee with her own hands, and for a table had used her kneading board, over which a napkin was spread, and the board placed on her lap. The New Yorker declined a seat at the table and took his leave. On making his report to his New York friends as to how he found his young friend living, he described the style as 'magnificent,' and for the explanation of the superlative, he said, that were he the owner of that young man's furniture, he would not take ten thousand dollars for the *legs of his table!*"

TOBACCO—DOCTORS DISAGREEING.—We find, in some of our foreign journals, that the tobacco question is again the subject of newspaper discussion, and the material for new books. Among the latest publications is a work by Mr. John Lizars, and a series of letters published in the Lancet by Mr. Solly, both taking the ground that the use of tobacco is injurious. These writers attribute most of the ills which flesh is heir to to this "noxious weed," and assert that there is an evident decline in the French, Spanish and Turkish nations from this circumstance alone. The London Atheneum combats these opinions in a late number:

"We say the whole history of tobacco proves that it can be used without injury. Thousands of persons living can attest the truth. Some of the strongest, wisest, and most pious of men have been habitual smokers without injury to their powers. Is an explanation of this fact to be given? We think so. In the first place it may be that the constitution demands that in his artificial state he should make use of narcotics for the arrest or hastening of certain processes in the system, which, not being thus influenced, might lead to disease or death. Whether this be true or not, it is very certain that the active principles of tea and coffee are powerful poisons, as well as alcohol. With regard to these things it has been recently shown that they act medicinally on the system—that they appear to arrest a waste of the tissues which, under certain circumstances, would lead to disease. Why may not an action of this kind be connected with the use of tobacco and a beneficial effect on the system be discovered? We do not contend that such an effect does take place, but it seems to us an explanation of a difficulty in which the tobacco-stoppers must feel involved, that in spite of all their wish to prove tobacco to be a poison it does not poison."

We may add the testimony of Dr. Alexander Macauley, of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, in another respect. In relation to tobacco's weakening the digestive powers, he remarks, "Candor obliges us to say that the instances in which it is seen to produce this effect, are much fewer than what we might from theory expect. Thousands of the consumers of tobacco live totally exempt from all dyspeptic symptoms."

A CURIOUS FACT.—We came across, in our examinations of the Report of the U. S. Coast Surveys for 1855, the very singular fact that the sand beach between Fort Point and San José, on the California coast, lies on a bottom of extensive alluvial deposit, resembling a peat-bog or swamp. When the tide is very low, the edge of this peat formation is very distinctly to be seen. Large pieces of the peat are also broken off by the storms and thrown on the top of the beach. "The continuation of the peat," says the report, "is found in the swamp or flat meadow land which lies inside of this belt of sand, and between it and the base of the sandstone hills," and adds: "It is very difficult to account for the formation of this swamp under conditions like those at present existing. A strong current is strongly settling back and forth through the channel, and the action of the serf constantly undermines and encroaches upon the beach, so that the present action is destructive, and the swamp could not possibly have been formed while the Gate was open, as we we now find it."

A similar peat swamp is found in the shore of Mission Bay, underlying the beach, between Rincon Point and San Quentin, and is believed to extend under a part of Happy Valley.—[Sac. Bee.

VIVIPAROUS FISH.—The editor of the Marysville Herald claims having discovered viviparous fish in our waters. He says:

Early in 1850 we discovered the phenomenon above mentioned, and drew the attention of the younger Audubon, son of the ornithologist, thereto, who expressed the greatest surprise that fish not belonging to the mammalio should bring forth young in a living state. We procured several specimens from San Francisco Bay, and forwarded them to Prof. Agassiz, at Cambridge. Whether the great naturalist received them or not we cannot with confidence assert, but nearly two years subsequent to this time, a Professor Jackson, who had visited California, created considerable stir among scientific circles in the Atlantic States, by announcing that he had discovered viviparous fish near Saucelito, in the bay of San Francisco, and if our memory serves us, Agassiz, when the matter was brought to his notice, made it the subject of a lecture, in which he announced that two years prior to Jackson's alleged discovery, viviparous fish had been exhibited to him by a returned Californian.

AN OBEDIENT YOUTH.—Some time during the last year, a young sprig of the law was admitted to the bar. His father, a prudent old codger, gave him a hundred dollars to purchase a library of books, and told, him that was all he could do for him at that time, but that with industry, prudence and immediate enforcement of all sums that might be his due, he had no doubt he would get along.

A few days after, the old man dropped into John's office and borrowed fifteen dollars of the money he had given him, promising to pay it by twelve o'clock the next day.

"All right, dad," says John, "give me your memorandum."

The next day at twelve, pa did not appear, and John immediately served a writ upon him, and put a keeper in his house, just as the old man was sitting down to dinner.

THE most northern point reached by Bayard Taylor (who returned to Stockholm about the middle of February from his winter tour in Lapland) and his companions was Kautokrino, in Finmark, sixty-nine degrees north latitude. They traveled in Lapland costume, on sleds drawn by reindeer, and were objects of great interest with the natives, as Taylor was the first American seen in those parts. The adventurers found the intense cold easier to bear than they expected. For six days of the journey they rode with the thermometer at forty degrees below zero. Mr. Taylor was in excellent health on his return to Stockholm.

THERE are two reasons why you should not disturb an editor when he is writing. One is that it is very apt to put him out, and the other is that you might get put out yourself, especially if he has got thick boots on.

AN Irish drummer, who now and then indulged in a noggin of right good potteen, was accosted by the Reviewing General: "Pat, what makes your nose so red?" "Plase your honor," said Pat, "I always blush when I spakes to an officer."

ATTEND to your business; never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill-stirred and worse boiled."

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH O. MORRIS, ...Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-18 3m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.
PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO.,
v7-16 3m Proprietors.

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles, Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

L. A. Pratt, Of Louisville, Ky. O. M. Metcalff, Of Louisville, Ky.
SPENCER HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
v7-2 3m PRATT & METCALFF, PROPRIETORS.

T. Barnum. J. Fogg.
BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL,
Cor. of Second and Walnut streets,
v7-2 3m ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.
v7-2 3m J. C. PLACE, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. S. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v6-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" [illegible] the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the sur[illegible]eason in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of [illegible] most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-18 3m

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.
To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.
San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.
The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.
v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 170 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.
UPHOLSTERING DONE.
Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.
No. 170 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel.
N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v7-7 San Francisco.

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.
THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid.* Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.
NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.
Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.
Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,
ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.
Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.
Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.
Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

New Flower Seeds.
A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

Sugar Beet Seed.
WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.
Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.
A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

Hemp Seed.
SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.
For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco,
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.
A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v5-13

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of
Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants
to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.
FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:
Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.
Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.
We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.
ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.
Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.
GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.
☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.
Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.
We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.
Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.
☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]
Hudson's Golden California Mustard.
THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.
The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.
For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.
Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,
22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.
P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No 1 Mustard Seed. v6-20 3m

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!
THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr. Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place. Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection. JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet. Stockton and Dupont.

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-8 3m **TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street.**

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Halls on Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited free.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

Our Trip up the Sacramento.

Our last note on this route was from the coal mine which we visited, and of which we spoke as giving much promise and situated some seven miles above Oroville. From this point we passed on over a wide-extended prairie, here and there dotted with settlers, and often fine fields of grain. As it was about five P. M. before we left the mines, and having some thirty miles to ride in saddle before we should rest for the night, we could give but short calls; several of which were to note the grain fields and stock, of which we saw both, and much of interest besides; our aim being to reach the well-known Bidwell's Ranch, which stands out so prominent among the cultivated spots in this section of country.

Our ride in the saddle was rather a lonely one after dusk, although a pleasant one, noting as we did the evidences of increase of stock-raising and cultivation on our way. We were so much engaged in observation that we came short of our intended stopping place for the night, and tarried some five miles short of Bidwell's. After a comfortable night's rest we rose very early, and enjoyed a morning's ride from this spot through the beautiful groves of oaks to Bidwell's. The whole vicinity of Bidwell's, for leagues around, opens to your view in beautiful groups of oaks, and reminds one of the groves of oaks around the home of the "Sage of Ashland," near Lexington, Kentucky. The grass beneath the oaks around Bidwell's was rich and luxuriant, affording excellent feed, and the herds of stock and the many other signs of settlement gave to the scene so pleasing and picturesque a view that we could not but admire.

We reached Bidwell's Ranch early in the morning, and as we approached we were well convinced we should be repaid for any effort we had made to visit so charming a spot as

BIDWELL'S RANCH.

This beautiful Ranch is approached through a thick forest of majestic oaks, and as you enter upon the borders of the claim you notice improvement, and this continues until you are brought to the heart of the Ranch—the residence of one who has labored well, and labored successfully, to make a beautiful home in one of the most beautiful spots in this region of country. Nature has done much for the Bidwell grant; but the eye, the hand, and the liberal heart, aided by an excellent taste and a generous mind, has done more; and thus nature has been judiciously aided, and an Eden spot has sprung into existence in this evergreen forest on the upper Sacramento. We were a stranger here, it being our first visit. We regretted the absence of the noble proprietor, but were soon "at home," and by the courtesy of the brother of Major B., and another friend whom we found in Mr. Schenck, the attentive *Charge d'Affaires* at Bidwell's. After a generous collation, most kindly set before us, of all the good things of a good ranch, we commenced our observation.

Major Bidwell has 350 acres under cultivation, three hundred of which is in grain—wheat, barley, and oats. Fifty acres is devoted to orchards, garden and grounds around the residence.

It was indeed a luxury to roam through these well-cultivated grounds in this far-away up-river country. How few of the denizens of our cities have any conception of the wonderful beauty of California in her prairie and valley homes, and in the gorgeous scenery that opens to view as you pass from mountain to mountain, and look down into the rich vales that are cultivated between them, each spot being an Eden of itself.

We first entered the peach orchard. Here we saw three hundred very large, thrifty, and fully loaded peach trees; as large trees as there probably can be found in our State, and giving promise of a very heavy crop; a handsome collection of foreign grapes, giving much promise; fig trees of three years' growth, that measured twenty-three inches in circumference, and eighteen feet high, loaded with fruit—some to be ripe in one week (this was three weeks since), and we were informed that these trees gave *three crops a year*. Almond trees, quinces, pears, apples, plums, and cherries, of all the best kinds, were in admirable growth and promise. A vineyard of 2500 Los Angeles grape-vines, and a Catawba vineyard of 2000, were in splendid condition, and would yield handsomely. An extra orchard of 500 dwarf pears denoted extra care and attention; a fine apple orchard also. Groups of ornamental trees dotted the grounds—Pride of China, Locusts, English Walnuts, &c. Strawberries were ripe on the 9th of April—variety, British Queen. We noted frames of early cucumbers, and some of the prize kind, from England; among them the St. George, two and a half feet long.

The entire garden and grounds were in most excellent order, and well cared for. We much liked the plan of irrigation; far preferable to the miserable one we so often see. Most persons pour the water in solid column round the tree. These orchards were copiously watered by neatly cut trenches between the rows of trees, the water running three feet distant; thus going down to the roots of the tree, where it is wanted. The whole place denoted skillful care, and we found an excellent and well-educated gardener in charge. His work gave evidence of his worth. We regret we lost the name of the gardener—*but his works praise him.*

We could but admire the fine barns at Bidwell's, seventy-five feet by thirty, admirably arranged for the care of stock. The stock upon the ranch consists of 500 horses and brood mares, 500 horned cattle, 500 Asiatic sheep, and other needed dairy stock, swine, &c. All the stock were in most excellent order. We were shown the flock of sheep by Mr. Barber, who gave us many facts of value. Mr. B. had carcasses of mutton, from the flock, of 126 pounds, and of superior quality. We witnessed the branding of stock—an interesting spectacle.

There are fifty Indians attached to Bidwell's Ranch, and all trained. A very excellent brick house is erected for their comfort, and they fare well. A large triangle is used to call the Indians; one stroke upon it calls the first garden boys; two strokes calls the second garden boys; three strokes calls Indian boys.

A fine mill belongs to Bidwell also, furnished with two run of stone, grinding one hundred bushels grain per day; could do much more—this is the average. They use the French burr stone, and Ingham's smut mill. They have flour for sale; price $8 and $7 50 per 100 pounds. Chas. Wade, Esq., the miller, most kindly gave us time, and courtesy, and showed us over the mill; and the order and neatness were explained to us as we saw a handsome vase of beautiful flowers upon his table. Mr. W. is from England; educated as one should be for his business.

We visited the Post-office building near by, kept by a brother of Major Bidwell. Over the Post-office, and store which is kept here, is a new Masonic Hall, where a happy Mayday Festival was held.

We shall long remember our visit to Bidwell's. It was a happy one. The high state of cultivation in which we found it; the liberality in the outlay for gardens, orchards, stables, and other necessary buildings, all gave us an assurance of the liberal mind of the proprietor; but of this we had ample assurance everywhere, from those who had been employed, fed and clothed upon this splendid Ranch, which embraces an area of five leagues of the best land in California; and, we are most happy in saying, owned, cultivated and enjoyed by one of the best of men—a man who labors to encourage the working classes, and build up our glorious State. May prosperity ever attend such!

More Blood Stock.

The Golden Age, just arrived at this port, has brought a fine lot of very valuable stock, to help on the work of improvement in this important branch of our Industry.

Col. T. J. Henley, on his recent visit to the East, selected and purchased some of the best stock that could be found, a portion for the government, to be placed on the Indian Reservations, and the balance for private use.

The following are among those brought by this steamer:

Seven fine Southdown Bucks and Ewes.
Two fine Devon Bulls, the first yet imported.
And four Jacks of superior stock.

The following is the pedigree of the stock imported by Col. Henley, mentioned above:

One of the large Jacks was sired by Mammoth, the famous Jack of Ashland. Two others from Mammoth also, by second remove. One from Castillian, a celebrated Jack; all of Kentucky raising. Two buck Lambs were sired by Toney, owned by Geo. Hartshorn, Esq., of Rahway, N. J. Three Bucks from P. S. Backus, Esq.'s flock of South Downs, at Louisville, Ky. One Buck from Martin Hutchinson, Esq.'s flock, Bourbon county, Ky. One Buck from stock of Robt. W. Scott, Esq., of Frankfort, Ky.

Mr. Faile furnishes the following certificate of the pedigree of the Devon Bulls:

Pedigree of North Devon yearling Bull Roanoke, sold by me to Mr. J. B. M. Henley, April 29th, 1857:

Roanoke (——), was bred by George Turner, Esq., of Barton, near Exeter, Devonshire, England; of whom I purchased his dam, then carrying him (Roanoke). He was calved on my farm, March 18th, 1856.

Sire Admiral (135), whose dam was Bracelet (43) by Duke of York (37); grand sire Earl of Exeter (38), dam Eveleen (691) by Earl of Exeter (38), g. dam Ruby (1035) by Favorite (43).

EDWARD G. FAILE.

West Farms, Westchester county, N. Y.

Pedigree of yearling North Devon Bull Tioga sold by me to Mr. J. B. M. Henley.

Tioga (——) calved April 27, 1856, bred by me, and sired by my imported bull Exeter (198); grand sire General (50); great grand sire Favorite (43); dam imported cow Jenny (700), by a son of Prince Albert (102); grand dam old Rose.

EDWARD G. FAILE.

West Farms, Westchester Co., N.Y., April 29, 1857.

By request of Mr. Henley, I have had weighed to-day, the sire and dam of Tioga; Exeter weighed 1685 lbs., and Jenny 1165 lbs. They are both in my ordinary. Jenny took the first prize, as best imported cow, at the show of the New York State Agricultural Society, at Elmira, 1855; and first imported or home-bred, there being seventeen entries, at the United States Agricultural Society's show at Boston, in October, 1855, the premium $100. E. G. FAILE.

Winter Keep.—The former has been fed fresh hay morning and evening, and salt hay before him during the day, and in addition half a bushel of beet or turnip roots, with two quarts of shorts sprinkled over them.

Jenny has had hay only. Her tendency to flesh has given me trouble in having her got in calf. E. G. FAILE.

We have had the satisfaction of seeing this stock, as it landed; it arrived in excellent condition, and will prove a valuable acquisition to California. This stock was selected and brought over by the nephew of Col. Henley, who has been educated among stock, and whose experience in selecting stock has been thus well proved.

The fine Devon cow Titania, of which we give a cut in this number, belongs to the herd of Mr. Faile, from which the above mentioned Bulls were selected for Col. Henley.

Such importations do great good to California, and are worth ten thousand times as much as a cargo of goods: the one helps California; the other injures it.

The Crops.

The following article upon the Crops, we clip from the Sacramento Union, of the 26th inst., and shall make but a few brief comments at this time. We feel the full force of the Union's closing remarks wherein it speaks of the *influence* which our opinion would exert, occupying, as we do, a peculiar position in regard to all that appertains to Agriculture. It is because of the influence which our journal would have, that we are chary in what we say; we wish to establish the facts we announce, and yet we have not been very remiss in our duties touching the crops. We have written several articles, and at length, and we have warned the community frequently upon the hue and cry so often raised by speculators about short crops. We believe that California will raise an ample quantity for home consumption, the present year; and we believe she will have over *fifty thousand barrels of flour*, of the old crop, on the 1st of July, to begin the year with.

We find in many counties as fine crops as we have ever seen. Alameda county will have large crops; some growers in this county will have extra crops the present year. We are inclined to place Alameda county as the banner grain county this year. Santa Clara county will give some splendid crops; San Joaquin, all along the Calaveras bottom, can show crops that were never beaten. In our trip up the Sacramento, as far as Bidwell's (of which we speak in another column), along our entire route, our eyes were gladdened with a view that was cheering; and although we hear of short crops, and crops drying up, no harvest, ruin, etc., we can trace the majority of these stories *in the newspapers*, to those who *speculate in that which will be their ruin.*

While we thus speak, we are free to admit that there are many places where the crops will be short—where they will not harvest, even—but the *cause* of this is ascertained. We can see that in a majority of cases, the fault is with the Cultivators, themselves: Poor cultivation, poor seed, too late planting, improper soil for the kind of grain, planting too many seasons upon the same soil, and various other causes, which the Cultivator should have studied out; remembering we are in a new country, a climate differing from all others, and we are demanding of the soil a crop at the season when nature has allotted it a period of rest. There is another reason, that we should particularly mention: many of those who are disappointed in their crops, are those who have depended in a measure upon *volunteer crops*; and we have seen parties who, even this year, expected a second year's volunteer crop. Can such Cultivators be wise men? Do they expect to reap where they have not sowed? But we will not extend our remarks at present; we have been traveling over the State, and it will be expected of us that we should advise our readers upon these subjects, and we intend doing so. Fully, and each week from this time, we shall do what we can, with facts, reliable.

We are pleased to respond to a call from a journal standing so high in the estimation of the public as does the Sacramento Union, and it is from the very fact that the Union has won its way to an enviable name and position by reason of the correctness of all that is found in its columns, that we would be careful in what we say of the crops, publishing only what is true. As a public journal, the Union has no superior; it is hailed over our widely extended State as *the* newspaper for general intelligence. We meet it in the mountains—we find it in the valleys—it is in the hands of the reading masses of California; what a barometer is in the hands of a skillful navigator of the ocean, so is the Union a reliable chronicle for the present state of things and a faithful guide for coming events, and it is with much pleasure we speak thus of a journal that so truly has won a title to public favor.

For the faithful and kindly hint in our duty we return thanks to our cotemporary—the counsel shall not be lost. We would humbly hope to win the same confidence from our patrons, in the sphere of our duties as a journalist for the cause of Agriculture:

Crops.—The present warm weather will soon mature everything in the way of grain which can ever be forced to maturity. A large portion of the Wheat may be considered in a position where it is impossible for the heads ever to fill. A good many fields have already been cut for hay. In the specimens we have examined, the heads look very fair, but upon pressing them between the thumb and finger, not a single kernel of wheat is found to be developed. The head is literally chaff. In this section, wheat must turn out a very short crop. Barley will do better, as it is a hardier and an earlier crop than wheat. But barley will not, in the opinion of the best judges, produce a half crop. There will be a good deal of barley cut this week, in this and adjoining counties.

As the crop question is one in which every Californian is interested, we are surprised at the silence maintained upon the subject by the California Farmer. Its opinions and views upon all subjects connected with Agriculture, are looked for with more or less anxiety. Its position is calculated to give to its views an influence upon matters pertaining to the products of the farm.

Silver Mine on the Plains.—A gentleman of this city informs us that a while ago an old man died in Placerville, leaving in his trunk some sort of mineral substance, which has since proved to be silver ore; twenty-three ounces were extracted from it. Another person recollects where the substance was obtained, and intends going out with a party this summer to make further examination of the place.—[Sacramento Age.

Fire-brick—New Stone for Buildings.

We were shown a piece of stone, by Col. T. J. Henley, which came from the Indian Reservation at Nome Lacke, which we esteem of great value, and which will be found very valuable in many ways for building purposes.

The material is of singular formation, being of a mixture like pepper and salt—a material lighter than chalk, yet perfectly strong, easily cut with an ax, a perfect nonconductor of heat, and possessing many other good qualities.

Millions of tuns can be found at the Reservation. A very little labor with an ax will seam it in blocks, and it opens into any form and size, like a block of ice, and with a handsome face. It can be hewed smooth, as easily as chalk. Experiments have been made at the smith forges at Nome Lacke, and it is found that it resists fire better than the ordinary fire-brick, imported; for while a piece of four inches may be heated to a white heat on one side, the hand can rest on the opposite side. It makes excellent, durable and handsome building material, and being so light, a team can carry as much in bulk of it, as it can of lumber. Here we have another production that will prove valuable, and save the cost of all the fire-brick now imported.

A block of this material has been kindly offered us, which we shall be glad to show, at our office, to all who are interested in such matters.

New Quartz Crusher.

We have examined the machine invented by Mr. Henry Goulding, for Drilling Rock and Crushing Quartz. It is a powerful instrument and worthy attention of all interested. Mr. G. commenced it five years ago, and has been working upon it ever since, so as to improve all its powers.

The machine consists of one drill, attached directly to the piston rod, is worked by compressed air, and gives 250 to 400 blows per minute; the former for drilling, the latter for quartz crushing. The machine is light and portable, can be moved by two men from place to place; the drill being 200 pounds weight, quartz mill and mortars 300 to 350 pounds.

A new amalgamator is also in use, in connection with this crusher, and is of singular but most ingenious construction. These are all operating at the Fulton Foundery of Messrs. *Hinckley, Hyde & Co.* on Davis street, near California; where can also be seen many Quartz Crushers, Messrs. Hinckley, Hyde & Co. being quite celebrated for the manufacture of excellent mills, from a peculiar quality of iron, far superior to that generally used.

Iron Ore.

One after another are developed upon the Pacific shores the evidences of its future prosperity and glory. We have been shown a handsome piece of Iron Ore, brought from the mines recently discovered at Auburn; it yields over eighty per cent, and promises to be abundant. Mr. Lovell, who showed us the sample, came down to this city to take measures for its further development. Although the time has not yet come for a large amount of ore for smelting, yet we hope it is near by. Now we have the material for all our railroad iron, and we need not send for it to the East or Europe. Home manufactures, say we.

Favors Received.—We return our sincere thanks to Hon. J. W. Denver, at Washington, D. C., for *two mail bags* of books for our office and distribution among the friends of agriculture. This act of our able representative at Washington is sure evidence of his watchful care over the great interests of our State.

Thanks to Col. T. J. Henley for samples of the singular and valuable rock formation presented us.

Thanks also to Mr. Lovell for the sample of iron ore given us.

We acknowledge the receipt of papers by the steamer from Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Ullman, to whom we return thanks.

We have been favored with a catalogue of North Devon cattle, which are to be sold at auction, at the Meadows, just above the Rhinebeck station, on the Hudson River, Duchess county, N. Y., on the 17th June next. The list comprises twenty-one lots, eleven cows and ten bulls, all of the highest character. We hope there will be California purchasers present, and that we shall be favored with a portion of the stock here.

Joseph Rassette.—We regret to learn that Mr. Rassette, well known to the public of California as the proprietor of the Rassette House, was to-day forced to succumb to the vicissitudes of fortune, and resigned his property to the hands of his creditors. Mr. Rassette has labored long and arduously against a sea of troubles. The house and lot he has surrendered to those holding mortgages on the same to the amount of $72,000, on which sum during the period of his solvency he had paid over $40,000 interest. Mr. Rassette to-day is an impoverished man—not without friends, however. The last act of his proprietorship entwined his brow with the wreath of honesty. His arrearages to the help in the establishment amounted to about $12,000, and unwilling that those who had so zealously aided him in his endeavors to buffet the world should lose thereby, he executed to them a bill of sale of the entire establishment, which cost fourfold that amount. Surrendering the house, the idol of his hopes for the past six years, to Mr. Trench, Joseph Rassette quitted its walls, without even the necessary comforts of life. All had been sacrificed to satisfy honest debts. Such an example, so foreign to the general custom in California, commends itself to public notice, and the example afforded may prove salutary.—[Town Talk.

We copy the above excellent article from our morning cotemporary, and we add our sympathies also to one who has nobly struggled against a hard fate; but a man like Joseph Rassette cannot long be bowed down by adversity—bright days must come; and if any man on the Pacific Coast deserves prosperity, Joseph Rassette does, and God grant it may yet be enjoyed by him and his excellent lady.

Loss to California.

We call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter of Ericsson, the distinguished inventor of the new propelling power. We would mention that the loss of the splendid engine destined for Samuel Brannan, Esq., is much to be regretted; but we believe that it will call out new energy and new inventions, and in the end result in much good. It is most gratifying indeed to see such men as Mr. Brannan use their wealth in introducing into the country new inventions that are valuable. Such acts should be better appreciated. If we now remember rightly, this last purchase by Mr. Brannan, of an engine for the mines, was some $5000. The princely gift of the fire engine, the new brick machine, and this present new engine will make a sum of near $25,000, which Mr. Brannan has expended for such works as will directly benefit our State. May success ever attend such acts.

New York, May 4, 1857.

Dear Sir: I regret to inform you that Delmator's boiler works were burnt to the ground last night, and that your engine, which has been completed for some time, now lies buried under the ruins.

I have been waiting for an opportunity of a verbal communication, through an engineering friend, about visiting California, but detained by sickness. The occurrence of last night, of course, demands an immediate communication. Your engine cost upwards of $5,000, being the first one, on a large scale, built on my improved plan. I do not regret this heavy cost, however, as it has enabled me to test the principle fully. The engine was perfect in every way, but did not develop more than one-horse-power per cubic foot of cylinder instead of one and three quarters per cubic foot as estimated. I should ere this have shipped the engine for California at my own risk, but for the fear of creating an unfavorable impression in a country that presents so fair a field for its introduction. When I say unfavorable, I mean in regard to the *size* of the cylinder. A much smaller engine, in the first instance, would have been better calculated to pave the way for the introduction of our safe, dry and fuel-saving motor among the mines of California. In this opinion I am sustained by several intelligent Californians, who deem the machine, even on a small scale, say one doing the work of twenty men, as invaluable among the mines. But I do not wish to thrust my views upon one as competent to judge as yourself.

We are making preparations to manufacture engines of from one to ten-horse-power, for sale within the next three months. All my friends urge me strongly to start moderately, until public confidence is established. There can be no doubt that the large size of the cylinder will not be deemed an objection, when the public are once made practically acquainted with the many advantages and conveniences secured by the new engine. I cannot help thinking, under the circumstances, that our true policy will be to *start* with a small class engine in California. I shall be happy to hear from you by return of mail, and very glad to receive your suggestions on the subject.

Yours truly,
J. Ericsson.

S. Brannan, Esq., San Francisco.

Coffey & Risdon's Boiler Works.—It is most interesting to visit these extensive works. A little cotton in the ear and you *see* better, for the terrible clattering of the rivet hammers at work in the numerous boilers is deafening. The amount of labor done at these works is immense, the largest by far of any in the State. C. & R. use up over $7,000 worth of boiler iron per month. We learned an important fact here which should caution the importers of those foreign articles that can be made here. A celebrated manufactory here was furnished with imported boilers; and after a brief use they were cast aside as worthless, and new boilers from these works supplied their place, and at a saving of $300 per month for fuel. Now had California boilers been used first, $5,000 would have been saved to these owners and to the State also. Here is a lesson for the wise. Remember home manufactures.

Canine Curtailment in Mexico.—The editor of a journal published in the city of Mexico, in view of the practice prevalent in that locality of cutting off the tails of the canine species, indulges in the following eloquent dissertation, which we translate for the benefit of our readers: "What an absurd and barbarious act it is to deprive a dog of his tail! It is, in fact, to cut out his tongue; for a dog speaks much less with his tongue than with his tail. With his tail a dog not only expresses gratitude, as did Fido, but hope, solicitude, courtesy, desire, love, obedience, anger, shame, defiance, fear and gaiety. It is clear, therefore, than in cutting off a dog's tail we deprive him of the organ of speech." We should conclude that after the publication of the above, bob-tailed dogs would become less numerous in the city of the Montezumas.—[Town Talk.

A Fact.—A young lady in Brooklyn, New York, has recently had her leg amputated midway between the hip and knee in consequence of a wound caused by a broken hoop. The hoop was of steel, and in some unaccountable manner a broken point penetrated to the bone. The wound became inflamed, and amputation was thus made necessary. We have the story from a young lady who is a friend of the now crippled-for-life victim of fashion, and can vouch for its authenticity.—[Winstead Herald.

Eggs.—The Farallone egg season has commenced, as we saw the parti-colored fruit in market a day or two ago; price six bits the dozen at retail.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills surpass all other remedies for the cure of Bad Legs, old Sores, and Eruptions of the Skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system; eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effect in many cases appearing like a charm.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This remedy for Dyspepsia, which astonishes all who have used it, by its instantaneous and almost miraculous effect, has obtained a distinction and popularity beyond any medicine we have ever known.

To our Subscribers.

We ask the kind consideration of our subscribers for any irregularities they may have experienced in receiving their papers for the last three weeks. Owing to the indisposition of one who had charge of the mailing of the papers, and consequent absence, some delays and omissions may have occurred; and our last issue, some may have received two copies of the same number, one from each office—if so, they will please mail them to some of their friends, and it will serve to make known the Premiums of the coming Fair, and thus do much good.

Any subscribers not receiving their papers regularly, will please notify us, and they shall be promptly corrected.

Our subscribers at Napa, that have heretofore received their papers through the Express office of Wells, Fargo & Co. at their office, will hereafter find them at the Post Office,—where we shall duly and regularly mail them. Those not receiving their papers, will please notify us, that we may correct.

Our Stockton friends and subscribers will find their papers at the Bookstore of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Van Allen, whose spacious and well filled Book and Stationery store will give them a fine opportunity when visiting it for their papers, to examine the new and varied stock of this firm. Messrs. Rosenbaum & Van Allen are agents for the FARMER, to whom we refer all who would like to receive our journal.

We cannot omit to state here, that we hope to receive a generous aid to our subscription list from the citizens of Stockton, as the State Fair to be holden there this fall will accomplish so much for them—and we shall make it our first duty to lay before Stocktonians all the particulars of this Fair, so they may be prepared for it.

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. We are able to lay before our readers an interesting letter from our valued correspondent B., being the first of a series of Sketches which we are happy to announce will be regularly continued.

Florence Percey will be found the present week in our columns, both in prose and poetry, and we believe will be perused by our readers with much pleasure.

We regret that an omission occurred the last week, in printing the beautiful lines of Florence Percey, entitled "Come Home,"—one stanzas being left out. We shall republish the piece, entire, as an act of justice to the accomplished writer.

Some advertisements, and several articles, are necessarily omitted.

NICARAGUA.—The Aspinwall Courier of May 3th, states, that the news from Greytown is gleaned from a number of quarters—Costa Ricans, Leonese, Granadians, Chamoristers, etc., and therefore scarcely reliable.

The stories are that Walker still held out up to the 26th (April), that he had had two battles, and that he was much reduced in provisions, but still had between four and five hundred men.

The New Orleans Creole of April 24th, says: The movement is in progres which cannot fail to secure the final triumph of the cause of Gen. Walker in Nicaragua. Within one month one thousand men will be in San Juan, determined to reopen the route across the country to the Pacific, now closed by the Costa Rican forces. It is a commercial as well as a colonizing movement. The Texns will sail from Charleston between the 1st and 15th of May, with five hundred emigrants, and before that time a much larger number will leave the city.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The latest dates from Europe are to the 22d April. The intelligence is rather important. The amended Dallas-Clarendon treaty is made the subject of editorial comment in the London Post, Lord Palmerston's organ. The alterations made by the United States Senate are regarded as highly important, even vitally so, and are looked upon as a fresh concession made to the slave power by our government, but the writer does not assert that the British Cabinet will reject the treaty notwithstanding.

Queen Victoria was comfortably delivered of a Princess—her ninth child—on the 14th April.

The war in Central America, the Cuban slave trade, the foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan, and the decision of our Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, engaged much public attention, both in England and France.

Advices from Madrid state that the difficulty with Mexico stands a chance of being pacifically arranged.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

JUST received, at the office of the FARMER, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

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40 or 50 Lumbermen Wanted
AT THE MENDOCINO SAW MILLS.

WAGES:

FOR Good Ordinary CROSS-CUT SAWYERS AND CHOPPERS, $40 to $50 per Month, and found. Extra men can have Extra Wages.

MILLMEN, from $45 to $60, and found.

☞ Men in the country can address me through the Post-office.

E. C. WILLIAMS,
141 Clay street, San Francisco,
Agent for the Mendocino Mills.
v7-19 3m

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
131 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and despatch.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
J. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v7-19 3m SACRAMENTO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **ALAMEDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The Committee appointed at a primary meeting of the farmers of Alameda County, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of an Agricultural Society, having notified the undersigned that they are prepared to submit the result of their labors, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the ESTUDILLO HOUSE, in San Leandro, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 6th, at 7 o'clock, to hear said report and take action thereon.

A general meeting and punctual attendance of farmers and others interested is most respectfully requested.

HENRY SMITH,
Chairman of Primary Meeting.
San Leandro, Alameda County, May 28, 1857. v7-20 2t

☞ **WHAT CHEER HOUSE,**
MAY 27TH, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.
State of California, }

KNOW all People by these presents that R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor of the above named establishment, hereby announces that from and after this date his scale of prices shall be as following reduced rates to wit:

BOARD, Per Week, SIX DOLLARS.
BOARD, Per Day, ONE DOLLAR.
MEALS, FIFTY CENTS Each.
LODGINGS, Per Night, FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS.

French Patent Spring Beds, with best of Curled Hair Mattresses, Clean Bedding, &c., has gained a lasting and world-wide notoriety for the superior and celebrated Lodgings to be had at the What Cheer House.

In addition to the above, there is also a spacious Reading Room (well supplied with papers from all parts) in connection with the extensive Library of over two thousand volumes of the choicest selection of standard works.

Determined and untiring efforts to please and furnish the very best of fare at the lowest prices, backed up by a rigid adherence to the *cash system*, has made the What Cheer House the best and most popular establishment on the Pacific Coast, for which the public will please to accept the thanks of

R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.
Nos. 119 and 121 Sacramento street; and
Nos. 87, 89 and 91 (new addition), Leidesdorff street. v7-20

Fine, beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—without chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of **LYON'S KATHAIRON**—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
60 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 20-1m

☞ **RAT-ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.**—The *London Quarterly Review*,
The *New York Daily State Register*, and others on
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains near a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 338 Broadway;" and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "'Costar's' Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cock-Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of 'Costar' is a 'household word' to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 338 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summmer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the *Exterminator*. Druggists and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a *constant demand*, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

☞ See advertisement in another column. v7-20 3m

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS**—*A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.*—The history of this remarkable medicine, and its astonishing success in obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

The *Oxygenated Bitters* contain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcoholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medicinal compound, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach and system generally. It is a mild and agreeable tonic, removing all disagreeable symptoms, and assisting nature in her efforts to restore the impaired powers of the system.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORALL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 20-1m

---

☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

---

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.

WARREN & CO.
v7-19

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHALON'S

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.
The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this county, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and $1.

PHALON'S
PAPHIAN LOTION,
OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.
A great cosmetic for beautifying the skin and complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the piles—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S
MAGIC HAIR DYE.
One of the very best natural dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or a brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself. Price $1 and $1 50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street, and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and all Druggists and Fancy Stores throughout the United States.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., AGENTS, San Francisco;
S. T. WATTS & CO., " Marysville;
R. H. McDONALD & CO., " Sacramento;
And by Druggists generally. v7-20

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.

AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3 and $5 Boxes.

"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2 50, $4 50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Musketos, Flies, Fleas, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 338 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the *United States, the Canadas, West Indies, California and South America.*

☞ Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
☞ No goods sent on commission.
☞ Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.
☞ Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
☞ A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O. stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 338 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street, " "
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway " v7-20 3m

GOUPIL & CO.,
Publishers and Importers of Engravings,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
366 Broadway, New York,

Have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named Articles.

☞ Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-20 6m

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

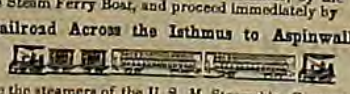
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On FRIDAY, - - - - - - - - - JUNE 5th,
At 9 A. M. punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

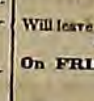
☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Thursday, June 4th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., June 4th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS.
FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.



LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of

Five Hundred Wood Engravings!

It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:

Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

Stock Partner Wanted.

A PERSON having a fine Ranch, now stocked with 100 head of Cattle—25 Horses and 75 Hogs—is desirous of taking a partner, with some capital, as part of his own business requires his attention elsewhere. This opportunity is a good one—the ranch and feeding ground good.

v7-15 Inquire of ED. CALIFORNIA FARMER.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

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J.G.CLARK & CO'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS
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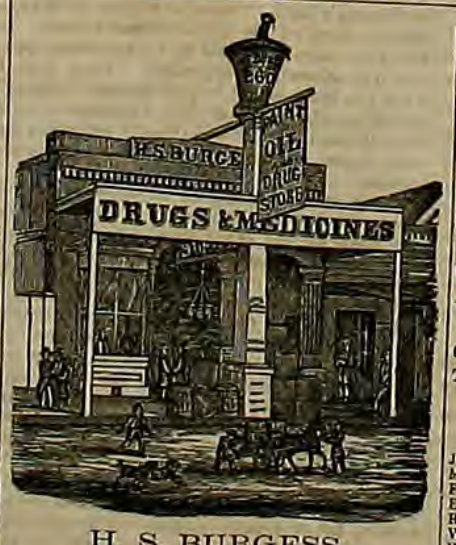
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET
(Between J and K streets),
SACRAMENTO, CAL.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING,
HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Rich and Beautiful Furniture
EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF
FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,
SOFAS, BUREAUS,
OTTOMANS, SIDEBOARDS,
LOUNGES AND WHATNOTS,
EASY CHAIRS; MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.
OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR
FINEST FURNITURE,
AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR
STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,
TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.
v7-20

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

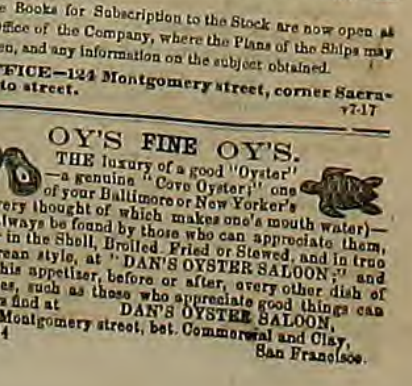
J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately.

v7-19 WARREN & CO.,
130 Washington street, San Francisco

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK



STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,
PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
PRESIDENT.....M. R. ROBERTS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....N. O. ARRINGTON.

JULES DAVID, M. S. MARTIN, F. FRANCK, EUGENE DELESSERT, R. KELLERSBERGER, WM. HAWLEY, Marysville, W. J. BALLEY,
R. W. HEATH, G. TOUCHARD, Hon. E. L. SULLIVAN, JOS. STANFORD, E. S. HOLDEN, of Stockton, ——, of Sacramento.

JAMES LUDLOW, Secretary.

The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street.
v7-17

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-14 San Francisco.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO ——.

When wert thou with me last?
Ah! long ago it was in a sweet dream,
So bright, that wakening, I could not believe
That years had passed,
Since first I saw thy form, in youth's rich bloom,
Ere thou wert borne unto the silent tomb.

Yet have I dreamed of thee—
Dreamed thou wert still, as of old, by my side;
Trusting and gentle, thou didst then confide
Thy every thought to me—
So true, so life-like, to my heart it seemed,
I scarce could think, when waking, I had dreamed.

But gone is the vision—gone,
And oh! I know full well, the dream is o'er,
That I shall see thee—never—never more;
For thou art dead—and I'm alone—
At that thought, bitterly I weep for thee
Although, if here, thou wouldst be lost to me.

Perhaps thou didst not feel
That thy falsehood had all my ruin made;
Didst not know how dreary and dark the shade
That o'er my heart did steal
When first I knew that thou wert false to me,
And those I reverenced had spoken truth of thee.

FLORENCE PERCEY.

HE'S COMING.

[The following very beautiful lines we copy from the Louisville Journal, a paper distinguished for sweet poetry. This heart-strain is from the pen of Maggie C. Higby, and is most appropriate as an answer to the call of "Florence Percey," which appeared in our last week's issue, entitled "Come Home,"—a strain equally beautiful:]

He's coming, the blushing roses
Whisper it low to me,
And the starlight hastens with it,
Over the twilight sea.
All trembling the zephyrs tell me,
On light wings hurrying past,
And my own heart quickly beating,
Coming, coming, at last.

The soft-lipped waves of the ocean,
Gathering at thy feet,
Breeze-borne from the coral islands,
Murmur the secret sweet,
There's not a dew-steeped blossom,
Or glistening orange tree,
But turneth its leaves, glee-laden,
To breathe this joy to me.

List! that is the sound of rowing
Stealing along the air,
I must gather round my temples
This weight of braided hair;
And trust to the growing darkness,
And evening shadows dim,
To hide with their wings the traces
Of tears I've shed for him.

[For the California Farmer.]

A Bark at Sea.

"Oh swiftly glides the bonnie boat,"

O'ER the dark blue sea comes a fair sight. The white sails set, and o'er the bow the glorious main expanding. Gaily curl the waves as she gently skims the waters, bearing into port a little world of her own. 'Tis pleasant to hear the boatswain's cheering cry, and see 'midst the crowd, that circle of merry sailors stand—thoughtless, as if on terra firma, and not upon the treacherous deep. They shout with freedom and glee, envying not those with their fair homes on land; but thinking, very likely, that the lads may sigh on shore, and believe—such they are willing to accept as their fate when they return to land—but in the meantime gaily they sing and reck not of the morrow. Such is the scene we witnessed as the stately vessel glided unto the shore. Loud is the tumult on land, as the sound of the measured oar is echoed back across the waters. And now the cable merrily rings; the sails are furled—hail to the happy shout! the friendly greeting, as upon the shore they leap! while hand grasps hand, and the anxious question, that brings a quick reply, is asked. Now the joyful news has spread; crowds gather round; nothing is heard save the hum of voices—and amid the tumult comes woman's gentler, anxious tone, breathing the blessed names of husband, friends—asking, not of their success, but if they are safe: "Shall we ever see them more? Are they happy? Are they well?" Such are the trembling questions asked. Oh, let them come forward and chase the sad doubt from eyes that will overflow with glad surprise. We will not doubt this joy which blesses our coming—'t is cheering, though brief. Again there is a throng gathered on shore, and on the vessel's deck; but ah! how different the scene! Now the soul sickens with the thought that in a few hours that vessel will be bounding o'er the heaving wave—fast, fast receding from view—perhaps never to be seen again. Now, instead of joyful smiles, are gathered tears; lips trembling with distress; cheeks pale, which but a short time ago were wreathed with smiles. Now the hurried partings that seem to press from out each heart its very life-blood; choking sighs, that leave depicted upon each countenance, despair. Oh! who can guess if ever those eyes shall meet again? Some may meet again, and often; but others will meet no more. So it is; we meet once in the brief journey of life, and gaze upon each other's face, then seen not again—till at that general resurrection where all shall meet. Some meet on the broad ocean of time, like ships at sea, crossing each other once; then, by the winds borne to far distant parts, or, may be, in the dark, deep waters buried. Again, some meet, like two bright stars, gladdening each other on their way, then parting with joyful smiles. Others, like dark, heavy clouds, made sorrowful by the winds of adversity, and parting in tears. But all part, never again to meet in the same assembly.

FLORENCE PERCY.

The attention of a beautiful little girl being called to a rosebush, on whose topmost step the eldest rose was fading, but below and around which three beautiful crimson buds were just unfolding their charms, she artlessly exclaimed to her brother: "See, Willie, these little buds have just awakened to kiss their mother before she dies."

Common Sense in Home Affairs.

BY MRS. METTA VICTORIA VICTOR.

I have sometimes thought that there were some people who never did exercise *common* sense; and though I have met many men whose aping after follies made them little less than apes, yet I confess it with mortification that it is among the women I have found the greatest lack of the wisdom which makes home what it should be, and life what it should be, and the heart what it should be. Drop down in the midst of any little circle, where, apparently, is much real worth and exercise of truth, and observe for yourself, O reader!

Here is Mrs. ——, a quiet, sweet little body, whose health is quite gone. She is still working, still ambitious—for what? For *position;* for living as well as her neighbor of the stone house! and in this reckless race she has sacrificed the dearest boon God gave to her—health. No use for her to say, "others did it," "my husband expected it," "my children would not have been noticed without it," for none of these excuses suffice for a positive sacrifice of happiness, a real suicide. *Common* sense would dictate no sacrifice of life-treasures upon the shrine of common usage; but would rather dictate such prudential steps as would not have compromised body-comfort and soul-culture.

There is Mrs. ——, a gay, lightly stepping creature, the very personification of rosy health and life enjoyment. But, be not hasty in conclusions. She has a home and a husband and children; but that home lacks the quiet air and exquisite presence which renders it what it should be—a paradise in miniature; and the husband is just as happy in his counting-room as at his fireside; and the children think little else than of the dresses to wear, the day to spend, and the party at night. There is, to the close observer, an almost total want of soul-culture in that home; and the gayety of the mother is won at the expense of the truer happiness of her husband, the nobler aspirations of her children, and the higher sphere of her own usefulness.

And then there is Miss ——, who you would think is pursuing the true life, by avoiding vain show, parties—who practices economy and a modest style in all things; she, you think, is endowed with the rare virtue of doing what she knows to be right. It may be, but not in its fullest degree; she does not realise that life is given for accomplishment—that a true happiness consists in developing all her mental treasures to their utmost; and therefore, with all her well meaning, she is not exercising the common sense which God has endowed her with, when she passes through years of comparative listlessness and ease.

So on through the calendar—we might enumerate the positive faults of our sex. It may be the other sex have as many, or more short-comings; but it is no excuse for us, who are to be the mothers of a race, and who should be the ornament of society. A true life consists in first rendering a home joyous, well-ordered, beautiful, and all in it and around it perfectly *at home;* second, in the practice of such thoughts and feelings as tend to harmonise, instead of dividing society; so that *all* may be friends who are good and respectable, without regard to their wealth; third, in so endowing the mind by study and reflection, as to render its converse one of intelligence and usefulness, and its tastes elevated. When women learn to *practice* such common sense, this life will not have so many sad records to write, and so many obstacles to overcome in reaching Heaven. [Ohio Cultivator,

Married Politeness.

There is much of truth, as well as of that kind of philosophy which comes into every-day requisition, helping to strengthen and brighten the ties of social affection, in the subjoined brief article:

"Will you?" asked a pleasant voice.

And the husband answered, "Yes, my dear, with pleasure."

It was quietly, but heartily said; the tone, the manner, the look, were perfectly natural and very affectionate. We thought, how pleasant that courteous reply; how gratifying it must be to the wife. Many husbands of ten years' experience are ready enough with the courtesies of politeness to the *young* ladies of their acquaintance, while they speak with abruptness to the wife, and do many rude little things without considering them worth an apology. The stranger, whom they may have seen but yesterday, is listened to with deference, and although the subject may not be of the most pleasant nature, with a ready smile, while the poor wife, if she relate a domestic grievance, is snubbed, or listened to with ill-concealed impatience. O! how wrong this is—all wrong.

Does she urge some request? "Oh, don't bother me!" cries her gracious lord and master. Does she ask for necessary funds for Susy's shoes or Tommy's hat? "Seems to me you are always wanting money!" is the handsomest retort. Is any little extra demanded by his masculine appetite, it is ordered, not requested. "Look here, I want you to do so and so; just see that it's done;" and off marches Mr. Boor, with a bow and a smile of gentlemanly polish and friendly sweetness for every casual acquaintance he may chance to recognize.

When we meet with such thoughtlessness and coarseness, our thoughts revert to the kind voice and gentle manner of the friend who said, "Yes, my dear, with pleasure." "I beg your pardon," comes as readily to his lips, when by any little awkwardness he has disconcerted her, as it would in the presence of the most fashionable stickler for etiquette. This is because he is a thorough gentleman, who thinks his wife in all things entitled to precedence. He loves her best; why should he hesitate to show it, not in sickly, maudlin attentions, but in prefering her pleasure, and honoring her in public as well as private. He knows her worth, why should he hesitate to attest it? "And her husband he praised her," saith holy writ; not by fulsome adulation, not by pushing her charms into notice, but by speaking, as opportunity occurs, in a manly way, of her virtues. Though words may seem little things, and slight attentions almost valueless, yet, depend upon it they keep the flame bright, especially if they are natural. The children grow up in a better moral atmosphere, and learn to respect their parents, as they see them respecting each other. Many a boy takes advantage of a mother he loves, because he sees often the rudeness of his father. Insensibly he gathers to his bosom the same habits and the thoughts and feelings they engender, and in his turn becomes the petty tyrant. Only his mother, why should he thank her? father never does. Thus the home becomes the seat of disorder and unhappiness. Only for strangers are kind words expressed, and hypocrites go out from the hearth-stone fully prepared to render justice, benevolence, and politeness to any one and every one but those who have the justest claims. Ah! give us the kind glance, the happy homestead, the smiling wife and courteous children of the friend who said so pleasantly, "Yes, my dear, with pleasure."

Healthy Women—Lessons in Housekeeping.

Under this heading "Sarah" gives in the Ohio Cultivator some sensible ideas:

"As I think I have found a remedy for the nervous headace that the ladies of America complain so much of, I will inform you, and you may put it in your paper if you see fit. I think that if they would rise early in the morning, take a good wash in cold water—do not warm it—then take the milk pail on their arm, sally out to the barnyard, milk some half dozen cows, then get their own breakfast, and take cold water instead of tea and coffee, they would not be troubled so much with the nervous headache. I also think that mothers should let their little daughters run out of doors and romp and play, and their big daughters skate and slide, as Annie was telling about. I think, too, that it would be much better for the country housewives, if they would learn their girls to make light bread, instead of learning them to play on the piano. To be sure, it would be well enough to learn them to play on the piano, but learn them to work first. For my part, I have a mother that believes in raising girls to help her, and not to sit in the parlor for her to wait upon. She learned me to make light bread and johnny cake in preference to playing on the piano, and I thank her for it. My mother made considerable cheese last summer, and I took some lessons in that line. She would stand by and tell me just how hot to have it. If it was not just so many degrees above zero, it would not come and make good cheese. Moreover her health was failing, and she wanted me to help her; and as I have the most of the work to do now, and there are ten in the family, you may know that I do not sit still much of the time."

Mothers.—By the quiet fireside of home, the true mother in the midst of her children is sowing as in vases of earth the seeds of plants that shall sometime give to Heaven the fragrance of their blossoms, and whose fruit be a rosary of angelic deeds, the noblest offering that she can make through the ever ascending and ever expanding souls of her children to her Maker. Every word that she utters goes from heart to heart with a power of which she little dreams. Solemn is the thought, but no more solemn to the Christian mother than the thought that every word that falls from her lips, every expression of her countenance, even in the sheltered walk and retirement, may leave an indelible impression upon the young souls around her, and form as it were the underlying strain of that education which peoples Heaven with that celestial being, and gives to the white brow of the angel next to the grace of God its crown of glory.

Fanny Fern is arguing against matrimonial advertisements, and justly says:

"A woman must have first ignored the sweetest attributes of womanhood, have overstepped the last barrier of self-respect who would parley with a stranger on such a topic.

* * * No—never let woman be the wooer, save as the flowers woo with their sweetness; save as the stars woo with their brightness; save as the summer-wind woos, silently unfolding the rose's heart."

A crust of bread, a pitcher of water, a thatched roof and love; there is happiness for you, whether the day be rainy or sunny. It is the heart that makes the home, whether the eye rests on a potato patch or a flower garden. Heart makes the home precious, and it is the only thing that can.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.
Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.
Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.
First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give the satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.
Nich. Reynolds. [v7-13] L. V. H. Howell

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
No. 134 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street. v7-9
15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street. v7-9
10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street. v7-9
2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW, Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce, No. 134 Washington street. v7-9

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.
Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather;* and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather.*
N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-14

To Farmers and Traders.
THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front, San Francisco.
*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-2 3m

To Poultry Raisers.
A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

The Victoria Regia.
A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.
Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckiin.
One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets
ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.
121 Font street, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
WINES, AND LIQUORS,
Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.
Sole Importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 3m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.
THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-14 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
106 Jessie street.
THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.
THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "People's Premium," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade,"
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v7-14 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands, Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.
This House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.
Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, Mass. v7-14 3m

To Teamsters and Others.
PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.
THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their
Patent Axle Grease
during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.
Note.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.
FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses. v6-10

BOOKS, &c.

The Fruit Garden.
By P. Barry,
Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.
A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the Laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand.
HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE IN SUBURB AND COUNTRY; Or, The Villa, the Mansion and Cottage. Adapted to American Climate and Wants. By Gervase Wheeler. 1 vol., 12mo., with 100 Engravings. Third Edition.
"Good taste, practical common sense, and an eye to the usages of the country appear throughout the work, while its designs and illustrations will prove an invaluable assistance to those who wish to build, and to build wisely and well."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*
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Copies of either of these books sent by mail (post-paid), for $2, remitted to
CHARLES SCRIBNER,
v7-8 3m 377 and 379 Broadway, New York

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No. 117 Fulton street, New York.
A HISTORY OF THE EARTH AND ANIMATED NATURE. By Oliver Goldsmith. With numerous notes from the works of the most distinguished naturalists. Illustrated by nearly 2,400 figures, of which 230 are beautifully colored. Two vols. large 8vo.
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HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW; or, a Description of all the Marks by which the Milking Qualities of Cows may be Ascertained. With a Supplement on Dairy Cattle, their Qualities, Management and Productive Results, with Hints for Selecting. Illustrated with Engravings.
☞ Samples of the above Books can always be seen at the Office of California Farmer, where Catalogues will also be found. v7-5

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The following are nearly ready:
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In the principal public schools of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine and Rhode Island, these works have been introduced as fast as changes could be effected. In New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Portsmouth, N. H., they are also widely adopted. In Boston, the School Committee voted, August, 1856, to introduce two of the books on the terms exacted by them of publishers in all cases of change; but their proposition was declined as involving favoritism not claimed by other towns, and unjust in its operation. The books were already too strong in the public favor to require any such indorsement at the expense of perfect equality.
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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Boston, Mass.
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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Weekly—a Journal for the Farm, the Garden and the Fireside. New Volumes commence the first of January and July—each number consisting of Sixteen Large Quarto Pages. Two Dollars per annum. "Without question the best Agricultural Paper in the United States." "By far, at the head of the Agricultural Journals of the United States."
THE CULTIVATOR—Monthly—a Magazine of thirty-two octavo pages, now in its twenty-third year, and to commence with January, the Fourth Volume of its Third Series. It is now "made up" from the Country Gentleman, and though furnished at the low price of Fifty Cents a year, continues to maintain the rank it has ever held as the most Practical Farmer's Paper, and the ablest scientific authority in its peculiar sphere.
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Of the Cultivator and Country Gentlemen are freely supplied to all applicants. We will send a copy of the Register to any one wishing to make use of it to procure subscriptions, on being informed to that effect. Address all letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to
LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Subscriptions for any of the above works received at the offices of the Farmer and forwarded v7-6 tf

New Agricultural Books.
THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:
BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
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GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
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TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
RURAL ARCHITECTURE;
LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.
For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. (v7-2) WARREN & CO.

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PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-14 3m

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

Do you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

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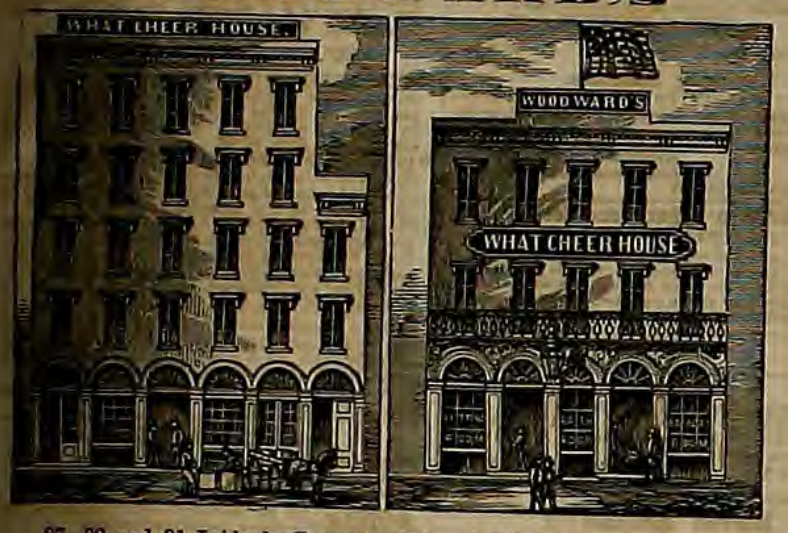

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This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, $6. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete. 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By assiduous attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at reasonably low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House has at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

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EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;

SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;

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Fancy Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;

Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;

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Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;

Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;

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Together with a great variety of

WRITING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu,

Polishers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,

Green Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,

Counterpanes, Comforters,

Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

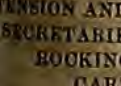
☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

☞ Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Paints, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,



To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S

ONE PRICE STORE,

158 Montgomery street,

Second door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Japan Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,

and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to order. Please call and see for yourselves v7-14

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S

BOILER AND STEAMBOAT BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,

Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

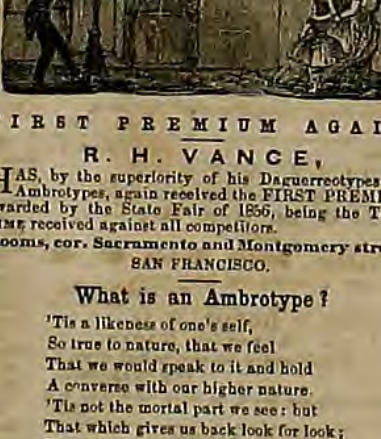
What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v7-14 R. H. VANCE.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.



EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—900 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

MEDICINES, &c.

J.L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

J. [illegible] St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Builds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE,

Washington street, San Francisco,

v7-16 1y Wholesale Agents for California.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype

STOCK AND CHEMICALS,

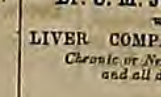
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY

R. H. VANCE,

Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

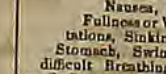


BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-19

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.



PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,

Boston, Mass.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,

Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSIAN SHERBET,

An Effervescing Temperance Beverage.

The most Wholesome, Refreshing and Invigorating Drink in the World!

THE powder from which this is prepared is made entirely from vegetable ingredients collected from all parts of the world, and combined together with great skill and care. Two tea-spoonsful put into a dry tumbler of large size, with a sufficient quantity of water added, produces immediately a cooling draught of charming excellence and flavor, and health-giving effect; it is adapted to all seasons and every one's use, and is especially suited for those who go to sea, as a preventive of sickness, costiveness, and the generally unpleasant state of the system arising from change of climate and living. It also lessens the dangers of incurring diseases under a tropical sun, and all who are about to take a trip to the Eastern States, if they regard health, ease and comfort on the way, should not fail to obtain a supply before starting, and more so, if ladies or children are with them; or invalids or the sick, as nothing is as grateful to the palate and stomach as this, and resists the enervating effects of hot countries so well; and, unlike ardent spirits, it does not enfeeble by inflaming, but strengthens and exhilirates both body and mind by its nutritious powers and the energy which it imparts to the digestive process: so, too, should seamen be provided with some before they leave the port—

"Those gallant men and glorious sons of toil,
Who brave the dangerous deep to guard their native soil,
And with daring hands the white wings of Commerce spread,
To bless the world and to earn their bread."

A glass taken at any time of the day removes all feelings of heat, thirst or even hunger; and its being made in a great measure of vegetable acids tends, to prevent Scurvy and purifies the blood at the same time. It is also an invaluable Restorative for those who labor hard for a living, such as Farmers, Miners, Mechanics and Laborers, and to Storekeepers, Professional men and others, whose occupations compel them to lead sedentary lives, a draught before breakfast gives new spirit for the business of the day; and last, though not least, it is a boon to Woman, who is—

"The sweetest or sourest source of all our joy and woe,
That this world can give or life must know,
To those who are mothers, sisters, daughters, wives,
And would have pleasant homes and happy lives,
Should Sherbet keep,—the best thing made yet—
For with no widow's tears or orphan's cries is ever wet."

At home, in the house, for husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, beaux to use, and their own dear selves and darling little ones as well—medical men who know its composition speak in the highest terms of its utility, and all the poet's praise. Byron calls it the blest Sherbet, Moore make frequent mention of it, and Hafiz the great Persian bard says:

"Boy, let yon sparkling Sherbet flow,
And bid thy pensive heart be glad."

PREPARED BY

AUGUSTUS HOGG,

LONDON, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Depot at the Davis Street Drug Store, near Jackson, San Francisco; and for sale by all respectable druggists and dealers, at 50 cents per Bottle—each one will make 12 glasses.

☞ Orders, accompanied by funds, can be forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

N B.—Agents wanted and supplied on the most liberal and convenient terms. v7-17

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone, one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which the legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co. Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

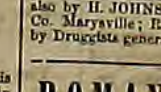
Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I have used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years. Yours, &c.,

G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 Broadway.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL



THE ONLY ENTIRE [illegible] in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridgemont, and can be seen at [illegible] Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from the city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of [illegible] months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 185[illegible]

Persons owning the same are requested to call [illegible] undersigned before they are one week old, [illegible] receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 18[illegible]

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent. v7-

LETTER FROM NEW YORK

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 5, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: In the hurry usual, just before the departure of the steamer, I have but a few moments to write. I have a short chapter on "The First of May in Gotham," but it is not *finished* yet, and will do for the next package.

The season here thus far has been cold and backward, and very wet. It is now raining in true California style, good and strong—big drops and plenty of them, bright and pure as the dew of the morning. The crops in the country are looking fair, I understand; but many fear the cold weather recently felt here, has killed the fruit. I hope not, as we cannot well get fruit from your State until our new Steamers are ready; and then California can send her surplus apples, pears, &c., to New York, and thence throughout all Yankeedom.

There is no news of importance stirring, out of the usual course of events. There are to be found the usual number of mishaps, murders, and crimes of every description in our midst, and through the whole country. Politics, below par, and long since voted a bore by the "quid nunes" of the country.

Preparations for the coming anniversaries of the various religious and benevolent societies are progressing finely, and absorb the attention of those who have little to do, but to tell an old story, or hear an older one. Men, women, and children, will come from all parts of the land, to see the sights and hear the speakers—beginning with the Tract Society, and winding up with the Quaker Yearly Meeting and a rain storm in June.

The President is getting warm in his seat and feels comfortable; has sent Walker to Kansas, to "fix things," while he and Gen. Cass have a cosey chat in the White-house. Good plan that.

The trial of Mrs. Cunningham, indicted for the murder of Dr. Burdell, commenced yesterday and will hardly be closed by the time the next steamer sails from here for your shores.

You will see a gloomy picture in the New York Herald of the 29th of April, in relation to California. I intend to reply to it, in some of the city papers, before the next steamer sails. I saw it last night, for the first time. It is really too bad to let it go unanswered. I wish an abler pen could do the work, but I will do the best I can, hoping to be followed by others; for I never will, while I can use a pen, or my tongue, let that glorious land and her energetic population be traduced, and remain silent; but ever, in all places, at all times, and under all circumstances, I will earnestly pray that God may bless California and her noble sons and daughters.

The most important news from Europe is the rejection of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty by England. Never mind; let them try again. England and America cannot afford to fight each other. It will never pay, no never. More anon, B.

FROM THE EAST.—The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer Golden Age, Commander J. T. Watkins, arrived here this morning, about two o'clock, from Panama. Her dates from the East are up to the 5th of May. The Golden Age brings 883 passengers—520 males, 229 females, and 134 children.

It is reported that the cause of the refusal of Great Britain to ratify the treaty, relates to the affairs of Honduras, which are still in an unsettled state, and that the English government will insist at all hazards upon their rights to receive the stipulations of the Honduras government for the perpetual exclusion of slavery from that territory, and to make it a matter of absolute treaty obligation.

It is said, however, that the real cause is the determination of Great Britain to retain possession of the Bay Islands, which by the treaty were surrendered to the State of Honduras.

The Navy Department having reason to believe that the crew of the ship Highflyer, wrecked on the coast of Formosa, were murdered, instructions have just been issued to the East India Squadron to proceed thither to make investigation.

The orders of the late administration regarding the protection of persons and property of citizens of the United States at Panama, remain in force, and require this to be done at all hazards.

There are twenty-three and a quarter millions of dollars in the Treasury, subject to draft.

The Constitution of Massachusetts has been amended—all voters must be able to read and write, and the Senate is to consist of 40, and the House of 240 members.

A President and six Directors, to manage the affairs of the Accessory Transit Company were elected by the Stockholders of the Company. The following, says the N. Y. Times, were elected: President, James M. Cross; Directors, Daniel B. Allen, John P. Yelverton, Richard Varick, Peleg Hall, Frank Work, Chauncey St. John. The announcement of a programme for future movements is deferred till "Gen. Walker is killed off"—at least [illegible] was stated at the office subsequent to the election.

The U. S. steamer Niagara has proved herself a perfect success, and has left for England.

The schooner Merchant was seized in New York on the 23d ult., as a slaver.

The Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia has passed a bill which concedes to the Atlantic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fifty years [illegible] upon the shores of that Province submarine [illegible] cables. Bills of similar import have also passed the Legislatures of New Brunswick and [illegible].

The China War.—The Emperor of China was preparing for a vigorous defence, both of his coast and capitol. Several of the fresh water streams had been poisoned, and it was ordered that the country around Pekin should be inundated, by turning rivers from their sources, as to prevent the advance of an invading army. England, France, Portugal and Spain were to combine against the Celestials. The two former will, it is said, march hand in hand to conquest. Russia was concentrating a large force on the banks of the Amoor river. The non-committal policy of the United States Cabinet on the important matter of the war with China was much criticised in the papers of London and Paris.

THE
FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
Of the City of San Francisco,
WILL BE OPENED IN
SAN FRANCISCO,
On Monday, September 7, 1857,
And continue Open at least Ten Days.

CIRCULAR.

IN accordance with the announcement contained in a brief circular issued in December last, THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL FAIR of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE of the City of San Francisco, will be held in said city in September next, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of the month, and continuing open at least ten days.

The Board of Directors having carefully considered in all its bearings the subject of holding a Fair at the time proposed, have arrived at the conclusion that with a reasonable amount of exertion on the part of Mechanics and others interested—such an Exhibition can be made not only creditable, but highly beneficial to our young State.

The advantages of Fairs must appear obvious to every reflecting mind, and in no quarter of the globe do they promise more than in California, where so much may be accomplished by the dissemination of correct information, relative to her natural and artificial resources. Besides exciting emulation; extending practical knowledge; suggesting ideas to ingenious minds; affording tangible evidence of superiority; stimulating talent; promoting extensive social intercourse among producers and their patrons, and exhibiting the progress of the arts; they cannot fail to excite a world-wide interest in regard to our State and extend reliable information respecting its resources, which will tend to encourage immigration and to permanently establish beneath our genial skies, an industrious, enlightened, prosperous and happy population.

We earnestly solicit for exhibition the products of every department of Industry—works of art every variety—choice specimens of ingenuity and skill—rare and valuable productions, natural or artificial—the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women—useful labor-saving machines—implements of mining and husbandry—new models of machinery—the products of the quarry and the mine, the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short whatever Nature or Art can contribute, Curiosity discover, or Ingenuity devise.

Importers and Dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout this State and Oregon are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources, and the facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and, a Committee of scientific and practical men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived.

We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes in the community, believing that *all* are interested in making this, an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration. Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of such distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.

We confidently hope that the experiment about to be made of holding an Annual Industrial Fair in San Francisco, will be crowned with success and give general satisfaction.

The California Steam Navigation Company—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other Transportation Companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair, free of charge.

All articles forwarded, should be labeled, "*For the Industrial Fair*," and addressed to "H. F. WILLIAMS, *Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the First Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, of the City of San Francisco.

I.

The Rooms will be opened for the reception of goods on Monday, August 24th, and continue open for that purpose until Saturday, September 5th, and the Exhibition will be opened to the public on the Monday following.

II.

When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

III.

The name of every article should be attached to it, and also a description, pointing out its merits, when thought desirable by the exhibitor.

IV.

Articles intended for sale will be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition except by the written permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

V.

Light, fancy, or perishable articles will be received, or may be removed, at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

VI.

Proof of origin must be given when required.

VII.

Committees will be appointed to examine all articles presented, and the Executive Committee will award premiums, on such as the several Committees shall decide most worthy. The Premiums to be delivered as soon as they can be prepared.

VIII.

The morning of each day till 9 o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during said time.

IX.

In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

X.

Steam power will be provided, that Machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility possible will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

XI.

All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken for the protection of property.

XII.

Articles from a distance will be stored free of charge, until the rooms are in readiness.

XIII.

Owners or agents offering articles for exhibition, will receive tickets of admission gratis, but in no case transferable.

XIV.

Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting and the probable amount of space required.

XV.

For further information, address, H. F. WILLIAMS, *Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*

JOHN SIME, GARDNER ELLIOTT.
H. F. WILLIAMS, P. B. DEXTER,
J. E. KINCAID, J. A. BANKS,
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1857. NUMBER 21.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

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Agricultural Reviews and Essays—No. 14.

The Study of Agriculture.

"CHEMISTRY. By William Gregory, M. D., F. R. S. E." (London.)

"CHEMISTRY in its application to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig. Edited from his MSS, by Playfair and Gregory. From the fourth London edition." (Wiley and Halstead, New York.)

"ANNALS de Chimie. Boussingault" (Paris.)

"ELEMENTS of Agricultural Chemistry. By Sir Humphrey Davy." (London.)

"LECTURES on Agricultural Chemistry. By Professor Johnstone." (Edinburgh.)

We live in a progressive age. We are not, and we ought not to be, mere followers of our forefathers. Human knowledge, like the schoolboy's snowball, grows as it passes along. Every additional revolution of the wheels of Time adds its contribution to the common stock, and helps to swell the bequests of bygone ages. We would not be idle where all are at work. The science of Agriculture is only beginning to be recognized as such. Can we do nothing to advance it? Can we not at least aid in developing and applying the agricultural knowledge already acquired, so as to make it more serviceable than it now is to our own State?

I hope we can. But we must recollect that knowledge seldom comes intuitively, that it is generally the result of study, and that before we can add our contribution to the general fund, we must have a private fund of our own, however small, from which to provide it. It is not, generally speaking, by the mere practice of Agriculture that Agriculture is scientifically advanced; far less by learned men forming silly fancies, which any practical man can see through as distinctly as through an open casement. If farmers want to advance Agriculture, they must themselves study it scientifically. They must put their own shoulders to the wheel, and trust for aid neither to Heaven nor Hercules, as otherwise our good wagon may stick by the way, or at best only reach the journey's end, "a day after the fair."

Are there in California no farmers, who are practically such, who have devoted their time to investigating and comparing the different modes of Agriculture, as practiced among ourselves, and practiced abroad? who are as familiar with Liebig and Boussingault, as they are with the Shorter Catechism of the Kirk of Scotland? who have listened to the Lectures of Johnstone as he delivered them, *viva voce*? and who have studied the experience and experiments of Sir Humphrey Davy, over the midnight oil, till their temples ached, and the tide of life coursed feverishly along their veins? Have we among us no agricultural enthusiasts, men of genius as well as talent, who by their resistless eloquence may succeed in rousing us from our apparent lethargy? If we have not, what are we to do? What must be the fate of Agriculture among us? My readers may not like to hear the answer, but I will tell them. Here, in this Golden State which Winter never reaches, and where the harvest is general by Midsummer, without a drop of rain falling to interrupt our harvesting operations, where every year has exhibited, at our State Fair, larger specimens of our vegetable productions, and in greater abundance and variety—even here, will the poor farmer soon farm himself out, and be obliged to content himself with less crops than he has hitherto reaped, or go to farming elsewhere!

We read in the Good Book of a certain prophet of the Lord, who got into bad odor with a Jewish King, because he told him that he saw the Lord seated on his throne, and all his angels around him; and that the Lord asked, if there was none of them who could devise some means to induce the King to go to battle, and be beaten; and that at last there came one, who said that he knew a plan which would be successful—"to get his false prophets to flatter him." "And the Lord said unto him, 'Go, and thou shalt prevail also.'"

Do the farmers of California want me to flatter them? or do they want me to tell them frankly what I think of their case? They are too manly not to ask me to do the latter. It presents a pitiful aspect. Instead of the fields being plowed squarely and carefully in regular lands, it is a general practice to plow round and round. Instead of the farms being regularly subdivided, so that different crops may follow each other in philosophical arrangement, it is usual to go on sowing similar crops, in continued succession, till the soil will grow no longer. Instead of our farmers investigating and ascertaining how to vary their crops, their rotations are generally adopted at hap-hazard, without putting themselves to the trouble to inquire whether the crops planted this year, differ or agree in their constituents from those which they gathered last year, from the same ground. How can we possibly expect to prosper by such an indefensible system of Agriculture?

The farmer admits he has been following a wrong system, but he is at a loss how to improve it. He concludes to consult his friends. Those who have lived but a couple of years in California probably know that some of our friends here are a little selfish. Our anxious farmer is as likely to fall into the hands of such Philistines as not, and have meted out to him such recommendations as were proposed by a sapient and similarly-minded Town-Council of the olden time. The enemy, it was supposed, would besiege their city; and it was necessary for them to put their fortifications in proper order. They had no difference of opinion as to the propriety of taxing the citizens. Citizens were made to be taxed. In all countries, the rulers and governors manage to live on the flesh and fleece of the governed. It was only in regard to the application of the public funds that they were not unanimous. In that respect, every one had an opinion of his own. "The best way," said Alderman Mason, "is to repair and strengthen the Fortifications with *masonwork*." "I think *wood* is much preferable," said Alderman Carpenter. "They will require, in either case, to be strengthened with bars of *iron*, and I doubt much whether *iron alone* would not be altogether more suitable than the materials which either of you propose," said Alderman Smith. "You may talk as you please," said Alderman Tanner, "but there is nothing like *leather*."

Our farmer finds his advisers men of a similar sort. "An ordinary crop would pay well for cultivation," say Treadwell & Co., "if you had one of *our Harvesting Machines*; only consider the unnecessary expense you are at, by persisting in cradling your grain." "Recollect," says Mr. Beeching, "the saving in labor you would experience by using *our New Cultivator*." "And the manifest advantage of having one of *Pitt's or Hall's Threshers*," says Mr. Arthur. "And the importance of *trenchplowing*, or *subsoiling* your land," say several gentlemen who deal in plows, all speaking together. "Do you not see that you would soon get rich," says each and every one of them, "if you would only do as we tell you?"

Let me also have a word to say. It is of the greatest consequence to the farmer to have good Agricultural Implements; but something else is wanted. Our farmers evidently require to be better informed about the *philosophy* of Agriculture. The relations of the soil and seasons in California are strange to many of us. We cannot follow the several systems, which we found so advantageous elsewhere. Let us go to school. We are not yet too old to learn, and we have got as good heads as any people in the world. Let us not bury the talent which our generous Employer has given us, nor roll it up in a napkin. Let us completely master the scientific mysteries of the business in which we are engaged. If

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,"

let us drain the "Pierian spring" to the bottom, and not leave a drop in the *well of Truth*, within our reach, which we do not appropriate to our own individual benefit.

What an enviable and dignified position would practical farmers then occupy, compared with that which they do at present! How independent would it make them of scientific pretenders, who barely know Oats from Barley, and who after a careful inspection might be unable to tell whether Mr. Beeching's New Cultivator, which by the way is an excellent implement, is a plow or a harrow, or what it is! Yet what airs of importance do those same gentlemen give themselves, in consequence of the little which they do know! Let our farmers by all means set to acquiring scientific knowledge. They will soon acquire enough to enable them to perceive *their* shallowness. It will not take them long to acquire as much as will be of the greatest service to themselves. Let them not trust to others, nor be afraid of their own inability for the task.

Once on a time, says the fable, an old man had a small field of wheat, in which a little bird had built its nest. Considering circumstances, it was a very wise bird; and as the crop was approaching maturity, it never failed, every morning before it went abroad, to repeat its instructions to its young family in the nest, to pay particular attention to what they saw and heard going on, as it was very likely the crop would soon be cut down, and it would be of the utmost consequence for them to remove elsewhere, before that event took place. This she did day after day, but nothing transpired for some time, to interrupt the tranquility of old or young. At length, however, an event took place, which filled the breasts of the young birds with serious apprehensions. The old man and his son came to inspect the field, and, after walking round it, and looking minutely at the ears of grain, came to the conclusion that it was perfectly ripe; and in consequence the old man requested his son to go next day and ask his neighbors to cut it down for them, as neither he nor the youngster, who was but a boy, were very competent for the task, and if they all came it would not take them over a few hours to do it. "Is that all?" said the old bird; "then you may keep yourselves perfectly easy. I suppose, if he relies on his neighbors, it will be some time before it is cut down." The old bird however did not neglect to caution her young ones to be on their guard, as the crop was evidently ready for the sickle. It turned out as the bird anticipated. Not one of his neighbors came. But in the afternoon, the old man, accompanied by his boy, again came and looked at the crop, and as the weather was fine and every thing favorable, he concluded that the harvest work must not longer be delayed. So he sent his son forthwith to acquaint and bring with him next morning some relations of his, who lived at some little distance, *that they might cut it down*. "What do you think of our chances now?" said the young birds, as they told mamma on her return at night what they had overheard. "Had we not better be off in the morning?" "There is no danger," said the old bird; "take my word for it his relations will not come;" and repeating her advice she went away next morning as usual. The young birds were not exactly satisfied with mamma's ideas of family affection among men, as they spake a feeling so different from what they entertained for her, and for each other. But again she was right. Nobody came; but just before sunset, the old man and his son again returned to look at the crop. They seemed not a little disappointed that nobody would help them, and that they should be thrown entirely on their own resources. But the old man said that the crop could wait no longer, and as nobody would cut it for them, they would attempt to reap it themselves. He therefore instructed his son to go to a neighboring store and buy two new sickles, and as soon as they had breakfasted next morning they would proceed to cut it down themselves, as fast as they could. This proposal made the young birds laugh outright, as they concluded, when they looked at the infirm old man and the pithless stripling, that they would not have to move at all; and they were continuing to indulge in their merriment, when the old bird arrived. She was a little surprised to find them in such spirits, and gravely inquired after the cause. They told her the absurd idea of the old man. But the old bird was of a very different opinion from her "callow brood." She told them they would yet learn to know better; that they had no idea of what a man can do, when he sets seriously to work to attend himself to his own business; and that she would certainly remove them next morning before sunrise. And, says the fable, she was right; for next day the old man and the lad reaped more than one-half of the field, and on the following day had secured the whole crop.

As I am not a perfectly pliant disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau, I would advise my agricultural friends not to despise the lesson, which the fable of the birds affords them. The old bird, in my opinion, was no fool; and if our farmers would only rely on themselves, they probably have no conception of how much progress they would make in a very short time. At all events, the circumstances of the two cases are very much alike. There does not seem to be much chance of their getting help from others, so they must evidently do the work themselves, or soon go without a crop. If I have stated my argument with sufficient distinctness, it is easy to foresee what course they will pursue. The cost of those few books, which I have placed at the top of this article, would not amount to the price of the produce of half a bushel of wheat on ordinary soil. To peruse them can do no harm. I believe, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, it would be of great service to the farmer to be fully acquainted with their contents. 'We live,' as I said, 'in a progressive age.' We wish not to be the only class in the community, who do not study and investigate fully the particular business in which they are engaged. What would we think of a lawyer, who merely because he was a good speaker undertook cases, without at the same time having a knowledge of law? The laws of Nature, like the laws of man, must be studied, before they can be so distinctly understood as to be applicable to each individual case. We have a remedy within our reach, if we are wise enough to avail ourselves of it. Let us not, from any fear of the toil which it involves, shrink from aspiring to possess so great a boon. If any one find in those works certain passages which he does not exactly comprehend, we are all readers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, and have an opportunity through its columns of communicating with each other, and getting information from its Editors. Let us not be content until we reach the top of the "tree of knowledge." Its fruit has a very different effect now from what it once had.

AGRICOLA.

Rustic Ornaments.

MANY good pictures exist of Rural Ornaments for gardens (says the Horticulturist), and yet strange to say, rarely are perfect and satisfactory

FIG. 1.

specimens to be seen. The fastidious eye is offended by some detail in many instances; in others the wrong situation has been selected, or the place is in disorder with neglected vines. Some one has happily said that it is difficult to look at any objects with pleasure (unless where it arises from brutal or tumultuous emotions), without feeling that disposition of mind, which tends towards kindness and benevolence, and surely whatever creates such a disposition, by increasing our pleasures and enjoyments, cannot be too much cultivated. Every one has seen specimens of castings in Berlin iron, but large examples rarely find their way to this country. The annexed Fig. 1 represents a garden gate between the residences of two intimate friends on the banks of the Elbe near Dresden, in Saxony; each family has a key, and the gate being kept always locked intruders are excluded. The material is Berlin iron of the finest kind; the taste appeared to us perfect, and may safely be imitated. The castings of lamp-posts and various other things in Berlin are often examples of perfect beauty.

In the same garden occurs a beautiful summer house. The front with the statue faces the house; ascending the stairs you find yourself screened from the dwelling and overlooking the beautiful Elbe below. The summer house stands on a terraced wall at a bend of the river, and you enjoy a view up the stream towards the virgin castle of Königstein and Saxon Switzerland, small steam and sail boats passing almost at your feet.

Another example (Fig. 2) is a garden arbor,

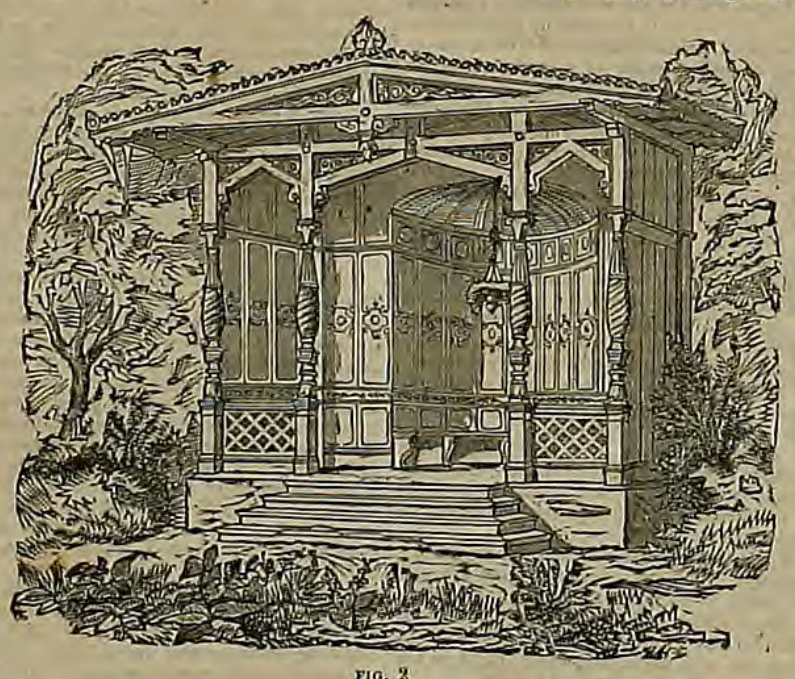

FIG. 2

partly of carved wood, which stands near the avenue leading from the Bradenburg gate to the Thier-garten near Berlin.

Berlin is celebrated for its manufacture of rustic seats, tables, &c., no less than for its drawing-room furniture. They are very tempting to the traveler; some of them found their way by the circuitous route of Bremen to the United States.

Weber's Garden, Stockton.

IT is always a pleasure for us to notice those enterprises that tend to beautify and adorn our private or public places, and when we find a person whose liberal mind and cultivated taste induce him to regard the welfare of the public while he is gratifying his own taste, then we feel that in such men we have public benefactors.

We had not visited the Gardens of Mr. Weber for about a year, and were surprised at the vast change a year had wrought. During the past year the Gardens have been much enlarged and highly improved; many new and rare plants have been added; the collection of roses much increased by new and splendid varieties. The whole design of the inner garden is beautiful and unique, and is in very perfect order.

Among the fine plants we noticed a number of large Pomegranate in bloom, their rich crimson blossoms finely contrasting with their bright green foliage. Mr. W. has a new species of Pomegranate, a dwarf variety, which we esteem a great acquisition, as it will answer finely for a bordering for a flower-garden, instead of the Box plant which is so universally used at the East.

The Vines of Mr. Weber excel those of any we have seen this season. They are heavily loaded with immense clusters, and are uncommonly luxuriant. Beside the common Los Angeles grape in great quantities, we noticed many vines loaded with fruit of foreign varieties, which had been grafted very successfully upon the Los Angeles stocks; we noticed Black Hamburg, Syrian, Malaga, St. Peter, Chasselas of Frontinac, Chasselas of Fontainbleau, Golden Chasselas, Early Cluster, Cannon Hall Muscat, &c.

We noticed several fine arbors of the Vine erected on the windward side of the Garden, to serve as a shield to the wind; an excellent plan. The Apple and Pear trees are large and thrifty and give promise, some Apple trees heavily fruited. The Peach trees, are as fine and promising as we ever saw.

Although the Gardens cover many acres of ground and are inclosed, Mr. Weber has planted outside of his Gardens, broad and spacious walks and a carriage drive, and these are accessible to the public. They are extensive, and are splendidly ornamented with many thousand fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs of the choicest kinds. We feel that the citizens of Stockton, in having so pleasant a retreat as this public promenade, offered them so freely, are under great obligations to Mr. Weber, and the least return they can make is to see that the trees and shrubs are protected from that reckless spirit of vandalism which is too apt to trespass upon the liberality of others.

A courteous reception and polite attention from the proprietor, made our visit a very pleasant one, and we know those who attend the Fair at Stockton will enjoy a rich treat in visiting these beautiful and highly cultivated grounds.

CHEAP WELL BORING.—While at Stockton this week, and on a visit to a friend's house, a well-borer called to inquire if the proprietor desired a well bored? Upon inquiry as to terms, we heard him say, that he would bore a well thirty feet deep, put the pipe in and set the pump, for the sum of eight dollars. Who will want water after this?

The kind of well is that of which we have spoken, bored with a two-inch auger, and made to be used by a force pump. To these, however, can be attached the windmills, such as are used so generally in Stockton, and now the best in the State. They are the best and cheapest used.

LICE ON CALVES.—A correspondent writes that he finds nothing so good for killing lice on calves as a strong decoction of tobacco—say about half a pound to each calf. Wash the calves all over with it once, and again, if need be, after two weeks.

Sugar Duties.

We annex the following important article upon the subject of Sugar, and we ask of the people of California if, with these facts before them, there should not be strenuous efforts made to introduce and cultivate the Sugar Cane and the Sugar Beet:

The high price of that indispensable article, sugar, is beginning to be felt by all classes, but more especially by the poor and working people, men who only earn a few dollars a week, and have a family of perhaps several children to support therefrom. Sugar enters into the composition of nearly all the preparations for the table; it is used at every meal, and forms one of the main comforts, and almost necessaries of life. While the article was cheap no one complained of the duty, but now, from the failure of the crops in Louisiana and deterioration of the cane, it has become so scarce as to enhance the price to the consumer eighty per cent., the thirty per cent. duty becomes an intolerable burden, and the more so because it being an *ad valorem* impost, the dearer the article the higher the duty.

This is not a mere tariff question, but one of sheer humanity, and should be so felt by every human person. It is the reproach of foreigners that the United States seldom legislate for the poor. Heretofore it has been said that there were no poor in this country, how far this may have been true in former periods of the history of this country it is certainly not true now, as every one may easily satisfy himself in any of the great cities, especially in the winter season. The mass of unemployed persons, men, women and children calling for alms in the city of New York is surprising; so indeed, in all the great cities of the Union, not only on the sea board but even in the wealthy West. How can it be otherwise, for from the earliest ages of which we have any record the poor always abounded where large masses congregated. The Savior himself has said the poor you have with you always. Now, if the poor are always to be with us we must be prepared to provide for them, and in what way can we better do so than by making the necessaries of life—the articles they most consume as food, as cheap as possible.

Now let us see how useful, necessary, and even indispensible, the article of sugar is in a large family of straightened circumstances. Rice is a great article of diet, and comparatively cheap, yet what is rice but an insipid and comparatively useless article without the saccharine principle, either in the shape of sugar, sirup, or molasses? So, again, with the Indian meal, that great and most valuable of all cereals. In how many forms it is employed for the table, yet without the sweetening how comparatively valueless it would become. A little mush and molasses will always make a tolerably palatable and nutritious meal for the hungry, more especially children. A few cents, indeed, when sweetening is cheap, will provide a meal for several juveniles. In short, view this question as we please, we find arguments meeting us and crying cloud for the repeal of the sugar duty. Let benevolent men and women, of whom there are thousands throughout the land, look to this matter.

As a great article of domestic industry the cultivation of sugar is not to be placed in competition with the comfort and happiness of millions. A memorial to Congress, of which we subjoin a copy, is now in circulation for signatures, and we trust it will be extensively signed and speedily laid before the National Legislature. That memorial calls for a total repeal of the impost, and directly affirms that the climate of Louisiana is not adapted to the growth of sugar, and can never supply the demand. Of the truth of the latter assertion the present scarcity of the article is competent evidence, but of one fact we are entirely satisfied, that let what improvement in the modes of culture take place that skill and industry may put in requisition, by importing new cuttings from the tropic, &c., Louisiana, and Texas besides, can never do more than supply the great and increasing population of the Western States. Every pound that can be produced will be taken and consumed west of the Alleghany Mountains, leaving the Atlantic States and their vastly populated cities to look to regions more immediately north and south of the equator for their supply.

The following is the memorial alluded to:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

Respectfully Represent:

That Sugar has become so universal and indispensable an article of consumption as to be not improperly reckoned among the necessaries of life.

That the duty of thirty per cent., with which it is burdened, on its importation into our country, weighs severely upon the mass of the people and upon the various trades and occupations in which it is used as a raw material.

That the Sugar Cane is a tropical plant, which does not come to perfection in the climate of the United States; and that, owing to frequent unfavorable seasons, the tendency of the plant to degenerate, and the exhaustion of the soil of the Sugar estates, more labor is necessary to produce a given quantity of Sugar in this country, than in any other part of the world from which the commodity is brought.

That the making of Sugar from the cane, is, for these reasons, even with the present high duty, never likely to become a prosperous branch of industry in our country.

The undersigned, therefore pray, that Congress will altogether relieve the people from the duty on imported Sugar.

Sunflowers a Preventive of Ague.—Lieut. Maury, in an article communicated to the Rural New Yorker, maintains that the growing of sunflowers around a dwelling located near a fever and ague region, neutralizes the miasma in which that disease originates; and seems to support the theory by successful experiment. He says that an acre of sunflowers will absorb during their growth many thousand gallons of water more than supplied by the rains. They are of easy cultivation, and the seeds, which are very valuable, find a ready market at the drug stores. The theory or science of the experiment is this: The ague and fever poison is set free during the process of vegetable decay, which poison is absorbed by the rank growing sunflower, again elaborated into vegetable matter, and so retained until cold weather sets in. He reports the results of some experiments made, and also suggests that water lilies planted in marshes would have a similar beneficial effect. The N. Y. Commercial says: "If on a second trial the result proves equally favorable the practical benefit of the discovery will be great indeed, and Lieut. Maury will have added another to the evidences he has given that true science is the handmaid of practical utility."

Sow Lettuce with Cabbage.—Lettuce seed sown with cabbage, will generally prevent the destruction of the latter by the fly. The lettuce should be pulled up as soon as the cabbage plants are out of danger. Worth a trial.

How to Raise Turkeys.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman says: Will you allow me in farmer style, through your paper, to give my experience in raising turkeys, for the benefit of your readers. I commenced raising turkeys about three years ago, but never met with any success until the last season, 1856. The winter previous I wintered one tom and two hens, and they laid sixty eggs, from which I raised forty-five turkeys from fifty hatched. Until the last summer I never could raise over one-fourth that were hatched.

My mode of raising them is as follows: I made each hen lay two sittings, which they will do without injury if they are well wintered. I sit two sittings under dunghill fowls and the remainder under turkey hens. As soon as they are hatched, I have crates provided and immediately shut them up for four weeks, and then let them range anywhere on the farm. I feed them on Indian meal and keep buttermilk constantly before them. I throw about half an ounce of asafetida in their milk each day, and this keeps them lively, and they are never bothered with lice. When I let them out they seem to grow up without any more trouble.

I think there is nothing that will afford our farmers greater profit than turkeys, if managed in this way. I think the whole secret of my success lies in the asafetida. My debt and credit stands as follows:

	Dr.
To three old turkeys	$3 00
To four bushels corn	3 00
To meal-fed young ones	5 00
To one pound asafetida	96
	$11 96
	Cr.
By 45 turkeys raised and sold at $1,	$45 00
By three old ones	3 00
By two bushels manure	3 00
	$51 00
	11 96
Leaving a net profit of	$39 04

on three turkeys in one year, or $13 profit on each turkey.

If any of your readers can give me any more advice on the subject, I will be thankful for it.

Jason H. Tuttle.

Sandyston, N. J.

Mysteries of a Junk of Coal.

For years no one supposed that a piece of soft coal dug up from it mine or bed in the earth, possessed any other property than being combustible, or was valuable for any other purpose than as a fuel. It was next found that it would afford a gas which is also combustible. Chemical analysis proved it to be made up of hydrogen. In process of time mechanical and chemical ingenuity devised a mode of manufacturing this gas and applying it to the lighting of buildings and cities on a large scale. In doing this other products of distillation were developed, until step by step the following ingredients or materials are extracted from it:

1st, an excellent oil to supply light-houses, equal to the best sperm oil, and at a lower cost.

2. *Benzole.* A light sort of etherial fluid which evaporates easily, and combining with vapor or moist air is used for the purpose of portable gas lamps, so called.

3. *Naptha.* A heavier fluid, useful to dissolve Gutta Percha, India Rubber, etc.

4. An oil excellent for lubricating purposes.

5. *Asphaltum*—which is a black solid substance, useful in making varnishes, covering roofs and covering over vaults.

6. *Parrafine.* This is a white crystalline substance resembling white wax, and which can be made into beautiful wax candles. It melts at a temperature of 110 degrees, and affords an excellent light.

All of these substances we learn by the Plough Loom and Anvil, are now made from the soft coal found in Kentucky, and manufactured by the Breckinridge coal company at Cloversport, in that State. They have twelve retorts in operation day and night, consuming eight or ten tons of coal every twenty-four hours.

One can hardly realize as he takes a lump of heavy smutty coal in his hand, that he holds concentrated therein, all these different ingredients chained within, and which a little heat properly applied will liberate and present in their separate forms, ready for the several purposes to which they are adapted.—[Maine Far.

The Eye, and how to See.

From an article in the Scientific American, with the above caption, we extract the following:

The difference between the use of one and two eyes is not generally known. One eye has been found sufficient for the general purposes of life. There are instances on record of persons having the sight of but one eye, and yet were ignorant for years of having a blind one. There are also a great number of persons who have lost an eye by accident, and with the remaining one have performed all the duties required of the two. Two eyes, however, are better than one, for the field of vision with one is only about 150°, while with two it is about 200°. It was long supposed, by many, that we saw objects twice as luminous with two as with one eye; but this is a mistake, for objects are seen as brightly with one as with two eyes.

The pupil of the eye increases in size to admit as much light, when one eye is shut, as when both of them are open; therefore, so far as mere brightness is concerned, the loss of one eye is no disadvantage. Sir David Brewster has determined this by experiment. Two eyes enable us to see solid objects in a higher relief, and all distances in nature more perfectly than one eye. With one eye, however, we see the direction in which an object or point is situated more distinctly than with two eyes. By monocular vision (one eye) we see the exact point where a near object strikes a more distant one in line; this we cannot do with both eyes directed to it, for while they see a near object distinctly, they do not perceive *two* objects in line accurately; hence one eye only is used in shooting with a rifle at a mark, because it takes cognizance correctly of the *sight* on the rifle, and the mark in a line beyond the needle—further off. Some have supposed that practice alone gives us an appreciation of distances with the eyes—one or two—and this idea of acquiring all knowledge experimentally is taught by some works on philosophy, but it is a mistake. An artist in this city (New York), distinguished for his skill and fine tastes, who has been deprived of the use of one eye for a number of years, has told us that in a dim light, such as the dusk of evening, he has never learned to judge well of distances; in other respects, however, monocular vision is more advantageous to him than otherwise in pursuing his profession.

To prove that we can appreciate distances more correctly with two eyes than with one, let any person endeavor to thread a tolerably large needle held out at arm's length, and he will discover how deceptive monocular vision is, regarding distance. The needle's eye will appear further from him than it really is, and he will continually thrust the thread in a line beyond it.

Electric Illumination.—A few weeks since, some experiments on electric illumination were made at Paris, surpassing all that had before been done. The success was due to an electric regulator invented by MM. Lacassagne and Thiers, called by them an *electro-metric* repeater. It is complicated in structure and cannot well be described here. The inventors placed four of their electric lamps on the platform of the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, and projected the light one day on the Champs Elysées, towards the Place de la Concorde, and a second on the avenues of Neuilly or de l'Impératrice, the change having been made because of the numerous gas lights of the Champs Elysées. These gas lights were made to look dull and smoky, yet diminished the effect of the electric light; but in the avenues of l'Impératrice the light presented intense brilliancy.

Each lamp was sustained by means of sixty of Bunsen's pairs, and furnished with a spherical reflector of metal, or of glass silvered by a battery in the manner described beyond.

Manufacture of Soda.—Mr. Melsens, Professor of Chemistry at Brussels,—known for his works on chemistry and also in connection with the preparation of anhydrous acetic acid by means of bi-acetate of soda, the production of the chlorated bodies by means of an amalgam of sodium, etc.,—has patented a new method for the manufacture of soda, a process of great importance, if it be economical. It is based on the well-known fact of the decomposition of sulphate of soda by carbonate of baryta. An equivalent of the former with one of the latter produces two-thirds of an equivalent of each carbonate of baryta and sulphate of baryta; one-third of an equivalent of each carbonate of baryta and sulphate of soda remaining unaltered.

Melsens has observed that the change will go on in the cold and with native carbonate of baryta, and this is the basis of his method.

This carbonate is powdered and subjected to a washing by means of a solution of sulphate of soda. This mode of washing, for a long time practised in the arts, enables him to obtain the carbonate of soda in a state of considerable concentration. Some little sulphate of soda however remains, which may be separated either by crystallization or by taking advantage of the fact that sulphate of soda is more soluble in water at 33° C. than in boiling water, it precipitating when the water is carried to the boiling point. The purification is finished by putting the liquid in contact with a solution of carbonate of baryta in carbonic acid. Mr. Melsens has also endeavored to decompose the carbonate of baryta and sulphate of soda by using high pressure furnished by a self-regulating machine. But no advantage has been found in this process.

As the carbonate of baryta is poisonous, it is proposed to pulverize it after moistening it with a solution of sulphate of soda. The sulphate of baryta obtained in the process is employed either in the manufacture of paper, or for paints, this last a use not honest perhaps, but yet, in these days, of extensive application.

Astronomical News—Paris Observatory. The observatory at Paris continues to make progress. It is well-known that it has two wings, an eastern and a western; on the former, in the time of Arago, a revolving chamber for observation was constructed, whose mechanism is a *chef d'œuvre*. The western wing is about to receive a telescope of the largest dimensions, at the expense of the government, and also an equatorial with a 11-inch aperture, constructed by Secrétan.

The objective of the telescope will be constructed with two disks of flint glass and crown glass, cast in the glass-house of Chance & Co., Oldbury near Birmingham, which were on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Paris. These glasses were imperfectly appreciated by the jury, for it was thought that after extracting certain portions that were not perfectly transparent and remelting them several times, they would not afford an objective over 40 centimeters in diameter. They were however deemed irreproachable and were purchased for 50,000 francs; and it is now expected that the objective made from them will have a diameter of 73 centimeters. The work will be carried on at the observatory by M. Secrétan. If the curvature obtained be perfect, the achromatism without fault, and the expected size be attained, France will have the most powerful lens in the world.—[American Journal of Science and Arts.

Persevere and Obstacles will Vanish.—There are spots in all our rivers almost, the Hudson, Connecticut, Mississippi, and others, where the prospect is shut in by their sudden bends and turns, or by islands scattered on their bosoms, so that to the inexperienced eye no way seems open to any further advance upon them. The Thousand Islands on Lake Ontario is a magnificent example of this; the voyager cannot at first see how it is possible at certain places to make much further progress, and penetrate what seems to be the absolute limit of the water.

So it happens often in most persons' experience. Obstacles present themselves in front that appear really insurmountable. One does not see any way to turn in order to extricate himself from overwhelming embarrassment, and he is ready to give up in despair. But *nil desperandum*—keep moving—persevere, and ere long a passage will open as is by magic before you, and your little bark of hope and happiness will pass through unharmed, as Dr. Kane's boats did more than once through horrible cliffs of ice on either side, which threatened to crush them in a moment. Then, beyond these sometimes real, sometimes imaginary perils, a clear perspective bursts upon the sight, intercepted neither by mountains of ice, nor inland impediment, nor river curve, but expanding everywhere before energetic enterprise, and promising its usual reward—success.—[Newark Advertiser.

The Use of Tobacco.—The London Lancet gives this as its well considered opinion in relation to the use of tobacco and cigars:

1. To smoke early in the day is excess. 2. As people are generally constituted, to smoke more than one or two pipes of tobacco, or one or two cigars daily, is excess. 3. Youthful indulgence in smoking is excess. 4. There are physiological indications which, occurring in any individual case, are criteria of excess. "We most earnestly desire," says the Lancet "to see the habit of smoking diminish, and we entreat the youth of this country to abandon it altogether. Let them lay our advice to heart. Let them give up a dubious pleasure for a certain good. Ten years hence we shall receive their thanks."

Gapes in Chickens.—A correspondent in an Eastern paper, recommends tobacco water in the food, for this complaint.

Miscellany.

DARK DAYS.

How they blot life's pages o'er—
Like the spots upon the sun,
Only blacker, many more!
Yet we count them one by one.
Each seems darker than the last—
Each its special sadness shows,
And they stretch back in the past—
Standing out as separate woes.

Dark days, circled in by clouds—
Shot by lightnings, which are *pangs!*
Dark days, each a soul enshrouds—
Each a pall around it hangs.
Dark and *silent* days!—save when
Silence broken is by sobs;
Or, as swelling, now and then
Audibly the big heart throbs.

Dark days, when no living smile
Can to grief a ray impart;
When, by contrast, all the while
Darker only is the heart:
Dark days, when that heart alone
All its bitterness can feel;
When on earth there is not one
Who can understand, nor heal.

Dark days, smitten by the rod,
When averted are Heaven's eyes—
When with suffering even God
Seems no more to sympathize:
Then Faith feels out in the dark—
Knows a hand is somewhere there,
And turns upward still, to hark
For the answer to its prayer.

Dark, *dark* day, if no Voice speaks,
If no star shines through the gloom,
If in vain the Hand Faith seeks,—
O, that seems the day of doom.
Only *seems* so—God is true,
When he shows, or hides his rays;
Flowers—as sunshine, need night-dew—
Dark Days are faith's trial days.

(E. C. K., N. Y. Observer.

The Rich Cousin.

"But, my dear father, he has had undisturbed possession so long, that it is cruel to reduce him to beggary now."

"Cruel! You know nothing of the sweets of revenge, boy, or you would not say that. Think you that I have waited all these years to gratify a purpose, and now when the time has come, give it up because it is cruel?"

"But his wife and children? Surely you will not—cannot punish the innocent for the guilty!"

"In that is my revenge. What would poverty be to Edward Leicester alone? No, no; he must see his family stripped of all the luxuries they have so wrongfully enjoyed; he must lose his proud position, and labor for their bread; he must encounter all the horrors of the most absolute poverty before I can be satisfied."

"Father, this is horrible! You will crush out all the love and reverence my sainted mother so carefully sought to instill into my heart. I do not believe now that you can be serious in this matter, or that you will load your conscience with so much guilt. We are wealthy. Even now I am at a loss how to spend the income that is mine. What do we want with your cousin's possessions? Let him live in peace. It will be a sweeter revenge than any you can take."

"Silence, boy! This is no affair for you to meddle with; and though my fond indulgence gives you much licence, beware how you abuse it by interfering in what you do not understand. I have told you my plans now, not because I wanted your advice, knowing that you would find them out on our arrival in England. The instant I set foot on my native land I shall take steps to carry out those plans, and no impertinent interference of yours can prevent their succeeding. You have mentioned your mother—another act of disobedience. 'Tis a pity you do not resemble her in mind as you do in person. I never had occasion to remind her twice of her duty. And now let this conversation cease, never to be renewed. Whatever I do I will not have questioned; and I warn you now never again to excite my anger by like conduct."

Dear reader, after such a conversation, need we say that Colonel Leicester was an overbearing tyrant—heard-hearted and revengeful, domineering, often cruel to his dependents, pitiless to his foes, feared by his friends, with but one tender spot in his heart, and that occupied by his only son.

True, the Colonel had loved his wife—a beautiful, gentle creature—who never in her life presumed to contradict him, or dared to oppose his will. But she was born to be cherished and sheltered, and the cold formality of her life withered the warm young heart pining for its mate. Her husband wished her to dress like a princess! and to please him she robed her slender figure in the richest satins; her pale brow ached under the sparkling gems that pressed it, and diamonds glittered on her fair neck and arms. But she sighed for the days when free and happy she wandered amid the hills of her "highland home," and shuddered at the thought that her grave should be made under the burning Eastern sky.

Once only did Mrs. Leicester venture to ask her husband to let her "see her home once more;" then, silenced by his cold refusal, she without a murmur submitted to her fate, and calmly resigned herself to die. It was an unexpected piece of rebellion on the part of his gentle partner, and Colonel Leicester was astonished when informed that she was no more. He had told her that he wished her to get better—in fact, she *must* get better—and she had disobeyed him; hence his sorrow was largely mingled with anger, and he forbade her name ever to be mentioned in his presence. This prohibition fell heavily on his son, who, idolizing the memory of his lost mother, could with difficulty refrain from speaking of her; and, favorite as he was, this was a fault that always drew on him his father's anger and reproach.

At the time our story opens, young Leicester was in his eighteenth year. His father did not speak the truth when he expressed a wish that he had resembled his mother in temper; for in his secret heart did the old man rejoice at the evidence of a fine manly spirit already manifested by his son. And the handsome, noble-looking youth possessed great influence over his parent, though not sufficient to turn him from his revengeful purposes. Brought up in the East, amid scenes and with habits foreign to his nature, young Leicester joyfully left his native land to seek the early home of his parents, and the knowledge of his father's purposes was the first cloud that overshadowed his happiness. One week after that conversation they landed in England.

* * * * * *

Had England been searched over, a happier man than Edward Leicester could scarcely have been found at the time we commenced this little history. The devoted husband of an excellent and amiable wife, the proud and happy father of three lovely children, the possessor of a magnificent home, and an income more than adequate to meet his utmost wishes, surrounded by friends and a prosperous tenantry, what could man wish for more?

Edward Leicester knew these privileges, and was thankful for them. No man could say that in word or deed he had offended him, and endless were the blessings bestowed on the kind landlord, the liberal master, and the firm friend. No formal ceremony, no forced show of humility, prompted the greeting that everywhere met the Leicesters, that taught the cottager's wife to courtesy, and the laborer to touch his hat at their approach. And Edward Leicester loved his people, and never lost an opportunity of increasing their comfort, and adding to their means. He built them new cottages, he planted them fruit trees, he gave them a school, and he encouraged education. His wife, no less energetic and enthusiastic, attended to other wants, and unlike many of her station, she sought for and relieved their necessities, ere she expected them to comply with all her wishes.

Again we say, a happier man, a happier family, or one that better deserved prosperity, could scarce have been found in all England. But sorrow and trial were in store, misfortune as complete as it was unexpected, and poverty as distressing as it was undeserved.

"My dear Mary, you look sad this evening. Surely, that is a scene to inspire you with pleasant thoughts." And Edward Leicester passed his arm round his wife's waist, and leading her to the open window, pointed to the lawn on which their children were merrily sporting.

"I feel sad, Edward," was the low response. "An unusual presentiment of evil has possessed me all day, nor can I look on my children without a feeling of terror."

"My dear wife, this is unusual for you," said Edward. "Certainly, at present we have no reason to apprehend any trouble; but should misfortunes come, we must meet them with fortitude. Poverty, earth's bitterest trial, we have no reason to dread."

Alas! for the confidence in earthly riches! That day week, Edward Leicester and his family were far away from the scene of their happiness, homeless, almost penniless, and with the humiliating consciousness that for many years they had been appropriating the inheritance of another.

"It is time to talk over our plans for the future, my Mary," said the unhappy husband and father, as the family gathered together on the first night after their arrival in the humble London lodging-house that must henceforth be their home. "Our means are barely sufficient for present wants, and I must lose no time in seeking employment. At present I am unable to determine what I had better try first."

"My husband, this is the cruellest blow of all," replied Mary. "Freely would I have yielded up all we loved so well—freely have endured poverty and privation; but to see you labor for our daily bread! oh, my Edward, it is hard, very hard!" And the loving wife, who without a murmur had parted with the luxuries and comforts which long use had made necessaries, wept at the thought of her husband's trials.

"Mary, you know that for years I have indulged my love of painting as an amusement, and have been called no mean artist," said Edward. "What better plan can I adopt than now to make it a source of profit?"

It was with sincere sorrow that Mrs. Leicester gave her consent to this proposal; but feeling at last that without something of the kind her children must perish from want, she smothered her grief, and her smile and kind caress cheered the heart of the weary artist when, in long after days, he was sinking under the united effects of incessant toil and repeated disappointment.

* * * * * *

Colonel Leicester felt that his revenge was complete, when those whom he had employed to watch the proceedings of the ruined family informed him that not only was his cousin laboring for an existence, but that his wife also had felt herself called on to lend her assistance, and was even then toiling day and night to meet their increasing expenses.

"Ha, revenge is sweet! Truly, this is an hour worth living for!" was his exulting exclamation on hearing of their poverty.

His son made no remark; he had long felt how useless was remonstrance. But the sum intended for the purchase of a splendid addition to his "sportsmanlike possessions" found its way to the humble home of his relatives, where it proved a seasonable and most welcome gift.

"Can Charles have relented, and taken pity on his victims?" was Edward's exclamation on beholding the bank notes.

"It is not from him. Too well do I know his implacable nature to imagine this most welcome present is his," replied Mrs. Leicester, who found it very hard to forgive the man who with abundant wealth had turned them all penniless into the world.

"Never mind, mamma, who sent it!" exclaimed little Marian, the pet of the household; "I will pray for blessings on our kind friend for sending us money to buy sister Alice medicine and brother Charley books."

The mother looked at her sick child—her delicate, beautiful Alice—on whose sensitive nature her parents' distresses had produced a most alarming effect, and a fervent benediction was bestowed on the unknown for the much needed assistance. Three months after, when Colonel Leicester heard that his cousin's eldest daughter was no more, he renewed his rejoicings with almost fiendish delight.

"You little thought when you rejected me with scorn, Mary Wyndham, that the day would come I should mock at your sorrow and rejoice at your bereavement!" he exclaimed; nor did your proud husband dream that his defeated rival would one day crush him to the dust, and exult over his fallen pride."

But Colonel Leicester was far from being at ease, even when triumphing at the success of his schemes. Knowing the generous nature of his son, he was in daily dread of hearing him avow a determination to visit his relatives, even in defiance of the curse he had threatened to pronounce on him in case of such disobedience. But young Leicester had been too early impressed with the reverence due to his parent to hazard so fearful a consequence. The dead mother's teachings were strong in his heart, and he felt compelled to content himself with occasionally sending his cousins such sums of money as he could venture on without exciting his father's suspicions. It was therefore with sincere pleasure that the Colonel gave him permission to travel for a few years in company with a most estimable gentleman about to leave his native land in search of health.

We must now pass over a space of six years, during which the relative positions of the two families were but little changed. Edward Leicester's circumstances had slightly improved; but he still found it necessary to labor at his pencil

for a maintenance. His son Charles, now nearly eighteen, was in a situation of but little profit, but which bid fair to reward him some day.

The Colonel had grown very old in that short time. He had discovered that revenge was not quite so sweet as he had at first imagined. Unpleasant thoughts would arise at times, and something very near akin to remorse, whenever he thought on the child he could not but feel his cruelty had murdered. Again it was annoying to reflect that he had made himself an object of hatred to his people; that one and all detested him, and drew unpleasant comparisons between him and their former landlord. His son, too, gave him many a heart-pang; for well he knew that, disguise it as he might, the noble young man in his inmost soul looked with horror on his father's guilty revenge. Altogether, it was not wonderful that Colonel Leicester looked old, that his hair had grown gray, and that the marks of care had come thickly on his countenance.

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Our next scene opens on the banks of one of those beautiful "lochs," the pride of Scotland and the delight of poets. A blue sky and bright sunshine were not wanting; nor fine old trees, nor distant hills and rocks—all that artists love to paint and poets to sing of. But the loveliest object in our picture was a fair young girl, who, gazing thoughtfully on the blue waters, looked the very personification of graceful beauty. She stood on a mossy bank, one hand clasping the low drooping branch of an overhanging tree, the other carelessly holding a gipsy hat, the long blue ribbon of which trailed at her feet. Her white dress was perfectly plain, and there was something in her whole attire that showed her one who wore no ornaments; while her exceeding beauty at once told the beholder that there was little need of them.

Long she stood in silent thought, all unconscious that one was gazing on her in rapt astonishment, with quickly throbbing heart and strange emotions. But he advances a step, and the spell is broken. With a start the maiden raises her head and beholds the intruder. The next instant she makes a backward movement—her balance is lost; for a second she seems falling into the deep waters—another, and the stranger's arm is around her; he clasps her to his breast, and she feels that she is saved from a fearful death.

After such an introduction, was it likely that they should be other than friends? They met again and again in those shady walks on the banks of the beautiful loch, and Marian Leicester (for the maiden was none other than she we last saw as a child) gave her heart into the keeping of the handsome stranger. And stranger he truly was, for she did not even know the name of him who had gained so great an influence over her future life. She loved him passionately, devotedly, with all the strength of an innocent, unworldly heart; and he returned her affection with a love no less sincere and pure. Yet never for an instant did the young girl forget the duty she owed her parents. No promise would she make him, and he reverenced her for her filial respect.

"Fain would I call you mine, Marian," he said, when the time came that the maiden must return to her English home. "Happy should I be to call you my own betrothed, but I dare not ask you to do aught displeasing to your parents. All I may say is, do not forget me. We shall meet again, when I may openly avow my name, and with the sanction of your friends, claim your promise. Until then, darling, keep me in your heart, and never, never doubt my truth. I shall come to you some time. It may be very shortly—it may not be for years; but I shall come—never doubt that."

Marian promised all he asked, and then the farewell words were spoken. For one instant she was clasped to his heart, his first kiss was pressed on her brow, and they parted.

The night after her arrival at home, Marian Leicester told her parents everything. Very slightly did she allude to her feelings on the subject, but readily the mother's heart divined all her child might have expressed.

"Heaven shield my darling from the misery of a blighted, disappointed existence!" was the mother's prayer.

"Let us trust in Providence, my wife," observed her husband. "That our child loves an honorable man, his conduct proves. I am deeply grieved at the course of events, but they might have been worse. Our Marian has returned to us with recovered health and strength; let us not repine that a new love has brought light to her eyes and joy to her young heart."

The father's words seemed prophetic. Marian Leicester—the quiet, reserved Marian—was wonderfully changed. Her merry songs were ever sounding through the house; a sweet, contented smile was ever on her countenance; and her words, always kind and pleasant, now took a tenderer tone.

It was summer when she parted from her lover. For six months the remembrance of those happy days was as a pleasant dream; but Christmas came, and with it a token that another also remembered. Mr. Leicester looked sad as he perused the few lines addressed to himself; but he placed on his child's hand the costly gem which her unknown lover had requested him to allow her to accept, and though pained at the continued mystery, there was nothing he could reasonably feel displeased with in the letter itself. On the contrary, it breathed sentiments the most honorable to the stranger.

On Marian the letter and its accompanying present produced very little effect, and her father felt some surprise at her indifference. "Are you aware of the value of that ring, my child?" he said one day, looking at the sparkling gem on her finger. "Do you know that none but a very wealthy man could make you a present of so valuable a diamond?"

"I always knew he was wealthy, dear father," replied Marian, "but that makes no difference. I should have been as happy had his letter come alone. I needed nothing to remind me of my promise."

The winter passed, and when the spring came Charles Leicester received an offer from his employer to go out to China and transact business for him—an offer so good that the young man felt unable to refuse. It was a sad parting for the whole family; but none dared make objections to what was so obviously for the benefit of the beloved son and brother. After his departure, Edward Leicester's health declined visibly. He lost the energy that had hitherto characterized his endeavors to maintain his family, and again they were made to suffer all the evils of poverty.

Early in the spring they heard that Colonel Leicester and his son had returned to India, the health of the former having suffered severely from his short sojourn in his native land. The estate was given in charge of an agent. The friend, whose secret aid had so materially assisted the stricken family, appeared to have forgotten them. Marian's unknown lover preserved the strictest silence, and the summer passed sadly to the parents and child in the gloomy old house they had made their home.

Before the autumn came serious fears were entertained about the safety of the ship in which Charles had gone out as passenger. This was the crowning of their misery. Even Marian's brave heart yielded to this great sorrow; and but for one hope she would probably have given way to despair. As it was, in her deepest grief there came the remembrance of her promise, and she fought bravely with her fears, lest health and beauty should leave her. She knew that in his eyes she had been exceedingly fair—must he return to find her a miserable invalid? No, she would hope on; something whispered to her heart that her brother would yet return, and they should be happy.

The old proverb says, when affairs get to the worst they generally "take a turn for the better;" and it proved so in Edward Leicester's case. Their money all gone, himself confined to a sick bed, his wife vainly striving to earn enough to support them, and Marian worn out with anxiety and toil, nothing could be more gloomy than their prospects, when a letter arrived from Charles—a letter doubly welcome, as the token of his safety and the bearer of welcome assistance.

The same post brought another surprise in the announcement of Colonel Leicester's death, and a letter from his own hand, written on his death bed. In it he bequeathed his English property to Marian, on condition that she became the wife of his son. Of her he spoke affectionately—her parents he had evidently not forgiven.

This letter was a cruel blow to the gentle-hearted girl, and was the cause of more suffering than all her previous troubles combined. She felt that one word of hers would place her parents in affluence for ever—removing them effectually from the fear of poverty or want. But could she speak it? Could she for ever crush out of her heart all those sweet hopes that through so many trials had sustained her drooping spirits? Could she consent to marry her unknown cousin, of whom she absolutely knew nothing, and for ever banish the remembrance of him who alone could possess her heart? And must she see those dear parents, in sickness and suffering, pining for the comforts in her power to bestow? The thought was distraction.

But Edward Leicester and his wife loved their child too well to see her sacrifice herself for their benefit. The character of their young cousin was totally unknown to them, and the father had done little to prepossess them in favor of the child. Marian was forbidden to vex herself with any more questions on the subject.

"Our happiness would be dearly bought by the sacrifice of yours, my darling," whispered the mother, as she pressed her child to her bosom, and kissed away the tears from her pale cheeks.

Filled with gratitude for their unselfish kindness, the poor girl parted with the precious token she had received from her unknown lover, and with the proceeds obtained for her invalid father numerous little luxuries rendered absolutely necessary by long custom.

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"Marian!" She was seated in the dingy little room they called their parlor; tears were on her cheek, and painful thoughts were evidently occupying her mind; but the sound of that voice has driven them away, the tears that are now falling are tears of joy, for once more Marian is clasped to her lover's heart. "My own, have you doubted?" he continued, "despaired of my coming? forgotten your promise?"

"Never, never," she replied. "But oh, the trouble, the poverty!"

"Hush, my Marian, it is all at an end," said her lover. "No more care, no more sorrow, nought but joy and love for my beautiful bride."

With mingled feelings the father gave his consent to his daughter's bethrothal. He felt that the stranger exerted a great influence over himself, that he felt peculiarly pleased and interested in him; yet the mystery of his name was still unsolved, and that excited suspicion.

"In two days you shall know all," said the young man; "at present my anxiety to remove you from this wretched place will not admit of my now making the long explanations that will be necessary. Surely you cannot doubt me?"

Edward Leicester gazed searchingly into those truthful, earnest eyes, and felt that his fears were groundless.

It was the afternoon of the second day. For many long hours the party had traveled without rest, and Mr. Leicester and his wife were leaning wearily back in the luxurious carriage so carefully provided for the comfort of the invalid. The bright autumn sun shone in at the windows, the roads were dusty, the air was oppressive; Marian removed her bonnet. The sight of her ungloved hand appeared to suggest a thought to her companion.

"I have never seen you wear your ring, Marian," said he. "Did it not meet your approval? or is your dislike of ornaments so great?"

He was watching her attentively, and she blushed deeply at the confession she was about to make.

"I kept it through long months of poverty and distress," he replied, "and once I thought that nothing would tempt me to part with it. But a few weeks since my father saved me from a fate worse than death, and in gratitude I felt compelled to give it up, painful as the sacrifice was."

"And so it would have been 'a fate worse than death' to have married your rich cousin, would it, Marian?" said her companion. "That little speech is more precious to me than a thousand assurances of your love. But here we are at our journey's end."

Before Marian could recover from her astonishment to inquire how he had learned her well kept secret, the carriage turned into a magnificent avenue of trees, dashed past the gatekeeper's lodge, and in a few seconds drew up at the entrance of an elegant and familiar mansion.

Springing to the ground, the young man assisted his companions to alight, and then led them confused and puzzled into the house, where bowing attendants ushered them into the well remembered rooms. Edward Leicester and his family were in their old home, and to their companion they now looked for a solution of the mystery.

"This is Marian's home, and I am Bernard Leicester," was his answer to the inquiring looks and words. "My father's command, not my own will, kept up the deception. He wished to put my betrothed wife to a severe proof, and truly she has passed nobly through it; and in my new character I must strive to obliterate any lingering prejudices she may entertain against a marriage with her rich cousin."

Daniel Webster on the Death of his Wife.

THE following letter from this eminent statesman, affords the surest evidence of the greatness of his mind, and it will be read with interest. It is in his private correspondence, and recently published. We copy the letter from the Boston Transcript:

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1828.

My Dear Nephew: I thank you for your kind and affectionate letter, and assure you its suggestions are all in strict accordance with my own feelings. It does not appear to me to be unreasonable that the friendships of this life are perpetuated in heaven. Flesh and blood, indeed, cannot inherit the kingdom of God, but I know not why that which constitutes a pure source of happiness on earth, individual affection and love, may not survive the tomb. Indeed, is not the principle of happiness to the sentient being essentially the same in heaven and on earth! The love of God and of the good beings whom he has created, and the admiration of the material universe which he has formed, can there be other sources of happiness than those to the human mind, unless it is to alter the whole structure and character?

And again, it may be asked, how can this world be rightly called a scene of probation and discipline, if these affections, which we are commanded to cherish and cultivate here, are to leave us on the threshold of the other world? These views, and many others, would seem to lead to the belief that earthly affections purified and exalted are fit to carry with us to the abode of the blessed. Yet it must be confessed that there are some things in the New Testament which may possibly countenance a different conclusion. The words of our Savior, especially in regard to the woman who had seven husbands, deserve deep reflection.

I am free to confess that some descriptions of heavenly happiness are so ethereal and sublimated as to fill me with a strange sort of terror. Even that which you quote, that our departed friends "are as the angels of God," penetrates my soul with a dreadful emotion. Like an angel of God, indeed, I hope she is in purity, in happiness, and in immortality; but I would fain hope that in kind remembrance of those she has left in a lingering human sympathy and human love, she may yet be as God originally created her, a little lower than the angels.

My dear nephew, I cannot pursue these thoughts nor turn back to see what I have written.

Adieu, D. W.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEWSPAPER.—Thinking men often deplore the frivolous nature of the reading of our age, and the waste of time and intellect over the countless newspapers which find their way into the counting room and the parlor. But there is a bright, as well as dark side to the picture, and papers conducted with eminent ability are important educators of a nation. The poet Croly speaks in the following eulogistic strain of the daily and weekly press:

"The newspaper, the most influential of all human words, is the creation of printing. It is to the honor of England that, in this country, it approaches nearest to excellence, in intellectual vigor, in variety of knowledge, in extent of information and patriotic principle. It has, like all the works of man, occasional imperfections, and, perhaps, the most prominent are its too minute details of offences against public purity. But there is scarcely a newspaper in this age which would not have been regarded as a triumph of ability in the last. In fact, the newspaper of England is the great practical teacher of the people. Its constant and universal teaching alone accounts for the superior intelligence of the population. Schools, lecture rooms and universities, important as they all are, altogether fall behind it in public effect, or find that to retain their influence, they must follow in its steps.

Those steps may now and then turn from the right road, but their native tendency is forward and upward. This intellectual giant always advances, and carries the country with him to a hight which no other country, ancient or modern, ever attained, or, perhaps, ever hoped to attain. If, in an age of foreign convulsion, England has undergone no catastrophe—if, in the fall of monarchies, she has preserved her hereditary throne—if, in the mingled infidelity and superstition of the continent, which, like the mingled fetters and frenzy of a lunatic hospital, have, in our day exhibited the lowest humiliation of our nature, she has preserved her freedom and her religion—I attribute all, under God, to the vigor and intelligence of public investigation, the incessant urgency of appeal to the public mind, the living organization of which the heart is the Press of England.

A HARD HIT.—In our village we have a man who makes himself very unpopular, and, I may say, very odious, by his everlasting fault-finding with other people. He is a good man, perhaps; but if he sees anything in one of the other members of the church that he can take hold of, he talks about it, and harps upon it, and makes it twice as bad as it was, or would have been but for his censorious meddling with the motes in other people's eyes. His name is Sharp, and well it might be. Not far from him—indeed there is only a garden between the houses—lives Mr. Davis, an offensive, good man, who would be very slow to do wrong at any time, and has a fear of Mr. Sharp's tongue before him at all times. It happened during that coldest snap in last December, that by Sunday afternoon they had burnt all the wood that Mr. Davis had provided on Saturday, and he must go out to the pile and cut some more; or the children would suffer, and perhaps be seriously injured by the cold. After some hesitation, but seeing no alternative, Davis took his ax, and keeping one eye out at Sharp's house, and one on his work, he soon had an armful cut, which he was just picking up as some one spoke to him from the road-side.

"I say, Mr. Davis!"

He dropped the wood, and, looking up, cried: "Oh, Smith! Ah!—Yes, Mr. Smith! Cold day, Mr. Smith; glad to see you; thought at first it was old Sharp.

"Well, what if it was?"

"Why, you see, I wouldn't just like, you know to have Sharp see me chopping wood on Sunday."

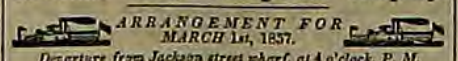
"But, neighbor Davis," said Mr. Smith, "don't you think the Lord will see you?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose its likely he will; but then *he wont make such a dreadful fuss about it.*"

CARRIAGE TOPS.—R. S. Jennings, of Waterbury, Ct., has obtained a patent for an improvement in a carriage top, which is so constructed that it can be readily put on and taken off a vehicle, and then completely folded when not required for use. Such a top can also be expanded and adjusted to suit the seat of the carriage.

TRAVELING.

California Steam Navigation Company.



ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckiin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

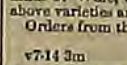
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company corner of Jackson and Front streets.

v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.

Corner Broadway and Davis streets



ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.

v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

S. H. MEEKER & Co.

121 Font st.eet, corner of Oregon,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES, AND **LIQUORS,**

Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.

Sole importers of the celebrated

MAX SUTAINE & Co.,

CABINET CHAMPAGNE;

Also every kind of

LONGWORTH'S

Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,

received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Connoisseurs and Judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.

*** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.

v7-8 3m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.

PURE LOS ANGELES WINE

From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:

California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.

In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at **12 1-2 cents a Glass.**

Orders from the interior promptly attended to.

CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,

v7-14 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,

106 Jessie street.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE. ☜

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

"Competition is the life of trade,"

And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

v7-14 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

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English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

ACCOUNT BOOKS

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.

Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

OAK HALL!

THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!

Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.

THIS House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,

BOSTON, MASS. v7-14 3m

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

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20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manilla, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Conner & Son's Foundery.
ALSO—Hoe and Reggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

BOOKS, &c.

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By P. BARRY,

Of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

A TREATISE intended to illustrate and explain the Physiology of Fruit Trees; the Theory and Practice of all operations connected with the Propagation, Transplanting, Pruning and Training of Orchard and Garden Trees, as Standards, Dwarfs, Pyramids, Espaliers, &c.; the laying out and arranging of different kinds of Orchards and Gardens; the Selection of suitable Varieties for different purposes and localities; the Gathering and Preserving Fruits; Treatment of Disease, Destruction of Insects; Description and Use of Implements, &c. Illustrated with upward of 150 Figures, representing the different parts of Trees, all Practical Operations, Forms of Trees, Designs for Plantations, Implements, &c. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth. Tenth Thousand.

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LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions for any of the above works received at the offices of the FARMER and forwarded v7-2 tf

New Agricultural Books.

THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
ALLEN ON THE GRAPE;
GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE;
VINE DRESSER'S MANUAL;
TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
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LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. (v7-2) WARREN & CO.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

The California State Agricultural Society's Exhibition Rooms are at the Hellen Fourth street, between J and K, City of Sacramento, where all are invited free.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

The Pioneer Gen. Sutter.

READ the following:

Gen. Sutter.—It is stated that by the recent sale of Hock Farm, Gen. Sutter will be better off than he has been for some time. He is comfortably provided for, and will not lose the premises on which he has been residing.

This consoling paragraph we clip from the Town Talk; we ask for it a careful and considerate reading, and this paragraph is to go as a kind of *balm* for another, which has been the rounds of the public journals that Hock Farm was sold by the Sheriff. Read these words again! *Hock Farm sold by the Sheriff!* Has the State of California no heart? Have the people of California forgotten their early benefactor? Have they no gratitude? Where are the hundreds and thousands that were fed, clothed and cared for, in the early days of California? Where are those who made their pilgrimage to Sutter's Fort, as the first object of their attainment when they landed upon the banks of the Sacramento?—if these are all silenced by death, where are those men who have been made rich by the possessions they have acquired through the liberality of our early and generous pioneer?

Yes, where are those who now are counting the wealth, that would never have been their's, had it not been for Gen. Sutter! What a burning shame upon California! what a stain upon the people of our State! what a blot upon our whole country, that the man through whose instrumentality a nation has been made rich, should now in his declining years when his locks are silvered with age, should have the finest and tenderest feelings of his soul tortured by seeing his homestead advertised by a sheriff. Where is all our boasted munificence and liberality—where our justice? Where those friends that have feasted upon his bounty and fattened at his table? Where are those rich cormorants that have gone—gone where the heartless ever go; gone where there is more plunder, but a voice will speak to them—we hear it now, saying, "your riches are corrupted, your gold is cankered, and your garments are moth-eaten." Go to, now, ye *rich* men, for the day of your punishment is nigh. God grant it may be speedy, for the world never saw a case of deeper or more cruel wrong than that which is now being permitted upon the property, happiness and rights of this noble pioneer of California, Gen. Sutter.

Had Gen. Sutter been like most men, when the gold was discovered at his mill, he could now have been worth ten millions of dollars; but behold him now—poor in purse, but rich in remembrances; for he can recall many thousand voices that now slumber in the grave, that in the final day of accounts will say of him: I was an hungered and ye gave me meat; I was thirsty and ye gave me drink; I was naked and ye clothed me; a stranger and ye took me in; sick and ye ministered to me; and oh, these are glorious remembrances—these are indeed a kind of gold that will not canker, either in this world or the next.

But we ask the people of California to look upon the picture we have presented to them. Gen. Sutter, through whose own means that gold was found which has changed the destinies of a world, is now permitted to suffer those agonies which must even touch noble minds when placed as he has been placed, and scarce a voice is raised in his defense. Can a State or a people be just, that will thus permit such a wrong? Can a nation prosper that sits silently by and permits it? England honored the man that *accidentally* found gold in Australia; aye, honored him publicly, and gave him a pension for life, and what has California done for General Sutter, but rob him of his own, and what has the United States done for the man whose discoveries have saved her and Europe from universal bankruptcy?

We ask these questions in all seriousness, and wait reply. Some persons may think them of little matter, but we believe that Heaven will not suffer the deep and cruel wrong which has been done to this generous and self-sacrificing man to go unpunished upon our State; and the speedier the work of restitution commences the better for our country.

SUCCESS FOR THE FARMER.—In no way can the farmer be more sure of success, than by the rapid communication of all the information that is needed to secure that success: all improvements in machinery, in the manner of cultivation of the soil, and by the interchange of practical experiments among farmers; and in no better way can this be done, than through the columns of a paper devoted to their interests. We know our journal can be made such a medium far and wide, and we appeal to all cultivators of the soil for their co-operation. How much can each one of our subscribers do for us? The good will revert upon themselves. Shall we hear from them? By their influence among their neighbors, each subscriber can send us a list.

Letter from Rev. E. Corwin.

WE take pleasure in presenting to our readers the following very interesting letter from Rev. Eli Corwin, the Recording Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, the last year, now in New York. The views presented by Mr. Corwin demand the attention of our readers in California. The richest country in the world! endowed by Nature with all that the heart of man can ask! rich in mineral wealth; unequaled in fertility of soil and climate; abounding in beauty on every hand, yet, at this moment, California stands before the Author of these gifts, before the world, as did the Prodigal Son, when he was an hungered, and as did Esau when he had sold his birthright for a mess of pottage. Californians have had a rich inheritance; but it has been wasted—wasted in profligacy, as was the substance of the Prodigal, which was given him by his indulgent parent. What is to be done? "I will repent," should be the word of every California workingman, every merchant, every shipowner, every real estate owner, and every head of a household; and they should say, "I will arise," and I will go straightway and give all my energy in developing the home manufactures and home products of our soil; aye, I will *patronize home productions first!* This is the kind of repentance now wanting to save California from irretrievable ruin!

Read the letter of Mr. Corwin! See the numerous ways in which our country could be made rich by encouraging home manufactures! We know our readers will remember that we urged the building of starch factories during the period of the great waste of the crop of potatoes in '53 and '54. We know too we have urged ropewalks, paper-mills, and other manufactories; and we have had the pleasure to see ropewalks and paper-mills established, and are proud to say that the CALIFORNIA FARMER is printed on paper of home manufacture; we only wish that every citizen would as cheerfully make the same effort to aid our home manufactures as we do.

But our readers will read the following letter, and if they will think aright, and act aright, we shall not have spoken in vain.

We return sincere thanks to Rev. Mr. Corwin, and hope to hear from him often. Such information will do our citizens good.

NEWBURGH, New York, April 20, 1857.

MY DEAR FARMER: The severity of the snow-storm, which even at this unseasonable date is falling, shuts me up for a day, when I had hoped to be upon the road, and so I have an hour to chat with you.

Accustomed to notice the ways of men, in all departments of business life, while dwelling in the Golden State, I have remarked what a reckless and wasteful spirit there characterized the people in almost every position. The feverish haste in which men pursue wealth, as the great end of life; taking the shortest route, and with desperate strokes cutting the way through to fortune, has taken possession even of the old, staid farmers in that fast country. Few, very few, in any business, are content to make a good honest living. A competency is not a sufficiency. Hence, in the agricultural districts an almost universal mania for large landed estates; and hence, too, the turning of a legitimate, safe and peaceful pursuit into a reckless speculation. Under this high-pressure system immense sums are first expended in lands, heavy expenses are then incurred for implements, seeds, and hands to put in the crop; moneys are borrowed at extravagant rates of interest. The venture is large, and perhaps the harvest is gathered only to satisfy the mortgages of greedy and relentless creditors. The capitalist absorbs the fruits of toil: and all the while the borrower is servant to the lender. Is it any strange that most of the large farmers who have to any considerable extent operated upon borrowed capital have failed to survive the fluctuations of the last three or four years?

Let farming be dissevered from speculation, and let each one carry on the business only according to his means, and there is no reason why, as a class, farmers should not eventually be among the most prosperous and wealthy citizens of California. Nature certainly could not be required to do more. Soil and climate are all that we could desire. Mortgages and interests and sheriffs are the demons that haunt and torment the man who works upon borrowed capital. Moreover, that moderation which discourages speculative farming does not involve the danger of loss from the overstocking of the market.

Industry best developes the resources of a country; the masses become more intelligent; property is more valuable, and society is better where each man is the lord of his own estate, and not where many serfs are under the control of a few large landholders. Let our men of moderate means be content to work a small farm well, and when from the proceeds of their well-directed labor they succeed in accumulating a surplus fund for investment, let them combine their energies and their capital for the erection of the various factories which are needed, and which by working up the products of the farm into certain useful articles of traffic increase the demand for what the farmer can raise. Everything of this kind which tends to stop the drainage of coin from the State for necessary manufactured articles, and at the same time affords a market for the raw material which the farm produces, must prove of double advantage to the farmer who engages in such manufacturing. For while he shares the profits of the factory, the profits of farming are also increased.

Thus, if three years ago a starch factory had been erected in Santa Clara or Alameda county, who doubts that the surplus potatoes which rotted upon the ground, and the wheat which was shipped out of the country, might have found a ready and paying market: and that the consumers of starch, all along the Pacific Coast, might have been supplied with a superior article at a reduced price.

The Beet Sugar operation, at present contemplated, points in the same direction. So of the Paper Mills which have been so much needed in a country where rags are so plentiful and paper is so high.

And what hinders that some enterprising man in Los Angeles should make his fortune by supplying the California market with a cheaper if not a better article of preserved fruits, such as citron, citron-lemon, pomegranates, grapes, peaches, pears, olives, white figs, &c. &c., which there may be produced in such profusion.

These are but hints with reference to the direction in which the surplus capital of our thrifty farmers might be profitably employed.

By far too much gold is still shipped East, to pay for what ought to be produced upon our own soil. Is it not strange that soap and candles, and leather, should still be shipped to a country where hides and tallow, and ashes are so plentiful?

By the way, let me ask, what is the prospect for obtaining in California wood of sufficient toughness and fineness of grain to answer the purpose of the wheelwright, and the manufacturer and repairer of agricultural implements? The manufactured article and the raw material in this department are now almost solely procured by way of Cape Horn. I have seen no oak or other hard wood in California that was not of too rapid a growth and too brittle for service. Let every man in California be as wide awake to discover and develop the resources of that most wonderful of States, as each one now is to forward his own selfish ends, and no man can predict the results which in a few years shall be attained.

Yours for California, E. C.

Fine grained timber of various kinds has been found here, of which we shall speak.—[ED.

The Editor's Card.

WE would ask an especial favor of our friends in every county—we want their aid in a plan which we trust will do our State some service, and make her character and resources better known. Will our Grain growers and Haymakers aid us? Will our Farmers aid us? Will our Miners, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and all other friends of the industry of the State, aid us? The following is our plan, and these are our wants:

We want a collection of Grains from every county in the State, both in the sheaf and in the grain; we desire the best specimens of every county, and of every farm, if we can have them—a sheaf of an hundred and fifty head, and full length of the straw; also about one quart of the same grain, cleaned. We want Barley, Wheat and Oats, and all new species of Grains and Grasses. We would like rare specimens of Vegetables in their seasons, and Fruits; specimens of Minerals, petrified Acorns, or Seed of Trees, or whatever is curious. The object of such articles, especially the grains and products of the soil, as well as all others, is to have them shown at the different Exhibitions of the States, and in Europe, that the character, productions and resources of California may be truly known, and thus induce an emigration of the right character.

As this object is one of a public nature, and intended to accomplish a great public benefit, we shall hope our friends will aid us in this enterprise. We shall keep a record of every contribution, and their kindness will be remembered, and their donations made known abroad as well as at home. All who are pleased to respond to our call, will please pack Grains and Grasses carefully in boxes, so as to preserve the grains perfect, and let them be so far ripe as not to mold—but not too ripe; other samples can come in bags or boxes. Forward by Express, and we will cheerfully pay all charges on boxes, etc., and quickly acknowledge receipt of same through our journal, and with our grateful thanks to those who aid us in this enterprise. Direct to our Office, at San Francisco.

GREEN VALLEY.—"*Katie is my darling.*" One of the most beautiful valleys in any State is the one named above, now in the possession of one of the early pioneers of California, Col. J. M. Harbin, whose liberality is proverbial. We spent a few days there after our visit to Suisun, and on our way to Sonoma. We shall in our next issue speak of this magnificent spot; what we saw, what we enjoyed, and the kindness of the proprietor, whose courtesy and liberality are not forgotten. For the liberal gift of our noble steed, our pet Kate, we have something to say, in a brief time, and shall also give a sketch of Suisun, its rapid advance, and of Sonoma, the residence of Gen. Vallejo, and other handsome spots in these vicinities.

THE UPPER SACRAMENTO.—After we had visited the famed ranch of Bidwell, of which we gave an account last week, we returned by a different route, visiting all the best ranches and places of note, an account of which will be continued at the earliest moment. We returned to Oroville after a pleasant trip of several days, and was particularly fortunate in having been supplied, by Q. E. Emerson, Esq., with a very splendid saddle-horse, fully and handsomely caparisoned, a beautiful creature, the special favorite of his lady, to whose courtesy also we were indebted. Our ride in the saddle will long be remembered, and our gratitude is hereby tendered for the kindness received.

OUR ADVERTISING COLUMNS.—Will our readers please review our advertising columns and examine our new advertisements. Messrs. Clark & Co.'s furniture card; Hewlett & Collins, of Stockton; the new and valuable list of books offered by S. S. & W. Wood, and others from the East. We believe we offer the best list of advertisements, and have the best medium for advertising, in this State.

Stockton Asylum.

WHILE in Stockton the past week, we were induced to visit this important Institution. The new wing has been added and is nearly ready to receive patients, which will greatly enlarge the means of usefulness of the institution. We hope the needed means will soon be forthcoming to improve the old wing, so as to have it correspond with the new one; it will then make this one of the finest buildings in the State. We hope too, the grounds round the buildings may not long remain unimproved. They should be made beautiful. We hope the offensive and unfit Cottonwoods will be removed, and Locusts, Evergreen Oaks, and other native trees, may be substituted for trees unfit for such a place. The garden of this institution might be made beautiful, and should be; for everything that strikes the eye of even a lunatic as beautiful has an alleviating effect.

We were politely shown over a part of the building by Mr. McPherson. What we saw indicated care and attention, cleanliness and order. Yet our heart was made sad at this terrible wreck and ruin of mind. We very much regretted to learn that *one part* of the male department, and the *whole* of the *female department* were closed against *visitors*, and the reason assigned was that they were so furious as to make it dangerous. Surely, thought we, there must be something more terrible in lunacy now than there was a year ago; for then we were permitted to visit *all* the institution, and we *then* found it quiet and peaceable as could be expected; even the most furious were under authority and yielded to a word. We very much regretted that we could not visit all the departments, as our object was to see and note such facts connected with a public institution as a public journalist should know; and surely, thought we, those poor unfortunates would *not* harm an editor; but we were not permitted to see them, on account of their fury.

We regretted also that *ladies* present could not be permitted to visit their own sex; for it is by such a visit that the heart of sympathy is drawn to the suffering, and we rarely ever knew of a woman, however crazy, that did not yield to the kind attentions of her own sex.

Our visit was short, as the most important part of it, to those most affected by lunacy, was the object of our deepest regard. We regretted we did not have the opportunity of seeing any of those who had charge of the Institution, save Mr. McPherson.

We look upon this Institution as one of the most important in our State. The *predisposition* to lunacy so prevalent here, from the intensity of men's minds to a given pursuit, demands all the best, most wise, and most human energies of our government, and we were surprised to find that the *two chief departments* of this Institution were so materially changed in condition, from what they were when we visited it the last year. We know not the cause, but we know the facts. Then, *all was open*, visitors were attended by the Physician and Matron in their respective wards; then, however furious—a look, a word, and quiet came; then, kindred, friends, all who felt a heart beat for suffering humanity, could see, feel and act for its relief; and we remember well the deep and earnest interest manifested to us by Dr. Reid and his lady, under whose superintendence the Asylum had been for some four years. But now, we find that the inmates are ofttimes furious and do damage to themselves and to those who attend them; such we learned from our attendant, and for this reason none are admitted unless they are the kindred of those confined. We cannot believe that this is right, for it was the *first time* we were ever debarred from visiting with the keeper, those of the most furious of the maniacs, and we have visited asylums in many States and in Europe. We cannot but fear that either we have in the asylum a more terrible set of patients, or their cases are materially misunderstood; for we have been taught to believe that a pleasant countenance and a kind word are ever like sunshine to a darkened mind; and our lessons upon lunacy were received from one whose name will ever be hailed as the most enlightened friend and best benefactor of poor reason-dethroned humanity, we mean Dr. Woodward, of the Lunatic Asylum of Worcester, Mass., and his opinion we know is beyond question on this subject.

STATE FAIR AT STOCKTON.—We are happy to renew the assurances we have given of the interest felt at Stockton for the coming State Fair. We can reiterate very strongly that the merchants and traders of Stockton, the manufacturers and mechanics, the farmers and stock rancheros, and in fact all the citizens, are determined to have the present State Fair surpass that of any previous exhibition. We are happy to notice the interest felt in the social circles to make the coming Fair one of peculiar interest in this respect. Great credit is due to the ladies of Stockton for the interest they manifest.

THE MECHANCS' INFLUENCE.—How much can the Mechanics do for their own elevation and prosperity, by co-operating with us and aiding in the circulation of our paper. We know we have always been the friend of the Mechanic and of every workingman, and we only ask that Mechanics should recognize our journal as their steadfast friend, and surely they can do much to widen our circulation, and thus make known their own wants and aid themselves in their own enterprise. Who will act? We hope the answer will be, every one.

WOOL-GROWING IN THE SOUTH.—A gentleman who has been engaged in the wool-growing business in Tennessee, and who has recently traversed Northern Alabama, informs the Mobile Tribune that the raising of sheep in that State would be more profitable than the culture of cotton. Thousands of acres, fit for nothing else but sheep pastures, could be had for 12½ cents per acre.

Hewlett & Collins' Agricultural Warehouse—Stockton.

THIS old pioneer warehouse is now so widely known in San Joaquin county that we need hardly name them; yet, as our journal is so widely circulated in that section, we feel it a duty to show our readers, and all who patronize this house, that they can always be supplied to an indefinite amount with goods in almost every line of heavy merchandise. We were somewhat surprised at the extent of business transacted by this house, but being kindly furnished with items, in order to show the extent of the agriculture of the county, we collected the following:—Messrs. H. & C. have sold the past year 300 plows, 50 harrows, 25 reapers, 15 threshers, 12 mowers, and other implements in proportion, some 1000 pounds vegetable seed, and seed grain almost beyond computation. We were pleased to note one important fact relative to *subsoil plowing*; in 1855 they sold *one* subsoil plow, in 1856 *ten*, and this season, thus far, *fifteen*, showing a great advance in the most important system of plowing. They have also sold many side-hill plows.

Messrs. H. & C. are large importers of hay and straw-cutters, and machinery of all kinds, cordage, bale rope, blocks and tackle for ferrys and mining purposes, cement &c. This house also supplies, by a contract, the Steam Navigation Company with all their wood. This they receive from their country trade. They have a coal yard also, and large warehouses filled with produce of all kinds.

Messrs. Hewlett & Collins have been in trade for over six years, and by their strict attention to business, their known integrity and uprightness, have won an enviable name and position, and now can command the heaviest trade in their line of any house in that section of country. It is only necessary for us to refer our readers to our advertising columns, so show the important branches of trade in which they are engaged, and to say to our patrons that they will find it for their interest to call on Messrs. H. & C. when they visit Stockton.

FINE TEAMS.—It will be recollected that some three weeks since, on a visit to Stockton, we made mention of large teams that we saw, and mentioned the value of teams and mules. As some persons can hardly believe that a good team and animals could be worth a good farm, as we mentioned, we will simply say that we took pains to visit one of the yards at Stockton, where we heard of a fine team. We saw the eight fine mules and the wagon, and gathered the following facts. The owner hauled, the past season, upon this one wagon, with his eight mules, *twenty-one thousand and ninety-four pounds*. For one pair of the mules he paid $1300. The other three pair are all most excellent animals; large, sleek, sprightly, and splendid mules. A better team was never seen, and when ready harnessed to the elegant wagon—a majestic one, white body tipped with red, like a coach, and worth $8000, the lowest price that would purchase it—we do not think it could be beat in the world. This wagon is called the "Independent," and is owned by C. H. Huffman, Esq. Mr. Huffman sold a fine team, some time since, of but little less power, for $7000.

The teamsters of Stockton have a laudable pride in their business, and their animals are kept as nice as coach-horses, and fed better. The feed of eight mules was, for each day, 170 pounds barley, and 140 pounds hay; this is good keeping.

P. S. Since writing the above we learn that the heavy load mentioned above was from the farm of Judge Wier; a part of his wheat; and was drawn to Messrs. Hewlett & Collins of Stockton. The value of this load of wheat was $750; only about the value of a country farm. What will our Eastern friends say of a load of grain of such value? and the team worth $8000? Yet such are the facts.

SPLENDID FRUITS.—We received from Jas. Henderson, Esq., Pomona Gardens, at the Mission Dolores, a box of the most superb strawberries we have ever seen. We learn from Mr. H. that they were gathered from vines planted last December. This fruit was generally cox-comb shaped, of extraordinary size, fully ripe and delicious. The berries measured from four and a half to six and a quarter inches in circumference. Such fruit is worthy of special note. Our thanks to Mr. H. for the splendid fruit and for a kind invitation to visit his gardens, which we shall accept.

We received, some days since, a collection of very large gooseberries; they were of very superior size and quality. We believe they came from the Oakland side. We regret that the name of the kind donor was lost, else we should return our thanks in person, to see his crop; he will please to accept them however. The fruit was as large as pigeon's eggs.

THE BIG WAGON, STOCKTON.—One of the big wagons, which we spoke about some two weeks since, at Stockton, is now nearly finished. We saw it in the paint shop in process of tipping and striping. The body panels of the wagon are of a handsome dark blue, the other parts brown; bands striped; wheels, axles, pole and running gear yellow, and striped with black; all finely varnished. When finished, it will be the handsomest team in California. The value of this wagon is one thousand dollars. It was built at Miller's wagon shop, as previously mentioned.

SHEEP, when first turned out to grass in the spring, should be housed on cold nights. If troubled with the scours, drench with half a pint of milk porridge, thickened with two tablespoonsful of wheaten flour. We have rarely known this remedy to fail. If two or three doses do not effect a cure in as many days, add ten drops of laudanum.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **ALAMEDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The Committee appointed at a primary meeting of the farmers of Alameda County, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of an Agricultural Society, having notified the undersigned that they are prepared to submit the result of their labors, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the ESTUDILLO HOUSE, in San Leandro, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 6th, at 7 o'clock, to hear said report and take action thereon.

A general meeting and punctual attendance of farmers and others interested is most respectfully requested.

HENRY SMITH,
Chairman of Primary Meeting.

San Leandro, Alameda County, May 23, 1857. v7-20 2t

☞ **WHAT CHEER HOUSE,**
MAY 27TH, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, State of California.

KNOW all People by these presents that R. B. WOODWARD Proprietor of the above named establishment, hereby announces that from and after this date his scale of prices shall be as following reduced rates to wit:

BOARD, Per Week, SIX DOLLARS.
BOARD, Per Day, ONE DOLLAR.
MEALS, FIFTY CENTS Each.
LODGINGS, Per Night, FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS.

French Patent Spring Beds, with best of Curled Hair Mattresses, Clean Bedding, &c., has gained a lasting and world-wide notoriety for the superior and celebrated Lodgings to be had at the What Cheer House.

In addition to the above, there is also a spacious Reading Room (well supplied with papers from all parts) in connection with the extensive Library of over two thousand volumes of the choicest selection of standard works.

Determined and untiring efforts to please and furnish the very best of fare at the lowest prices, backed up by a rigid adherence to the cash system, has made the What Cheer House the best and most popular establishment on the Pacific Coast, for which the public will please to accept the thanks of

R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

Nos. 119 and 121 Sacramento street; and
Nos. 27, 29 and 91 (new addition), Leidesdorff street. v7-20

Fine, beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—without chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of **LYON'S KATHAIRON**—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 20-1m

☞ **RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—**

The *London Quarterly Review*,
The *New York Daily State Register*, and others on
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains near a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 382 Broadway;" and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "'Costar's' Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cock-Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of 'Costar' is a 'household word' to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 382 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the *Exterminator*. Druggists and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a *constant demand*, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

☞ See advertisement in another column. v7-20 3m

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS**—*A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.*—The history of this remarkable medicine, and its astonishing success in obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

The *Oxygenated Bitters* contain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcoholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medicinal compound, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach and system generally. It is a mild and agreeable tonic, removing all disagreeable symptoms, and assisting nature in her efforts to restore the impaired powers of the system.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORAILL, cor. Third and K sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 20-1m

☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufactory and Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.

v7-10 WARREN & CO.

BOOKS, &c.

SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,
BOOKSELLERS,
PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,
389 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,

ARE continually adding to their extensive stock, by importation from England and France, as well as American Works, which they offer on reasonable terms.

Merchants dealing in Books will be served at low prices.

LIBRARIES for Towns, District Schools, or Clubs, furnished at wholesale prices.

School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books;
Bibles in great variety, in plain and fancy bindings;
Elegantly Illustrated Books, suitable for presents;
Blank Account Books of all kinds; Globes,
Maps, Atlases; Writing, Letter and Note
Papers; Envelope and Wrapping
Papers; Buff, White and Fancy
Envelopes; Stationery of
various kinds, &c., &c.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

S. S. & W. WOOD,
389 Broadway, New York,

Have the largest assortment of Medical Books to be found in the country, amongst which will be found not only the works of the day, text books for colleges, &c., but a great variety of finely illustrated works on Diseases of the Eye, Skin, Kidneys, Surgical Anatomy, Botanical Plates, Anatomical and Obstetrical Plates, works of the Fathers in Medicine, &c., &c.

☞ *Catalogues of their entire Stock sent free of postage to applicants.*

Amongst their stock are the following valuable periodicals, which they offer at the low prices affixed, delivered in New York:

Duncan's Medical Commentaries, from commencement to 1795. 20 vols, 8vo. half calf.....$10 00
London Medical Gazette, from commencement to 1849. 43 vols, half calf, *very fine copy*.....50 00
London Lancet, from commencement to 1844. 46 vols bound in 42, 8vo, half calf, *fine copy*.....70 00
London Pharmaceutical Journal, from commencement to 1855. 14 vols, half calf, *very fine copy*.....35 00
Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, numerous colored plates, from commencement to 1851. 18 vols, half Morrocco, *very fine copy*.....35 00
Sydenham Society Publications, from commencement to 1856. 37 vols 8vo and 1 vol. folio, full cloth, gilt tops, fine copy.....100 00
Complete sets of these works are rarely for sale; several of the volumes being out of print.
Medico-Chirurgical Review, from 1816 to 1847. 58 vols, half sheep, not quite uniform.....85 00
This set includes 7 vols, edited by Drs. Shearman, Johnson and Palmer, which have been long out of print.
American Journal of Insanity, from commencement to 1856. 12 vols, bound in 6, sheep.....15 00
Ranking's Half Yearly Extract of Medical Sciences. 1846 to to 1855. 10 vols, half cloth.....7 00
New York Lancet. Edited by Dr. Houston. 2 vols, half sheep.....2 50
Containing Lectures of Professors Mott, Revere, Stevens, Swett; also Drs. Detmold, Forry, Marshall Hall, John Hunter, &c.
New York Medico-Chirurgical Bulletin. Edited by Dr. Bushe. 2 vols in 1, all published, half calf.....1 50
Journal of Health. By an Association of Physicians. 1829 to to 1833. 4 vols, all published, sheep.....3 00
London Lancet for 1845, reprint. 2 vols, cloth.....1 50

The following will be sent to any part of California by mail, free of postage, at the prices affixed:

Bedford's Diseases of Women and Children. 4th ed...$3 50
"Eminently practical, and therefore valuable as a contribution to medical knowledge."—[Southern Med. and Surg. Journal.
"The most valuable work on the subject ever presented to profession."—[Cincinnati Med. Journal.
Hassall's Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease. With colored plates. 2 vols.....8 00
"Pre-eminently the best illustrated microscopic human anatomy that is accessible to us in this country."—[Medical Examiner.
Comstock's and Coming's Principles of Physiology. With colored plates.....3 50
"It is a fascinating book for man, woman or child."—[Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.
Smith's Treatise on Fractures in the vicinity of Joints. 191 illustrations.....4 50
"One of the most valuable works which has ever issued from the press on the subject of fractures."—[Ranking's Abstract.
Harrison's Text Book of Anatomy. Second Edition. With engravings.....3 00
"Such a one as every student should possess."—[Ohio Med. and Surg. Journal.
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"The best general treatise that has ever been published. The colored illustrations are the most beautiful and faithful things of the kind we have yet seen."—[Montreal Med. Chronicle.
Fuller on Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout and Sciatica...2 00
"One of the best practical works of modern times."—[Winslow's Journal of Psychological Medicine.
Quain's Anatomical Plates. Illustrating the structure of different parts of the human body. 200 plates; 4to; 4th ed.20 00
"The cheapest work of the kind ever published in this country."—[Am. Jour. of Med. Sciences.
[Too large for mail—will be sent by express.]
Cazenave and Schedel on Diseases of the Skin. Edited by H. D. Bulkley, M. D. Second edition.....2 00
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"By far the most complete and systematic work in the English language, and the only one which contains any directions for treatment."—[British Am. Med. and Phy. Journal.
Tilt on Diseases of Menstruation and Ovarian Inflammation.....1 25
"A lucid and satisfactory treatise upon a most interesting class of diseases."—[Nashville Jour. of Med. and Surgery.
Cock's Manual of Obstetrics.....1 25
"A plain, sensible, judicious and reliable manual"—[Kentucky Medical Recorder.
Mott's Velpeau's Operative Surgery. Edited by Dr. Blackman, Prof. of Surgery in Medical College of Ohio. 3 vols, 8vo and 4to Atlas of 22 plates.....20 00
[Too large for mail—will be sent by express.]
"A work which embraces almost every known or imagined operation of early or late times, and is indispensable as a work of reference to surgeons."—[Ill. and In. Med. and Surg. Journal.
Gregory on Eruptive Fevers. Edited by H. D. Bulkley, M. D. With colored plates.....2 75
"Abounds with valuable information in regard to a class of diseases of very frequent occurrence and of fearful mortality."—[Stethescope.
Beck's Materia Medica and Therapeutic's.....3 50
"As a text-book for students, we know of no better treatise."—[Am. Jour. of Med. Sciences.
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"The fullest and most satisfactory work, exclusively devoted to the stomach, that we have ever perused."—[Med. Counsellor.
Chambers on Digestion and its Derangements.....2 50
"A work of rare merit, and should be in the hands of every practitioner."—[Eclectic Med. Journal.
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"An extremely good guide for all who have to deal with these troublesome complaints."—[Brit. and For. Med. Chir. Review.
Wright on Headaches, their Causes and their Cure.....0 60
"A very excellent brochure, affording a good deal of information upon a subject which most works say but little about."—[Medical Examiner.
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"A perfect gem. We regard it one of the most useful books in our library."—[N. Y. Med. Reporter.
Cox's Companion to the Medicine Chest. From the 33d London edition.....00 75
"It is just such a volume as ought to be in the hands of the traveler by sea or by land."—[N. Y. Med. Reporter.
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"Contains valuable information for the general practitioner as well as the dentist."—[Peninsular Jour. of Medicine.
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"In no work do we remember to have seen the important subject of preserving health in tropical climates so ably, so clearly, and so philosophically treated."—[New Medical and Physical Journal.
Cooper's First Lines of the Theory and Practice of Surgery. Edited by W. Parker, M. D., Professor of Surgery, &c. 2 vols.....6 00
"The names of S. Cooper and W. Parker are alone sufficient guarantee of the value of the volumes."—[Buffalo Med. Jour.

The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical REVIEW;
OR,
Quarterly Journal of Practical Medicine and Surgery.

"Among the medical publications, the very best reprint among the quarterlies, is the British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review."—[Hall's Journal of Health.

Price $3 a year, free of postage, if paid in advance.

BOOKS, &c.

Just Published.
THE GRAMMAR OF ENGLISH GRAMARS,
By GOULD BROWN,
Author of "The Institutes of English Grammar," &c., &c.
Second Edition—Revised and Improved.
With Portrait of the Author.

"It leaves far, very far behind it, everything which has hitherto appeared under the denomination of an English Grammar. * * * It is in the amazing extent and compass of the '*critica sylca*'—the topics, definitions, rules and illustrations; in the acute investigation which is everywhere displayed; and in the minuteness and perfect finish with which every particular is wrought up, that the distinguishing features of the work most manifestly appear. * * * We see, as the result of all that has been done by our author, a noble and most important book—ample, critical and symmetrical in a high degree—and, what is a most remarkable feature, an original work—the work of one head and one pen."—[The District School Journal of Education.

"We have carefully examined its pages, and feel bound to acknowledge it a standard work—settling numerous and vexatious disputes among teachers and scholars, and rendering plain and interesting what has heretofore appeared difficult and uninviting, and even unprofitable to those who aimed at certainty."—[The American Artisan.

V. M. Rice, late Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New York, in a recent letter, speaking of the author of this work, says: "I know of no man to whom this country is more indebted for a correct knowledge of our language than to him."

Also, recently Published, Revised Editions of
Brown's First Lines of English Grammar,
For Young Learners.
Brown's Institutes of Grammar,
For the Higher Classes.

Samuel U. Berrian, of Rye, School Commissioner for the Second District of Westchester county, N. Y., says:

"The definitions and rules are rigidly exact, the paradigms neatly arranged, and the formules explicit and easy of enunciation. *Method* is a marked feature of the book [First Lines]; and as to its didactics, whatever is said, is said in the fewest words possible: principle is never found clashing with principle; there is a due sequence in the parts; and all goes to make up a harmonious whole.

"Brown's Grammars are of a class *never to die*. At present of unapproachable excellence, and the highest possible authority, we doubt if they can ever be superseded, at least while our language remains what it is. The 'Institutes,' the author's intermediate, or academic Grammar, comes forth now also rejuvenated, elaborately polished, and beautiful in its exterior. We call the attention of teachers and private learners to this work, especially of those teachers who have the conduct of higher schools."

"Brown's 'First Lines,' and his 'Institutes of English Grammar,' in their original forms, were the best Grammars we ever used; with their improvements, they justly command the good will of teachers."—[Massachusetts Teacher.

Published by S. S & W. WOOD,
389 Broadway, New York;
And sold by booksellers generally. v7-21 1m

A CARD.

WE would take this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care. One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of Haying Tools, consisting in part of—
Hay Forks, Batchelder's;
Hay Hand Rakes;
Horse Rakes, wood teeth;
" " steel spring teeth;
Scythes and Snaths;
Grape Vine Cradles.
For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Mowing Machines.

KETCHUM'S improved Mowers, with Extras.
For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
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HALL'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
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Reapers! Reapers!!

MCCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower; Seymour & Morgan's Reaper and Mower. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Ox Yokes and Bows.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a large assortment of Ox Yokes and Bows. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Straw Cutters.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," Gale's celebrated Straw and Hay Cutters. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Manila Rope.

JUST RECEIVED—
30 Coils—One Inch;
30 " 1¼ Inches;
" " 2 "
" " 2¼ "
" " 2½ "
" " 2¾ "
" " 3 "
" " 3½ "
" " 3¾ "
10 " 4 "
10 " 4½ "
5 " 5 "
5 " 6 "
3 " 7 "
3 " 9 "
For sale at San Francisco prices, by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Powder! Powder!!

500 KEGS of Hazard Blasting Powder;
200 Kegs Mass. Mill " "
500 cases 1 lb cans Hazard's;
500 " " Dupont's;
500 Kegs gun, in 12½, 6½;
300 5 lb cans.
For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.

JUST received, ex "Flying Mist," a very large and complete assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

CALIFORNIA AND OREGON PRODUCE,
For Sale by Reynolds & Law,
No. 134 Washington street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

25.000 POUNDS Extra Clear BACON SIDES, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 No. 134 Washington street.

15.000 POUNDS HAMS—extra quality, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
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10.000 POUNDS SHOULDERS, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
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2.000 POUNDS LARD, Now landing ex J. B. Lunt, and for sale by REYNOLDS & LAW,
Family Grocers and Dealers in Oregon Produce,
v7-9 No. 134 Washington street.

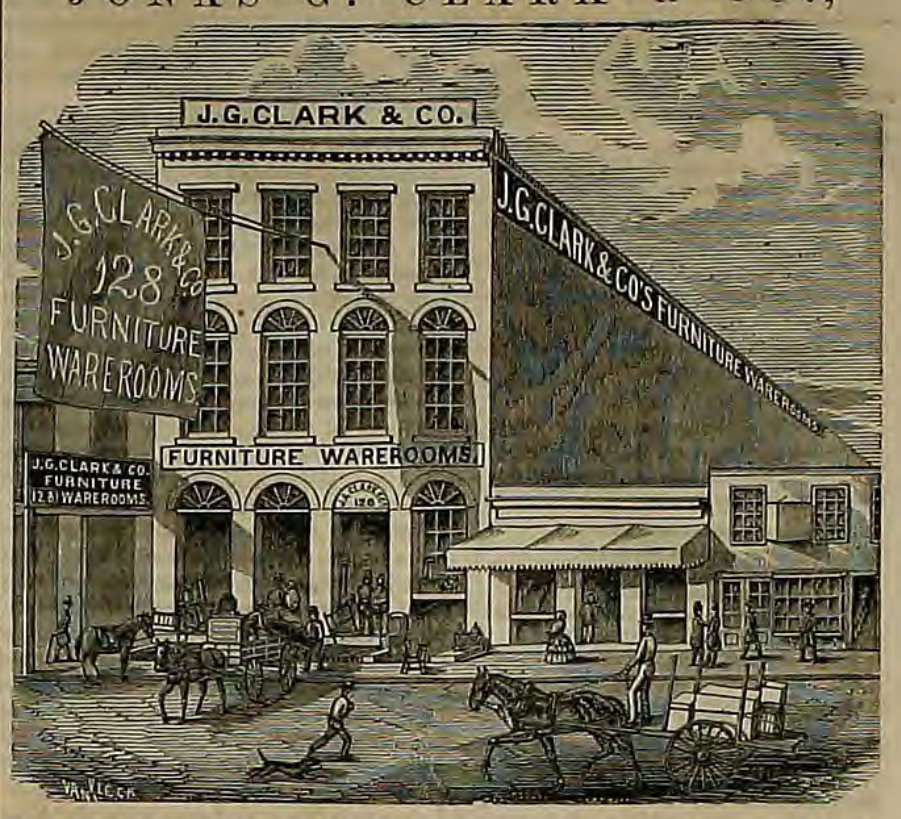
To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON.* Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.
. Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3cm

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,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FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO;
49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET
(Between J and K streets),
SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;
CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, BUREAUS,
OTTOMANS, SIDEBOARDS,
LOUNGES AND WHATNOTS,
EASY CHAIRS; MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR

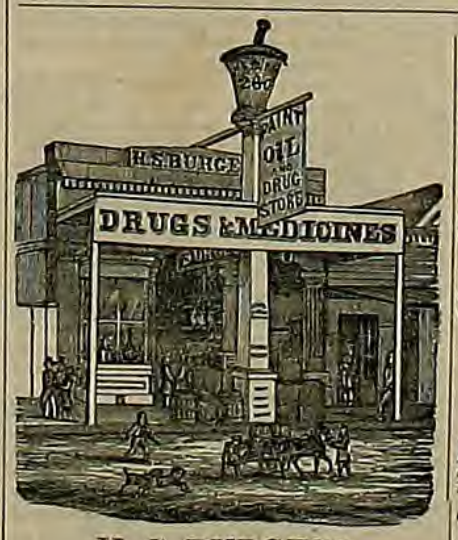
FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR
STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,
TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE
INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-20 **JONAS G. CLARK & CO.**



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building,) SAN FRANCISCO
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-14

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent.
v7-13 3m

40 or 50 Lumbermen Wanted
AT THE MENDOCINO SAW MILLS.

WAGES:

FOR Good Ordinary CROSS-CUT SAWYERS AND CHOPPERS, $40 to $50 per Month, and found. *Extra men can have Extra Wages.*

MILLMEN, from $45 to $60, and found.

☞ Men in the country can address me through the Post-Office.

E. C. WILLIAMS,
141 Clay street, San Francisco,
v7-19 1m Agent for the Mendocino Mills.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,

And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give that satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Nich. Reynolds. [v7-13] L. V. H. Howell

Ladies' Department.

COME HOME.

[We republish the annexed from "Florence Percy," in justice to the fair author: the stanza omitted being one of the most beautiful, and adds so much to the charms of the whole.]

Return, for oh! thy wife doth pine
Thy stately form to see;
To know, to feel that thou art near,—
She pines to be with thee.
To feel thy arms entwine her form,
Her head upon thy breast,
'Twould ease her aching heart to know
She ere would be so blest.

A lonely bark upon the waves,
With none its course to guide,
Through storms and billows dashing high,
It drifts upon the tide;
'Tis thus am I, without thy hand
To lead and guide through life—
Then, oh! return, for thee I mourn;
Return unto thy wife.

I cannot chase the thoughts away,
That fill my heart with gloom,
As sadly falls my gaze upon
The now forsaken room.
Oh! then, come home, beloved, come home;
The hour, the greeting tone
Returns, and darkly falls the thought
That I am still alone.

Yes, come! there is a saddened tone
Breathed round me since ye went;
The evening winds seem wandering by,
With mournful tidings blent;
And tones of music seem more sad,
More sorrowing and deep;
And pining for thee thus, I turn
In agony and weep.

THE BIRD IS FREE.

A bird was caged; but yet no song
Had echoed from his new found home;
When, stealthily, intent on wrong,
That angel bird was bid to roam.

The hand that set that bright bird free,
By opening wide its golden door,
Must ne'er again expect to see
That bird of song—it comes no more.

That warbler bore beneath its wing,
A message full of future fate;
But in a distant land 'twill sing
A song that some will learn too late.

For angel birds make but one flight,
With messages to mortals given,
And those that will not hear aright
Lose both the message, bird and heaven.

GLAUCUS.

THE REPROACH.

When clouds, with darkening gloom,
Thy path surround,
And life seems not the boon
That erst was found—
When friendship but a myth appears,
And doubt o'ershadows thee with fears,
With vain regrets and bitter tears,
Then wilt remember me!

When youth's bright promise fades,
Like childhood's grief,
And treasured hopes are laid
With autumn's leaf—
When hollow smiles shall with deceit
Their flattering falsehoods still repeat,
And nought of truth thy vision meet
Then thou'lt remember me!

(J. L. C., Boston Cultivator.

'Tis Beautiful.

Upon the broad prairie, amid a myriad of other flowers, grew one far more beautiful than all the rest. While in its earliest glory, even when it had opened its first blossoms, and was casting its sweet fragrance upon the wind, and embalming the atmosphere around, that flower was carelessly lifted from its native home and carried to another home, where for a brief time it continued to live the admired and petted of those who came to look upon the beautiful flowers; but it soon drooped, its leaflets faded, its buds shrank and opened not; it bloomed no more. The hand that had borne it away from its original elements, not knowing its wants, or the culture necessary for its life and growth, left it to its fate, and being cared for no more, it was left without guardianship; but like all natural plants, it sprang once more into new life by its native vigor, and again put forth fresh leaves, new branches, and once more the bright buds opened, and radiant petals gave forth their accustomed fragrance and beauty, and were even more beautiful than before.

This flower was not long in its new glory until another worshipper stealthily seized it and bore to another home. It was now a proud flower, for it was in its brightest health and richest robes of beauty, and was worshipped by him who bore off his petted plant. But this beautiful flower was again destined to fade for want of care and culture: soon its bloom paled and the buds drooped; the leaves dropped off one by one, until rudeness and neglect were apparent upon this once cherished flower, and soon, unprotected, unsheltered and uncared for, it was homeless and alone; and thus it is with all the wildings of nature.

A natural element they need
To make them bloom and grow;
Transplanted without care or heed
Their growth uncertain, slow.

The hand that plants a beauteous flower,
And hopes for constant bloom,
Must guard and tend it hour by hour,
Else it finds an early tomb;
And none a beauteous flower should share,
Unless they've given it watchful care.

And so it was with that peculiar flower. Drooping and fading, it again struggled for life; blessed with its own strong native power, it may yet live and bloom with richest fragrance and more glorious beauty than ever. Once more it can be transplanted, but its life will now depend upon the hand that shall nurture and care for it, and upon that care will depend the reward for the future labor bestowed. It may give blossoms of richest fragrance to reward the cultivator, or it may yield only thorns that shall pierce the hand that nurtures and cares for it. Of this the future alone can reveal, for of all the wild flowers of the prairies and hills of any sunny clime, however bright and beautiful they may be in their native state, few only reward the hand that transplants them. Such as do reward are priceless and beautiful.

NANNETTE.

To the Rescue of Home.

We have been endeavoring for some time to prepare some remarks upon the subject of Female Help, and the importance of discussing the question connected with it in all its bearings, when the following admirably written article came to hand in the last N. E. Farmer, and is so much to the point that we copy it entire, and know it will meet with a hearty response among the most intelligent of our State.

We know there is great complaint in regard to help—the *kind* of help, the *cost* of help, and the difficulty of retaining those who having been kindly cared for and instructed in household duties, leave to obtain higher wages than families now-a-days can possibly afford to pay.

Although we always advocate a liberal pay to good laborers in every department, yet we cannot but see (for we hear and know it everywhere) that the average wages of female help are far above the average of the male laborers in our State, and we know well that this portion of the expenses of housekeeping, added to what necessarily follows when the wife is unqualified to superintend the home department, has and will deter many an industrious man, many in the higher walks of life, from entering into engagements for a home; we hear it a *thousand times a year;* it echoes over our State. This is a subject worthy the attention of every female head of the family—worthy the attention of every mother and daughter in our land, if they would see happy and prosperous homes.

The article alluded to above is here added:

Female Help.

Foreign help is now almost universally employed, in our families in New England, not only in the towns and cities, but in the country. This help constitutes a class by itself—a distinct caste. They associate together, and compose a separate society. They are ignorant, and are looked upon as an inferior class. I will refer to only one of the effects of the existence of such a distinct class in the country, viz: its tendency to degrade labor; like the presence of slaves, in slaveholding communities. When the laborer, from whatever cause, is in a degraded condition, labor itself comes to be considered a degradation. While Cincinnatus held the plow, the cultivation of the soil was an honorable employment. But when the prisoners who were taken captive by his courage and prowess, were compelled to hold the plow, the cultivation of the earth soon became too degrading an employment for the Roman soldier or citizen. Household labor is by no means as reputable as it was, when it was done by the members of our own families. The younger members of the family, especially, are growing with the idea that the washing and scouring and cooking, the harder and more unpleasant part of the labor, which is done by Irish help, is unsuitable for them, is a degradation; and they learn to despise it. Household labor is conducive to health and vigor. The health of our females has deteriorated since spinning and weaving have been given up, and the labors of the kitchen and dairy have been transferred to foreign females. The pernicious effects of this change are manifest in our families and in our children. The remedy must be found, either in a return to household labors, or in a vigorous course of exercise in the open air, such as is adopted by English females.

There is a mistaken idea connected with our system of education, which is, that education—cultivation of the mind and manners—is designed to raise us above the necessity of bodily labor. Our daughters seek education that they may be fitted to teach, or engage in intellectual pursuits, and lighter avocations. The true idea of education, that which should be kept before the mind of the young while pursuing study, is that education will fit them to labor better, more easily, more profitably, more happily. Were this idea made prominent to the young, education would not, as is now too often the case, unfit those for labor, who are so fortunate (or shall I rather say unfortunate), as to have the means of obtaining it. They would not, then, at the same time with their education, acquire the foolish notion that labor is a degradation, but would be taught that the object of education is to qualify them to apply, understandingly and successfully, their faculties of mind and their physical powers to any kind of labor that they may be called upon to engage in by their circumstances or situation.

Now our young men and women think and say that their education will all be lost, if they engage in bodily labor. An Irish man or woman can do this as well as they can; why should they get an education, if they must labor? But is this true? can an ignorant Irish man or woman labor as well as an intelligent, educated man or woman? Can they labor as skillfully, as successfully, and with as good results? One great advantage of intelligence is, that it saves labor. The intelligent laborer will accomplish his labor in less time, and with less outlay of muscular strength. He will make his brain do the work of his hands. He will labor for the future as well as for the present. The labor of, today, will not only serve the purpose of today, but to a certain extent, will be a preparation for the work of to-morrow. He will use his time, and strength, and capital, to the best advantage, and where they will be most productive of profit or gratification, and thus he will save time for the further cultivation of his mind, and for the exercise of his public spirit or his benevolence. This is no less true in the house than in those labors that are more appropriate to the stronger sex. And why should it not be so?

The intelligent and educated woman applies, not only her hands, but her mind, to her work. She works to better advantage. She does not make mistakes and failures. She does not waste her time and strength in labors that accomplish nothing. She works with a will, and with the expectation of finding time for mental improvement and social enjoyment. While her hands are employed she arranges her plans for the future, so that one duty, or one occupation, shall not conflict with another. She has a time for everything, and everything in its time; and thus she accomplishes much more in a given time, than one who works without plan or forethought. She understands the nature and properties of the material she uses, and her cultivated taste leads her to work out all her results in accordance with the laws of fitness and propriety. Hence, in these results, are not only the demands of necessity met, but the love of order and beauty is gratified, and with a much less expenditure of time and strength. She accomplishes much more necessary work, and at the same time, surrounds herself with an atmosphere of neatness and comfort, and even elegance, which is wholly unknown to the ignorant and uncultivated. Her home is rendered a place of enjoyment and happiness. She surrounds herself with objects of attraction and beauty, suitable to her circumstances. She is herself the central object of attraction and moral beauty.

But how shall this state of things be brought about? How shall the mistake in education be corrected? Says Olmsted, in his Travels in the Slave States, "A man in New Orleans told me that he now had one slave, and he got along very well; but if he married he would have to purchase three more, and he could not afford it." A young man in Massachusetts married an Irish girl. When a lady acquaintance remonstrated with him, asking him how he could do so, he replied, "If I married an American girl, I should have to get an Irish girl to take care of her, and I cannot afford to maintain two." Hundreds of young men are deterred from marrying for the same reason; and hundreds who have married have bitterly regretted their imprudence. How many wives live in a state of unhappiness, because they consider it a degradation to do their own labor; and how many families are kept poor and unhappy by indulging their foolish pride, and employing ignorant foreign help to do their work, which they might do, not only with much greater economy, but with much greater comfort and satisfaction, themselves; and which they would do, did not the mistaken notions which they imbibed in early life stand in the way. Says the Prophet, "as is the mother, so is the daughter." In relation to this subject the influence of maternal teaching and example is specially important. So long as a servile class exists in our midst, labor will be considered a degradation, whether that class consists of an ignorant European race, or of an ignorant African race. So long as this is the case, the influence and example of mothers and female teachers will be needed to counteract its effects upon our daughters.

[For the California Farmer.]

An Appeal to Wives and Mothers.

Would you have your husbands spend their leisure hours at their own firesides, instead of seeking other society than yours? and spending night after night in drinking, and gambling with beastly companions? Then make your homes attractive, and use economy; be saving of your time and money; dress neat and becoming, but ever within your means. Adorn not yourselves with gaudy ornaments; but remember the teaching, and counsel, of a "Dear Old Saint," now gone to rest; and seek above everything to be ornamented with "*A meek and quiet spirit.* And seek to please none so much as your own husband. Let your hair be combed just as nice and your house kept just as free from dust, when he alone is expected home to dinner, as you used to ere you bore a matron's name. You would surely have blushed then to receive him with a dress full of rents, and covered with dust and grease, unless you was in some very dirty business, and then of course, you would dress appropriately; but you could put your dress on *neat* then.

And now about your children: Dress them neat, and tidy; their hair combed smooth, their shoes tied up, and their cheeks clean and rosy; their little paddies clean, and teach them to run out and meet Papa, with a hearty welcome, and give him a kiss from their clean lips. What is better calculated to keep a man from vice, and error, than his own bright-eyed, roguish, fun-loving, careless little prattlers. Teach them to be good and to love one another. Little children are the best ministers in the land, if rightly trained; and who can train them, and cultivate the *good*, and root out the *evil*, like the *mother?* And if you would have your husband look up to you, and learn of you, you must show him, that you love and appreciate *his society*, and *he* is *all the world to you.* If he has got any heart, he cannot see you toiling, day after day, and denying yourself all society, but *his*, and your children's, to smooth the way of life for him, without at least giving you *kind words*, and spending as much of his leisure time in your society as he possibly can.

ROSA.

TALLMADGE, Mich., April, 1857.

Female Education.—A writer in the new number of the North British Review, observes:

"Instead of educating every girl as though she were born to be an independent, self-supporting member of society, we educate her to become a mere dependent, a hanger-on, or, as the law delicately phases it, a chattel. In some respects, indeed, we err more barbarously than those nations among whom a plurality of wives is permitted, and who regard women purely as so much live stock; for among such people women are, at all events, provided with shelter, with food, and cloth ing—they are "cared" for as cattle are. There is a completeness in such a system.

"But among ourselves we treat women as cattle, without providing for them as cattle. We take the worst part of barbarism and the worst part of civilization, and work them into a heterogenous whole. We bring up our women to be dependent, and then leave them without any one to depend on. There is no one, there is nothing for them to lean upon, and they fall to the ground. Now, what every woman, no less than every man, should have to depend upon, is an ability, after some fashion or other, to turn labor into money. She may or may not be compelled to exercise it, but every one ought to possess it. If she belong to the richer classes, she may have to exercise it; if to the poorer, she assuredly will."

Heavenly Origin of Chit-Chat.—Naturally, women talk more than men. The learned Buxtorf informs us, in his Hebrew Lexicon, that the primeval name, Eve, is derived from a root signifying Talk; and it was perhaps from a dim idea of this kind that the Rabbins owed their tradition that twelve baskets of chit-chat—it could not be gossip, for there were no neighbors to gossip about—were rained down into Paradise for Adam and Eve to amuse themselves with: of which twelve Adam picked up three, and Eve the other nine. [Elizabeth Strutt.

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,
Fourth street, Sacramento
v7-7

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH C. MORRIS,.....Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-18 3m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.
PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO., Proprietors.
v7-16 3m

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, Corner Walker street,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles, Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, Proprietor.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. S. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v7-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar. JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the season in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-18 3m

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.
To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.
San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.
The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.
v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.
THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

OY'S FINE OY'S.
THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-14 San Francisco.

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜
FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.
LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of
Five Hundred Wood Engravings!
It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:
Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
Turkey Morocco, Antique, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v8-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

SEEDS, &c.

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.
THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid.* Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.
NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucar).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.
Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.
Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 1i 15 John street, New York City.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,
ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.
Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.
Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.
Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

New Flower Seeds.
A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.

Sugar Beet Seed.
WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.
Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.
A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

Hemp Seed.
SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.
For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.
A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the California Farmer. v5-13

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.
On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.
THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of
Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants
to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.
FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:
Apple, Peach, Peat
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.
ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.
Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.
We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.
ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.
Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.
GARDEN SEEDS.—1,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.
☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.
☞ Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.
A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.
We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.
Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.
☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

[PREMIUM MANUFACTORY.]
Hudson's Golden California Mustard.
THE proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.
The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Sallad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.
For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.
Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,
22 Front street, corner of Pine,
H. C. HUDSON.
P. S.—The highest price always paid for pure A No 1 Mustard Seed. v7-8 3m

Spermatorrhea can be Cured!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY!
THIS unparalleled specific for the above fearful complaint, recommended by the Medical Societies of Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and by Dr Andrew Ure, of London, has recently been imported by the agent of Johannesburgh & Co., the manufacturers, and is now for sale in San Francisco. A cure is guaranteed in from three to fifteen days, even when paralysis has taken place.
Address Box 14, San Francisco Post Office, inclosing $10, when sufficient will be sent for a perfect cure; and the harrowed mind of the almost lunatic victim of passion put to rest. We have also half packages at $5—they will be put up carefully and sent per express, free from detection.
JOHANNESBURGH & CO.,
v7-14 Vallejo street, bet. Stockton and Dupont.

Cordage Manufactory.
WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from
Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,
and have constantly on hand
MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES;
Also,
BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.
v7-8 3m TUBBS & CO., 130 Front street

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S

87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street---119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, $6. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office. There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment. The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS.

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-14 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES.

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition ☜

Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at

C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
108 Montgomery street,

One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.

Also, all kinds of

Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths,

and a large selection of DOOR MATS.

☞ All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to order. Please call and see for yourselves v7-14

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-14 3m

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New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.

Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

R. L. ALLEN,
v6-21 6m 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

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MEDICINES, &c.

J. L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots of Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

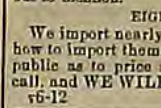
Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 95 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE,
Washington street, San Francisco,
v7-16 1y Wholesale Agents for California.

To Photograph Operators.

Ambrotype, Photograph and Daguerreotype
STOCK AND CHEMICALS,
FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS,
FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES, BY
R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

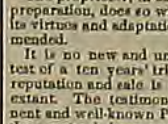


BEING OURSELVES PRACTICAL CHEMISTS, and manufacturing many of our Chemicals, we can guarantee them far superior to any put up for sale.

To operators out of the city we will send our own prepared Collodion, which we use, and which surpasses any ever sold in the country for tone and finish. v7-19

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.



PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
Boston, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

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IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT
BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

PHENIX WORKS,
JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.
Manufacturer of
FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

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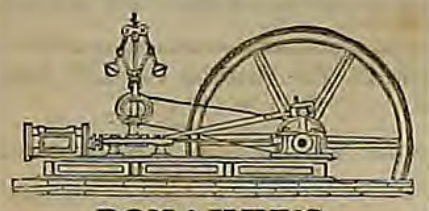

DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,
Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

BOOK AND JOB
PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED,* and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v7-14 R. H. VANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.

AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3 and $5 Boxes.

"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.

Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2 50, $4 50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.

For the destruction of Moths, Muskets, Flies, Fleas, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the *United States, the Canadas, West Indies, California and South America.*

☞ Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.

☞ No goods sent on commission.

☞ Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.

☞ Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

☞ A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O. stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street, " "
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway " v7-203m

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn Ulcers, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is, that it meets and NEUTRALIZES the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LYNN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., March 11, 1855.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen,—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs, which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill), who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it, the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bones one-eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered, has no appearance of being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors will certify.

Yours, respectfully,
CALEB DAVIS.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co. Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR INFLAMED EYE-LIDS.

The delicate structure of the eye-lid renders it peculiarly sensitive and liable to disease. When, from any cause, it becomes affected, the inner membrane rapidly inflames, and the eye-lid evinces the strongest predisposition to attract to itself humors from all parts of the body. Hundreds of persons of scrofulous habit are disfigured by rawness or redness of the eye-lids, commonly called sore eyes, and tortured with apprehensions of impaired vision, who, by using this BALSAM, may obtain almost immediate relief. In all cases, the earlier this remedy is applied the better.

READ THE FOLLOWING EVIDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1856.

MESSRS. A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen,—I have been troubled for years with an affection of the eye-lids, and have tried a number of remedies, without experiencing any decided benefit. A few weeks since I obtained some of your ROMAN EYE BALSAM, and applied it according to the directions. The first application produced a decidedly beneficial effect, and I had not used it a week before my eye-lids were entirely free from inflammation, which had not been the case before for many years.

Yours, &c.,
G. B. WILLIAMS, 262 BROADWAY.

PRICE, 25 CENTS PER JAR.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., San Francisco; S. T. WATTS & Co., Marysville; R. H. McDONALD & Co., Sacramento; and by Druggists generally. v7-16 3m

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CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,

PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT.....M. R. ROBERTS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....N. O. ARRINGTON.

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Hon. E. L. SULLIVAN,
JOS. STANFORD,
E. S. HOLDEN, of Stockton,
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JAMES LUDLOW, Secretary.

The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street. v7-17

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
v7-1c 130 Washington street, San Francisco

California not so Bad a Place, after all.

Some newspapers have a penchant for arraying all kinds of crime before the public, and constantly holding up California as the worst place on the earth for crime. We are ready to admit there is too much of it, yet we wish those journals that are so greedy for the *Criminal Calendar*, just to look upon the following table of crime for the good city of Philadelphia—the city of Penn, and of Brotherly Love—and then they will see that San Francisco, or California, is "not so bad a place after all:"

"*Philadelphia* is a lively town, considering its high claims as to abundant brotherly love. During the last year there were 17 commitments for arson, 54 for burglary, 46 for murder, 13 for rape, 55 for robbery, 3 for manslaughter, 20 for highway robbery,—for assault and battery, two thousand one hundred and eighteen!!—stealing, 1356!!!"

The Crops at the East.—The papers received by the last mail from the trans-mountain States, give rather unfavorable reports on the prospects of the present year's crops. Late frosts and cold weather had been quite general, doing serious injury, particularly to the corn, cotton, and sugar-cane, of the Southern States. And although these accounts come to us, yet we notice that considerable Flour is being shipped from the East to California; this being the result of the foolish reports of short crops here. We do not pity the importers, however. We hope they will learn a lesson they will not soon forget. *California has Flour enough* and to spare, and we can ship Flour to them better than they can spare it to us.

Magnolia Hotel, Stockton.—This excellent hotel, under the care of its active and enterprising proprietor, Capt. Morris, is now in complete order to receive visitors. The house has been put in complete repair, thoroughly renovated and furnished very neatly. Capt. Morris is now making preparation to receive the visitors during the Fair, and will be able to accommodate three hundred persons. Having been shown over the house, we can say it is neat and cleanly, and worthy a generous support.

Artesian Well at Stockton.—This well has now reached the depth of 765 feet, and the auger passes through clear blue sand. A fine swell of water flows over the tube, similar to many of the common wells of San José; but the intention is to continue digging until an abundant flow is found. We trust such a stream may be found previous to the time of the Fair, so that fountains may grace the show grounds and the hall.

Scarcity of Cotton Seed.—The Savannah Republican says: "We understand that a commission house in this city received an order lately from Columbus, for "ten thousand bushels of cotton seed." The order was sent in behalf of planters in that section of the State and Alabama, whose first plantings have been destroyed by the frost. In view of the fact that young cotton is liable to so many disasters, such improvidence on the part of planters may well be wondered at. No wise man, it seems to us, would ever be without double supply of seed."

An order in Council has been issued, prohibiting the importation into England of cattle, or of horses, hoofs, hides, or skins, from those territories of Russia, Prussia, or Mecklenburg (Schwerin) which lie on the Gulf of Finland, or between the gulf and the city of Lubec. This precaution has been taken to prevent the introduction into England of the infectious disease which is destroying the cattle of the Baltic provinces.

The Maple Sugar Crop.—The maple sugar season, has thus far been a successful one throughout the New England States. In Vermont it has proved the best in ten years. In Northern New Hampshire, we learn by the Manchester Mirror, the business has been unusually lucrative, although the late storms have probably closed up the season.

Shipment of Treasure, this day, by the steamer John L. Stephens, $2,260,195; by steamer of 20th May, $2,284,864—total for the two last shipments, $4,545,059.

Old Men in Old Times—*Modern Degeneracy.*—Modern luxury is not favorable to long life. In the patriarchal era, if translators of the scriptures are correct in their interpretations of the Mosaic measurement of time, an ancient Hebrew was quite a youth at the age of a century or so, and could scarcely be considered settled for life before he had reached his second centennial epoch. Now, however, a man is venerable at fifty, and although Old Parr saw his 159th birthday, and the census occasionally brings a centenarian to light, seventy is usually the extreme limit of human existence. The fact is, we moderns eat too much, drink too much, loaf too much, and work too little. We spoil our stomachs with over indulgence, and the result is impure blood, vitiated secretions, a disordered system, and premature decay. The root of half the fatal diseases of the race is dyspepsia, a complaint unknown, it is presumed, in the days of Moses and the prophets, when turtle soup, terrapin stew, rich *pate's* and champagne were uninvented. As these, and hundreds of other indigestible's, however, form an indispensable portion of the *carte* of the nineteenth century, and human nature or rather artificial appetite *will* invoke dyspepsia with all its kindred horrors, one of the great objects of medical science should be to provide a cure for them. This we really think has been accomplished by Holloway. His pills seem almost to realize the fable of the *Elixir Vitæ*. There can be no manner of doubt (unless we choose to reject a mass of testimony which would be deemed conclusive by any court and jury in Christendom), that they are the most potent and unfailing remedy the world has ever seen for indigestion, and all disorders of the stomach, the liver and the bowels. We do not advise our readers to tempt an attack of these maladies by neglecting the condition of health; but if the mischief is done, we most earnestly recommend this famous laxative and stomachic—for strange to say, the Pills combine the two qualities—as the speediest, the safest, and the most infallible means of cure. In so doing we simply act upon our own convictions, founded on personal observation, as well as on volumes upon volumes of unimpeachable vouchers.—[Boston Traveler.

Black Teeth.—The cause of this disease in hogs, is close confinement from the ground. Its symptoms are these: the hog loses appetite, becomes dizzy, and is weak in its hind legs; the teeth are black. Prevention and cure may be effected by giving the animal a clean dry pen, well strewed with wood ashes, and plenty of turf for him to root over; feed him well, too. In bad cases, removal of the worst teeth is thought good, but this may be avoided by due care. Many farmers and agricultural writers ridicule the idea that swine are liable at all to such a disease. They deny that a well authenticated case has ever been proved.

A Calculation to Look at.—Suppose a man drinks four glasses of liquor a day, at five cents a glass; in a week he spends $1 40, and in a year, $72 80. This will buy the following articles: 4 barrels of flour, say $24; 4 pairs of boots, say $15; 40 pounds of butter, $10; 200 pounds of beef, $8; a new hat, $4; a new satin vest, $4; a bonnet for wife, $5; sugar plums for children, $1 80: Total, seventy-two dollars and eighty cents.

Holloway's Pills are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy, and other diseases usual to sea-faring men. No mariner should go to sea unprovided with this medicine. It regulates the digestive organs and gives health and vigor to the human frame.

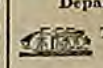
Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

It is folly to suffer from a protracted cough when relief may be so easily obtained. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat or lung complaints. None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

BOOKS FOR GARDENERS.

Just received, at the office of the Farmer, a few valuable Agricultural and Horticultural Books, worthy especial attention:—BRIDGEMAN'S GARDENER'S ASSISTANT, one of the best books known, embracing every subject worthy of notice; BARRY'S FRUIT GARDEN, a standard work, and should be in the hands of every orchardist and gardener; RURAL HOMES, a standard work every library should have a copy of. These, with other Agricultural Books, noticed in the advertising columns, will supply a want which many experience in cultivating.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.
Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.


THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE,

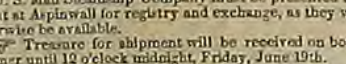
Com. WATKINS, Commander.

Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On SATURDAY, - - - - - - - JUNE 20th,
At 9 A. M, punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

☞ Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, June 19th.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., June 19th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

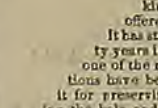
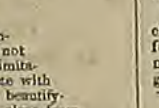
☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

PHALON'S
CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.
The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this county, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and $1.

PHALON'S
PAPHIAN LOTION,
OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.
A great cosmetic for beautifying the skin and complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the piles—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S
MAGIC HAIR DYE.
One of the very best natural dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or a brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself. Price $1 and $1 50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street, and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and all Druggists and Fancy Stores throughout the United States.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Agents, San Francisco;
S. T. WATTS & CO., " Marysville;
R. H. McDONALD & CO., " Sacramento;
And by Druggists generally. v7-20

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,


Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant,
v7-7 San Francisco.

Rags Wanted.
THE HIGHEST PRICE, PAID IN CASH, FOR PAPER RAGS, at the Office of the Pioneer Paper Mill, No. 25 California street.
Our friends in the country are invited to save their Rags and send them to us.
Printers, Publishers, Book Binders, &c., can be supplied with extra sized paper at short notice.
v7-19 3m TAYLOR & POST.

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following seasonable Seeds, the growth of last year, and of unsurpassed qualities. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:

Best quality Red Top Turnip;
Red Top Strap Leaf do
Large White English Globe Turnip;
do do do Norfolk do
Long White Tankard do
Yellow Stone do
Yellow Aberdeen do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip;
Imported do do do
Imported Purple Top do do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips.
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot;
Improved Long Orange Carrot;
Long White do
White Sugar Beet;
Yellow do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns.
Also—The finest qualities of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers;
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass;
English and Italian Ray Grasses;
Orchard, Sweet Scented Vernal;
The Fescues and other Grasses;
With a large and complete assortment of
Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds
of the Best Qualities, at reasonable rates.
JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
☞ Catalogues furnished on application. v7-19 3t

Threshing Machines.

16 SMITH'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, with Smith's extra eight and ten Horse-Powers. Also, Extras suitable for the Machines.
Just received and for sale low by
SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-17 tf

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.
(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.)

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wray, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and $1 each. This Seed, *so superior to any other in the market*, can be procured from
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
v7-19 3t 15 John street, New York.

Reapers.

20 PALMER & WILLIAMS REAPERS; 10 SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S REAPERS, with or without Self-Rake or Mowing attachments. Also, an assortment of Extras, suitable for the same.
For sale low by
SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-19 tf

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.
We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.
N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 3m

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.
It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.
It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.
The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.
Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!
It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

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A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.
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THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by Cornelius J. Flatt, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17th of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.
A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.
The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS: PER MONTH

Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	6 00
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Board (per week)	6 00
Washing (per session)	25 00

Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.
No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.
For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

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Publishers and Importers of Engravings,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
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Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
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☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third door from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
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Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
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And every Variety of Superior Quality
FURNISHING GOODS.
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TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
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MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
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Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
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When you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.
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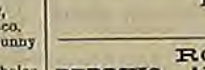
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THE CALIFORNIA FARMER

And Journal of Useful Sciences.

VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1857. NUMBER 22.

The California Farmer

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

By WARREN & CO.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 130 Washington street (up stairs), San Francisco

TERMS.—Five dollars per annum, in advance. For a club of ten new subscribers, we will send a sixth copy gratis.

☞ Advertisements in this journal will have a circulation and notice unequaled.

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CATTLE SHOW AND NDUSTR AL EXHIBITION,

AT STOCKTON,

On SEPTEMBER 29, 30, and OCTOBER 1 and 2, 1857.

THE ANNUAL FAIR, for the Exhibition of the Products of the Soil, and of Industry, will be held as above, in the large Court House Building, and Grounds adjacent, which will be inclosed and covered for that purpose.

THE CATTLE SHOW will be held at the CENTRAL RACE COURSE, one mile northeast of the city. The avenues leading from the Court House Building to the Cattle Show Ground, will be kept well sprinkled and free from dust.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR 1857.

AMOUNTING TO OVER $6,000.

Farms, Orchards, Vineyards and Field Crops.

Competitors for Premiums in this Department are to give immediate notice of their intention to the President or Corresponding Secretary, that the Committee may visit and examine at the most favorable time. No such notice will be expected to claim the attention of the Committee, unless received before the first day of August.

Best improved Farm.....$100
2d do do.....50
Best Vineyard.....Framed Diploma and 30
2d do.....20
Best Nursery.....Framed Diploma and 30
2d do.....20
Best Orchard.....Framed Diploma and 30
2d do.....20
Best Kitchen Garden.....Framed Diploma and 15
2d do do.....10
Best Flower Garden.....Framed Diploma and 15
2d do.....10
Best Nursery of 5,000 Timber Trees.....25
2d do not less than 3,000 do.....15
Best Nursery of Hedge Plants.....20
2d do do do.....10
Best Hedge Fence of Native Plants.....25
Best Hedge Fence.....20
2d do.....10
Best 100 Trees of Basket Willow, in Nursery, Framed Diploma.
Best arranged and largest Green-house.....Framed Diploma.
Best ten acres or more of Wheat.....$40
2d do do do.....20
Best ten acres or more of Barley.....40
2d do do do.....20
Best ten acres or more of Oats.....40
2d do do do.....20
Best acre or more of Corn.....30
Best do do Buckwheat.....20
Best acre or more of Potatoes.....20
Best half acre or more of Sweet Potatoes.....20
Best acre of Onions.....20
Best acre of Tobacco.....50
2d do do.....25
Best acre of Hemp.....50
2d do.....25
Best acre of Sugar Cane.....50
2d do do.....25
Best acre of Rice.....50
2d do do.....25
Best five acres of Rye.....30
Best sample of Cotton.....Framed Diploma.
Best acre of Alfalfa.....$50
Best half acre of Chinese Sugar Cane.....25
Best half acre of Beans.....Diploma.
Best half acre of Flax.....25
Best acre of Broom Corn.....25

Miscellaneous.

Best fifty pounds of Sugar manufactured from any California product promising to be profitable.....$50
2d do do do.....20
Best five pounds of Sewing Silk.....50
2d do do.....25
Best exhibit of Silk Cocoons.....25
2d do do.....15
Best exhibit of Tea Plants.....Framed Diploma and 10
Best thirty pounds of California Starch, whether manufactured from potatoes or wheat.....Framed Diploma.
Best ream of Letter or Printing Paper, Framed Diploma & $20
do do Wrapping Paper.....20
Best collection California Birds, stuffed and mounted.....25
Best twenty-five pounds of Hops.....20
Best gallon of Cold Pressed Castor Oil.....20
Best five gallons of Linseed Oil.....20
Best exhibit of Leather.....Framed Diploma and 15
Best exhibit of Mustard, Spices, &c., prepared from California products.....10
Best Fleece of Wool.....10
Best ten pounds of Honey.....Framed Diploma.
Best five pounds or more of Butter.....$10
2d do do do.....5
Best fifty pounds of Cheese.....Framed Diploma and 10
2d do do.....10
Best fifteen pounds of Lard.....Framed Diploma and 10
2d do do.....10
Best exhibit of Soap.....15
Best exhibit of Candles.....15
Best exhibit of Lamp Oil.....15
Handsomest collection of Quartz Specimens.....50
Best Cabinet of California Natural History.....25
Largest collection of Bees.....20
Best article of Paper, manufactured from Tulé.....10

Flour.

Best 100 pounds of Wheat Flour....Framed Diploma and $10
Best 100 pounds of Buckwheat Flour.Framed Diploma and 10
Best 100 pounds of Corn Meal.....Framed Diploma and 10

Cured Meats, Fruits, &c.

Best half barrel or more of salt Beef, having been in pickle not less than six months.....$25
2d do do do.....10
Best half barrel or more of salt Pork, having been packed not less than six months.....25
2d do do.....10
Best fifty pounds of smoked Hams, cured six months.....20
2d do do do do.....10
Best exhibit of Vegetable Extracts, Oils, Essences, &c. Diploma.
Best exhibit of Dried Fruit.....Diploma.
Best exhibit of Preserved Fruit.....Diploma.
Best exhibit of Jellies.....Diploma.
Best exhibit of Pickles.....Diploma.
Best exhibit of Catsup.....Diploma.

Native Wine.

Best Wine from Grapes grown in this State.Framed Diploma.
2d do do do do Framed Diploma.
Best Wine from Currants grown in this State.....$10
2d do do do do.....5

Fruit.

Competitors for Premiums on Fruit, Garden Vegetables and Flowers, must deliver to the Committee, on or before the 25th of September, the quantity required, with a statement that the same are grown by the applicant, within the State, and whatever there may be peculiar in the mode of cultivating them.

Best exhibit of new varieties of California Seedling Fruits..$15
Best specimens and largest variety of Apples.....15
2d do do do do.....10
Best and largest variety of Pears.....15
2d do do do.....10
Best and largest variety of Peaches.....15
2d do do do.....10
Best specimens of Apricots.....15
Best specimens of Nectarines.....10
2d do do.....5
Best specimens of Cherries.....15
do do California Grapes.....10
2d do do do.....5
Best exhibit of Foreign Grapes.....25
2d do do do.....15
Best exhibit of Plums.....15
Best specimens of Almonds.....15
2d do do.....10
Best specimens of Quinces.....20
2d do do.....10
Best exhibit of Dates.....20
Best exhibit of Pomegranates.....20
Best exhibit of Strawberries.....10
Best three dozen Oranges.....15
do do Limes.....15
do do Lemons.....15
Best exhibit of Figs.....10
Best exhibit of Cranberries.....25
Best six Watermelons.....10
2d do do.....5
Best six Muskmelons.....10
2d do do.....5
Best peck English Walnuts.....15
Best exhibit of Olives.....10

Flowers.

Best Floral Design.....$25
Best display of Pot Plants.....25
Best collection of Roses.....10
Best collection of Dahlias.....10
Best pair of Vase-Bouquets.....10
2d do do.....5
Best six Hand-Bouquets.....10
2d do do.....5
Best Evergreen Wreath fifty yards long.....25
Best Floral Wreath thirty yards long.....25
For the most complete Herbarium of Native California Plants and Flowers, accurately classified and described..100
(NOTE.—The large orders in this department, already filled by some of our prominent Gardeners, for the European market, suggest this as the best method of bringing the great beauty and variety of the Plants and Flowers peculiar to this country still more into notice.)

Vegetables.

Best exhibit of Garden Vegetables.....$01
Best exhibit of Pumpkins and Squashes, not less than six...10
2d do do do do do do....5
Best exhibit of Onions.....10
2d do do.....5
Best exhibit of Beets.....10
2d do do.....5
Best exhibit of Carrots.....10
2d do do.....5
Best exhibit of Parsnips.....5
Best exhibit of Salsify.....5
Best twenty-five Ears of Corn.....5
Best exhibit of green Sweet Corn.....5
Best exhibit of Turnips.....5
2d do do.....3
Best exhibit of Tomatoes.....5
2d do do.....3
Best exhibit of Cabbage.....5
Best exhibit of Broccoli.....5
Best exhibit of Egg Plant.....10
2d do do.....5
Best bushel of Potatoes.....5
Best bushel of Sweet Potatoes.....5
Best six heads of Cauliflower.....5
Best six heads of Lettuce.....5
Best specimens of Rhubarb.....5
Best exhibit of Celery.....5
2d do do.....3
Best exhibit of Peanuts.....10

Agricultural and Mining Implements, &c.

All manufactured articles and implements must be entered and placed on exhibition before the 29th day of September, and remain until the close of the Fair.

No Premiums will be awarded for manufactured articles not produced in California; yet the Society will be happy to place such articles on exhibition, with the names of the Importers or exhibitors.

Best Threshing Machine.....$30
2d do do.....15
Best Reaping Machine.....30
2d do do.....15
Best Mowing Machine.....25
2d do do.....10
Best Steel Plow.....Diploma and 10
do Cast Plow.....Diploma and 10
do Gang Plow.....Diploma and 20
do Subsoil Plow.....Diploma and 20
Best Grain Sower.....10
2d do.....5
Best Fanning Mill.....15
do Harrow.....10
do Horse Rake.....10
do Straw Cutter.....Diploma and 5
do six Hand Rakes.....5
do Grain Cradle.....Diploma and 5
do model of Hay Press.....15
do six Hay-Forks.....5
do Butter Worker.....5
do Bee Hive.....Diploma and 5
do Ox Yoke.....5
do assortment of Baskets.....10
do Nest of Willow Baskets.....10
do Churn.....10
do Cheese Press.....10
do Two-horse Wagon.....15
do One-horse Wagon.....10
do Two-horse Carriage.....15
do One-horse Carriage.....10
do Dray.....10
do set of Team Harness.....20
do set of Carriage Harness.....20
do single Harness.....10
do Dray Harness.....10
Best Saddle.....15
2d do.....5
Best Lady's Saddle.....15
2d do.....5
Best Bridle.....5
do Freight Wagon.....50
do Revolving Wind Pump.....20
do Stationary Wind Pump.....10
do Pump to be used for Mining Purposes.....25
do Rifle Box.....20
do Cultivator.....15
do Building Brick.....Diploma.
do Fire Brick.....Diploma.
do Faced Brick.....Diploma.
do Model of an Amalgamator for Quartz Mines..Fr. Diploma.
do Model of a Tunneling Machine.....Framed Diploma.

Manufactures and Home Industry.

All competitors in this department must deposit with the Committee satisfactory evidence, in writing, that the articles exhibited were manufactured by the exhibitors within the State.

Best Steam Engine.....Framed Diploma and $40
do *performance* of Fire Engine...Silver Goblet, valued at 50
do specimens of Boots and Shoes.....Diploma and 5
do set of Parlor Furniture.....Framed Diploma and 15
do set of Chamber Furniture.....Framed Diploma and 10
do specimen of Tailor's work.....10
do specimen of Hats and Caps.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Millinery.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Mantuamaking.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Needlework.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Printing.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Painting.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Tinwork.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Marblework.....Diploma and 5
do specimen of Silverware.....10
do specimen of Blacksmith-work.....10
do specimen of Carpenter-work.....10
do Cooking Stove.....Framed Diploma.
do Parlor Stove.....Diploma.
Best exhibit of Pottery.....Framed Diploma and $5
2d do do.....5
Best exhibit of Brooms.....Diploma and 5
do sample of Rope.....Diploma.
do Piano Forte.....Framed Diploma and $30
do five pounds Sugar, manufactured from Chinese Sugar Cane.....10
Best sample of Refined Sugar.....Framed Diploma.
do sample of California Salt.....Framed Diploma.

Works of Art.

Best specimens of Embroidery.....Framed Diploma or $15
2d do do do.....Diploma or 10
Best specimens of Wax-work.....Diploma and 10
2d do do do.....5
Best specimens of Sign and Ornamental painting.....Diploma and 10
Best specimens of Oil Paintings.....Framed Diploma and 15
do specimens of Water-color Paintings..Fr. Diploma and 10
do specimen of Wood-cut, Agricultural.....20
do specimens of Drawing of Farm-house.....25
do specimens of Drawing.....Diploma and 10
do specimens of Dentistry.....Framed Diploma.
Best specimens of Daguerreotype.....Framed Diploma.
2d do do do.....$5

CATTLE SHOW.

The Cattle Show will be held near Stockton.

Competitors for Premiums on Animals must forward a list of those intended for exhibition to the Recording Secretary, on or before the 10th of September next.

Stock must be on the ground before 10 A. M., on the 29th of September, when proper places will be assigned to the animals; and on the days of the Cattle Show they must remain in their places from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Best Imported or American Stallion.....Framed Diploma and $100
2d do do do.....50
Best Imported or American Mare.....Framed Diploma and 50
2d do do do.....25
Best California-bred Stallion.....50
2d do do.....25
Best California-bred Mare.....25
2d do do.....15
Best Breeding Mare with her Colt.....25
2d do do do.....15
Best span of Draught Horses.....Framed Diploma and 20
2d do do.....15
Best span of Carriage Horses.....Framed Diploma.
Best Cart Horse (to be shown in cart).....$20
2d do do do.....10
Best Colt three years old.....30
do Colt two years old.....25
do Colt one year old.....20
Best Jackass.....75
2d do.....25
Best span of Mules.....20
2d do.....10
Best Bull.....100
2d do.....50
Best two-year-old Bull.....25
do yearling Bull.....15
Best Cow.....25
2d do.....15
Best two-year-old Heifer.....15
do yearling Heifer.....15
Best yoke Working Oxen.....30
2d do do.....20
Best Buck.....25
2d do.....15
Best Ewe and Lamb.....10
2d do do.....5
Best six Lambs under one year old.....10
2d do do do.....5
Best Sheep Dog.....5
Best Boar.....20
2d do.....10
Best Breeding Sow with her Pigs.....20
2d do do do.....10
Best pair of Fat Swine.....20
2d do do.....10
Best three Fowls (Cock and pair of Hens).....10
do pair of Turkeys.....10
do pair of Geese.....10
Best pair of Ducks.....10
Best Calf.....30
2d do.....10
Best Fat Bullock.....25
2d do.....15
Best Milch Cow.....20
do Fat Hog.....10
do Mule Team, not less than six nor over ten mules.....40
do California-bred Mule.....25

Plowing Match.

Best Plowing with Oxen.....$25
2d do do.....15
3d do do.....10
Best Plowing with Horses or Mules.....25
2d do do do.....15
3d do do do.....10

ESSAYS.

The Committee also offer Premiums for Essays upon the following subjects—the Essays to be forwarded to the Recording Secretary, with the name and address of the author, by the first of September.

For the best original Essay on the diseases to which the Horse is subject, treating of the cause, the symptoms, and the cure, particularly adapted to the wants of this country.....$75
do do concerning the Diseases of Neat Cattle....50
do do do do do do Sheep.....25
do do do do do do Hens.....25
do do on the cause and cure of diseases to which the Potato is subject.....50
do do on the mode of reclaiming the Tulé Lands in this State, treating of their adaptation for the culture of the different crops..50
For the best Essay on the treatment of Alkaline soil, setting forth the relative adaptation of different fruit, grain, flowers, &c., to such soil.....50
Or if accompanied with a certified analysis of the soil from a competent analyst.....100
For the best Essay and Classification of the Native California Grasses.....50
For the best Essay on Quartz Mining.....50
Essay on the best mode of destroying Squirrels and Gophers, accompanied by actual experiments.....50
[All the above Essays must be accompanied by a list of Experiments to prove the Theory advanced.]

Discretionary Premiums will be awarded by the Society on articles or animals which they shall deem highly meritorious, although they may not be named in the list of Premiums.

Each Committee is authorized to recommend Special Premiums upon objects which properly belong to the class assigned to it.

The Judges appointed will in every instance "withhold Premiums on animals or articles, that, in their opinion, are not worthy, though there be no competition;" and no stock of inferior quality will be admitted within the ground.

The Managers of the Society will be present during the Fair, to give directions to all who may wish to enter animals or any articles for Premiums or exhibition, and forage will be furnished gratis for all animals entered for Premiums.

The various Premiums awarded will be promptly paid upon the reception of the State Premium Fund of $5,000, which is wholly devoted to this purpose.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For Ladies in Saddle.

N. B.—No competitor will be allowed to enter this list without a card from a Committee, to secure ladies from improper association.

To the most accomplished Lady Rider.....a Saddle.....$75
2d do do do do do ..Silver Plate.....30
3d do do do do do Riding Whip.....10

Gentlemen in Saddle.

To the most skillful Gentleman Rider.....$25
2d do do do do.....10

Special Purse Premiums.

☞ An opportunity will be given for the trial of the Strength of Teams, and the Speed of Horses, running against time; the Premiums being provided in each department by an extra Entrance Fee of Five Dollars, three-fourths of which shall be allotted to the best animal or team in its class, the other fourth to be awarded as a second Premium; the winner of the first prize in every case to be entitled to a Diploma of the Society, as an additional Premium.

Under this head entries may be made—

For Pacing Horses, For Trotting Horses,
For Running Horses, For Draft Teams of Horses,
For Draft Teams of Mules, For Draft Teams of Oxen.

☞ The Society offers a **Purse of $250**, free to all California-bred Horses—three years old last Spring—one mile heats—best two in three—ride as they please—to be run on Friday, October 2d, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

WM. GARRARD, President.
E. S. HOLDEN, First Vice-President.
J. C. COBB, Corresponding Secretary.
GEO. H. SANDERSON, Recording Secretary.
P. EDWARD CONNER, Treasurer.

SALE OF A FLOURING MILL.—The large flouring mill, erected at a cost of $80,000, and formerly owned by Messrs. Paige & Webster, of Stockton, was recently purchased by Messrs. Hewlett & Collins, of that city. This mill, the Argus says, is capable of turning out two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, of the finest quality.

Voices from the Old States.

THE great State of Michigan speaks! and we cry, hear! hear! We need no longer wonder that we do not have a rapid increase of population from the old States, when such impressions prevail as these of which the annexed letter speaks.

Why will our citizens sit down with folded hands? Why will our merchants remain idle and see their business gradually going to decay, and they fast becoming bankrupt, and not lift a hand to avert the blow that will surely fall upon our State unless the right action is taken? We ask all to read the following letter, and then ask what shall be done! We say, *flood the States with correct information upon the resources and true condition of California!* Give to the thousands and hundreds of thousands of people who are now moving to new territories the real state of things here; show them our unbounded resources, and the tide of immigration will turn this way.

Not a paper comes to us from the East that is not filled with accounts of families—hundreds of families—that are moving to Kansas, and to the great States west of New England. "Their number is legion," and all these are prevented from coming to California by reason of the alarming facts that are heralded by our journals, which are principally filled with accounts of crime and misery; of public and private plunder, sufficient to deter every lover of good order from seeking a home in such a country.

We ask, in justice to our State, in justice to the wise, the good, the truly industrious portion of our State, shall these *dark pictures* only go abroad? We have been humbly striving to present a truer, a better, a brighter picture before the industrious of the great States of our glorious Union. We know of thousands of families who are looking to California for a home, but have thus far been prevented from coming hither by the *dark side*, which, as yet, has been the only view which has reached them.

We now ask our citizens to calmly review the picture that the last steamer carried to the East, and then ask themselves if they could be induced to go and settle in any country where such a state of things existed? The last steamer takes the news that the Treasurer of the State, whose defalcations and abuse of his trust have cast a foul blot upon the honor and reputation of the whole State, has thus far eluded that punishment which should ever await such a breach of trust. All the associations connected with that office, the past year, reflect but a sad picture of the public heart. Public trials of various other matters are heralded in such a light as to emblazon slight crimes into enormities; and just now widely distorted stories of defalcations of other public functionaries fly from mouth to mouth, and the journals of the day herald them as the *news*. Columns of highly colored police records, and the sad, sad stains upon the social fabric that our journals greedily paint to feed a depraved appetite—these all go forth to our Eastern friends, and they are thus filled with horror and alarm, and instead of coming to our golden land, to make a home in our beautiful valleys, they turn away to Kansas, or to the already too thickly populated States, and waste the golden opportunity of coming hither, where bounteous Nature has opened a field for the laborers of tens of thousands of homes that shall yet bless our land.

Do our readers ask us what they shall do? We answer, *send the very document* which the writer of the following letter received from our hands; send the *Report of the State Agricultural Society*, containing the accounts of the late Annual Fair. That document will show the bright side of California; it will show her rich productions, her fruits, her flowers, her grains, her vegetables, and the skill of her working men in all the various departments of industry. This will convince men that we have a country where plenty abounds.

We ask, too, of those who feel a true interest in the *future* of California to peruse *our journal*, and to ask themselves if they can better serve their friends East than by sending them a copy of the FARMER regularly by mail. We believe we can say without vanity that we know this will enlighten them upon the condition of California, showing them the means we have in our State to sustain a population, at least as clearly as any other journal on the Pacific. We know we labor to that effect, and if our merchants, our mechanics, and our citizens generally would unite with us in these efforts, the dark and threatening cloud that now hangs over our State would soon disappear. We ask an especial reading to the following letter. It will speak in a stronger language than we can.

We must ask our readers to notice this fact. Our correspondent asks us not if the Gold continues—not a word of that. Fruit, Flowers and Grain are more precious to those who seek for homes.

TALMADGE, Ottowa county, Michigan, April 16, 1857.

EDITORS FARMER: Report and sample CALIFORNIA FARMER received and *well* perused. Many thanks to you for them. I am receiving the FARMER regularly *via* Boston, Mass. I like it well, and it makes a fine addition to my newspapers.

I have been trying to get reliable information concerning the agricultural resources of California, and believe I have found it in the Report of your last Annual Fair. If I had known of your climate and soil three years ago I would have been a resident there, tilling the soil; but I was wrongly informed (as the majority of our Northerners are). I heard little but *gold, gold*, and *crime*; that the country was full of ruffians and cut-throats. What inducements were these for a permanent residence there? What would a home be with such surroundings? But *my* views are changed with what I have learned within a year. I am bound to find a *home* there, among my brother farmers. Such a *climate* as yours! such *fruits, vegetables* and *grain!* My fever don't abate. I will go as soon as I can dispose of land and property here; and I will bring all I can with me, and seek a *home*—such a home as myself and family will be proud of, if life and health is spared us.

Perhaps you would like to know something of our winter. We had a very hard one. Snow nearly two feet, and mercury down to, or below zero nearly half the time. Have had my cattle in stable since November 22d, and have had but little weather warm enough to make them comfortable out since. Had some springlike weather in February; the snow disappeared, and we anticipated an early Spring, but we are disappointed. Vegetation has started but very little, and many cattle are nearly famished. It has snowed, more or less, nearly every day for two weeks. I think that about eighteen inches of snow has fallen since April 5th, but the temperature has been so high that most of it is gone. The thermometer was 30° above zero to-day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the snow is from three to four inches deep, with frequent snow-squalls. But it is an "evil wind that blows no good:" the farmers are reaping a sweet harvest of maple sugar. More sugar will be made this spring than at any time within three years.

If you have any descriptive and price catalogues of fruit and ornamental trees please mail one to me, as an orchard of fruit trees will be about the first thing I shall plant on a farm. The cultivation of fruit I wish very much to engage in, and that too in a soil and climate that will grow it to perfection, with the labor of my hands, which I am willing to give. I love to labor, surrounded with the best gifts of Nature's fruits and flowers. Their flavor and fragrance! where are those who do not appreciate them?

Yours respectfully,
O. N. CADWELL.

N. B. The prospect of fruit this year is not very promising, particularly peaches and grapes. Peach trees are nearly all dead, on account of the cold weather. Grapes were killed twice last year. The frost generally cuts them down just before they blossom. Perhaps apples will be plenty, because they are more hardy. There was but very little fruit last year of any kind, and consequently it was very high. O. N. C.

PULU MATTRESSES.—This singular material, the Pulu, is now extensively used in the making of mattresses, perhaps more so than curled hair or any other material. It is but a brief time since it was first introduced, and now we note its arrival here in quantities like fifty or an hundred thousand pounds in a lot. Some peculiar properties are attributed to it, as having the power to ward off all noxious insects. Sailors, and natives in China and other countries where it is found gather it and use it because it secures them from the danger of venomous insects and reptiles. Immense quantities are now used here. We note the opening, for sale, of 75,000 pounds by one house in this city, the Messrs. Schreiber of the Rochester Furniture Warehouse, on Jackson street, opposite the International. We called to see it, and examined the material and the mattresses made. We know the value of this kind of mattress, having used them for more than a year. Messrs. Schreiber have now the entire control of the article in this market, and they are supplying the dealers and makers of mattresses here.

As this is a matter of some moment to the families on the Pacific we mention these facts, and also say that the Messrs. Schreiber won the premium for this branch of manufactures, at the State Fair of 1855, at Sacramento, and presume they will make a handsome show at the coming Mechanics' Fair in this city, in September, and also at the Fair in Stockton.

DONAHUE'S FOUNDERY.—Here we have another great hive of human toil and the development of human genius; and when we peep into such places we wonder our unwise importers of implements and machinery do not see how much better it would be for our State, if all the machinery and every implement now imported was made here, and the heavy cost of them saved to the State. It can be done—it ought to be done—it must be done.

Strawberries.

The Ky. Farm Journal says: we promised to tell why we prefer to grow the Strawberry in rows from eighteen inches to two feet apart, instead of cultivating it in the common method of broad patches, or in crowded beds three or four feet wide.

1. White plaintain, white clover, and sorrel, are three great pests of Strawberry grounds in many parts of the Ohio Valley. It is very difficult to get the upper hand of these vagrants, and quite impossible to maintain it, where the entire surface of the ground, except the parts which they usurp, is covered by Strawberry plants. The sorrel can be pulled up without materially disturbing the Strawberries, but without great care is apt to break off near the root, and immediately commences to grow again. A strong Strawberry fork is required to get up the plaintain, which sticks to the ground as tight as burr to a sheep's fleece, and where one of the pests is taken out a dozen more are just ready to spring up and occupy its place. As for the white clover, nothing less than a fork-spade is sufficient to force it out by the roots, and every piece that is left an inch long soon forms a new plant.

2. By setting the Strawberries in rows a foot and a half or two feet apart, and ten or twelve inches apart in the rows, room is left to hoe, spade, and even plow them. By these processes they can be kept clear of weeds of all kinds with very little trouble.

3. When the plants are allowed to establish themselves by running all over the ground, they can receive no sort of cultivation, and in the course of two or three years require renewal, or fall off in the quantity and quality of their fruit. But if cultivated according to the method we propose, the ground can be worked at any time except when the plants are setting or ripening their fruit, and the berries will come of good quality and in large quantity for four five, or even six years.

4. When hermaphrodite or perfect varieties are not planted, the pistilate (female) varieties must be supplied with a certain number of stimulate (male) plants. If suffered to run indiscriminately together, it is well known that these latter will in the course of two or three years completely overrun the grounds and crowd out the fruit-bearing plants. But set out as we suggest, every eighth, tenth, or twelfth row can be given to the staminate plants, and to that row they can without much trouble be kept confined.

5. In very dry seasons the Strawberry is much benefitted by a good mulching, say of spent tanbark, half-rotten leaves, or sawdust. This it is quite impossible to apply where the whole ground is covered; but when the plants are grown in rows, it can be applied thoroughly without the least difficulty.

6. When well cultivated in rows, the plants are more vigorous and the berries larger and better than when covering the entire plat. The fruit is also more readily seen and more easily gathered in the fomer case than in the latter.

7. When a dry spell occurs at the period of blossoming and setting the fruit, a liberal supply of water must be given to the plants by hand, or but little fruit need be expected, and that little small and inferior. If the cultivation is by rows, this water can be much more easily supplied than if it is otherwise.

These reasons are conclusive with us, and we think ought to be with all who grow the Strawberry in their gardens.

We shall have something to say about *varieties* in our next issue.

Tomato Culture.

The cultivation of this vegetable is comparatively recent in this country. Thirty years ago it was hardly known, except in the gardens of the curious, and among those seafaring people whose business had led them to the West Indies, and to South American ports. It has been much longer established in France and Spain, and was introduced into those countries from their South American possessions, where it originated. Thousands of acres are cultivated to supply the demands of our large cities, and so abundant is the yield of the vines, that in their season they are among the cheapest of vegetables. They are also made into catsup, pickles, sliced and dried for winter use, and lately it has become common to seal them up in cans, in which they preserve their flavor admirably, and can be had fresh and good the year round.

There are numerous varieties, of which the large smooth red is the most popular for market, and the Mammoth much the best flavor for family use. This we have raised several years, and have frequently had them two pounds in weight. The plant will perpetuate itself in the garden, unless pains are taken to destroy it. But this is a careless method of growing them, and they deteriorate in size and quality, unless the seeds of the best fruit are saved and planted.

They are commonly forced by planting single seeds in pots in February, and putting them out the last of May, already in blossom. The pot is then well filled with roots, and as none are broken in turning them out, they push along rapidly and give fruit in July. These potted plants are to be had of the market gardeners at this season, and a dozen of them will supply a common family.

When the plants are put out about four feet apart, they should have frequent hoeings, and the leaders should be headed in, to facilitate the forming and ripening of the fruit. Most of the blossoms are put out within two feet of the roots, and the shortening-in of the plant forces its energies to fruit-bearing. The fruit will be larger under this treatment, and will be some days earlier.

Some cultivators lay brush down for the vines to run on, and others tie them up upon a lattice. We think both these methods retard the ripening. The heat of the earth in August is of great service in maturing this fruit. The early plants should have a southern exposure under a fence or wall.

This crop when it first comes to market, bears a high price, selling for four and five dollars a basket. It soon falls to a dollar or less, and not unfrequently becomes a drug at any price. The enormous quantities that are now preserved for winter use in cans, and manufactured into catsups and pickles, cannot fail to affect prices, and make them a paying crop.—[Am. Agriculturist.

Soap for Killing Borers in Trees.—S. S. Green, of East Cambridge, Mass., has made an experiment with this article. He has in his garden a white ash tree, which was full of these worms, so fatal to their fruit and ornamental trees. He covered every place on the tree which appeared to be wounded by them, with common hard soap, nicely rubbed into the place where the borer seemed to have entered. During the rains of this week, the soap dissolved and penetrated to the worms, which forced them out by scores causing their death. We think this the best remedy yet discovered for destroying these nuisances to gardens and orchards.

Pruning Fruit-Trees.

In the Horticulturist for May, Wm. Saunders writes:

In former remarks on winter pruning, it has been suggested to prune very sparingly all those of luxuriant and thrifty growth; such will now require attention in picking out the points of all shoots that exhibit a tendency to luxuriance. This pinching process appears to be looked upon by many as a *fancy* species of cultivation only applied to dwarf pear-trees. So far from being so, it is, practically, the most important subject to which the attention of fruit growers can be directed. By its means, they can induce fruitfulness in young trees, and keep them uniformly productive. It is economical, inasmuch as it is easier to rub off a bud than to saw off a branch, and, when thoroughly understood and acted upon branches are permitted to grow only when and where they are wanted. Fruit-trees, when healthy, and growing in good soil, have a tendency to make strong, yearly shoots at the extremity of the branches, the lower buds on the tree remaining dormant, or producing only weak shoots. *Pinching* consists, practically, in checking, at an early state of growth, these robust shoots, by breaking out their points; this retards their longitudinal extension, and causes a development of latent buds, producing short, lateral growths, which are the future fruiting points. Our most successful fruit growers are becoming convinced that this is the only method of securing full benefit from good cultivation; otherwise, manuring only increases wood growth, to be lopped off at the winter pruning.

When the size of a tree is the only object in view, summer pruning should not be practised.

Pears on the Quince.

At the last meeting of the London Pomological Society, Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, exhibited three pyramidal Pear trees, and with them the following memoranda. He said: "The trees (Louise Bonne of Jersey) are from seven to eight years old. No. 1, a tree budded on the Quince, has struck root from the collar of the graft; as soon as this took place, about three or four years ago, all the Quince roots died, for, as will be seen, the stump is quite bare. These (Pear) roots penetrated into the solid, calcareous clay to the depth of nearly five feet, and so hard was the clay that the spade could not penetrate it so as to take them out to their full length. As soon as these roots struck into the clay the tree ceased to bear, and its shoots become full of cankery spots, the leaves more green than those on the Quince roots, and the young shoots more vigorous, although they cankered and died back. Out of a plantation of two thousand pyramids of this variety on the Quince, only the tree now sent and another have struck root from the collar of the graft, and both are in the same state. Last year, every tree except these two was covered with the very finest fruit; the tree sent did not bear one—the other produced two or three, which were cracked, spotted and worthless. No. 2 is a tree of the same sort, on the Quince stock, which grew within five feet of No. 1; this, in common with the others in the same plantation, has no canker, and has borne fine, clean fruit. The soil is moist, and brings on moss to a small extent. No. 3 is on the Quince and is a young tree that has been twice removed. Trees of this kind, where soil is not favorable (and I have a part of my nursery the soil of which is very wet and cold), I remove biennially, giving them a compost of sand and rotton manure. In a few years, their roots become like those of rhododendrons, and keep close to the surface, so that the trees keep in good health, and bear profusely. The fibrosity of the roots of the tree sent is remarkable.

These specimens were extremely interesting, showing as they did that the Quince was better suited for certain kinds of soils than the Pear stock; they also showed how necessary it is to keep the roots of our fruit-trees near the surface, and indicated that, under certain circumstances, at least, to deep rooting we owe barrenness and canker.—[Gardener's Chronicle.

Roses.—A knowing man writes to the Gardener's Chronicle about Roses: "Let them have an eye to every point that tends to perfection—vigorous habit, constancy, free blooming, and, above all, handsome and abundant foliage, not forgetting high perfume. These are what we must look for, now-a-days, in every new Rose that is brought before the public, and a variety that has not all these qualities more or less in advance of its compeers, has no business to pass muster. Above all, however, let handsome foliage be aimed at; for, as an old cultivator of this lovely flower, I can answer for it that a clean, luxuriant foliage is the very making of a Rose. We amateurs do not want varieties from which a choice bloom can only be plucked now and then. To any beginner in the cultivation of Roses, I would say: "Never rest till you have procured Madame Laffay and William Jesse, and let him add Coupe d'Hebe, Jules Margottin, William Griffiths, Baronne Hallez, Duchess of Sutherland, Blairi No. 2 (Hyb. China), Auguste Mie, Prince Leon, Geant des Batailles, Baronne Prevost, Pius IX., and Mrs. Rivers (the best white)."

Have you Water in your Stock Yard?—If not, listen to advice, and if it be possible, introduce it. Either set a ram or a windmill, or one of the self-acting wells; or lay a pipe from a spring on the hill; or throw a dam across the brook, and lay a pipe from that; somehow or other manage to have flowing water, and plenty of it, so as not to drive your stock to the brook, or have to pump, or turn a crank half a day to draw water for them. One has no idea of the convenience till he has tried it. Sit down and make an estimate of the time it takes in four months to draw water for forty head of stock, or to lead or drive them an eighth of a mile to water, and our word for it, the water will come in a pipe if there is any such thing.—[Western Farm Journal.

Renovating Grass Lands.—The very best way, undoubtedly, to improve meadows or pastures that have become impoverished, is to plow them up, manure heavily, and seed them down again. If infested with daisies and other weeds, they should be broken up in the fall, and planted with potatoes or other root crops for several years, and then laid down to grass. If, however, the land is low and wet, and weeds not very troublesome, they may be plowed in midsummer, manured and harrowed thoroughly, and in September sowed with grass seed. In most cases a fair crop of hay will be realized the next season.—[Farm Journal.

Let it be more and more firmly fixed and deeply impressed upon the minds of all concerned, that good crops depend, in a great measure, on saving and using everything that will fertilize.

Artesian Wells in New Mexico.

The following interesting communication relating to Artesian Wells on the table lands of New Mexico, and the results of the U. S. Government Expedition to that country, under command of Captain Pope, is from one intimately acquainted with the subject and the history of the expedition referred to:

The subject of reclaiming, by means of Artesian Wells, some portion at least of the immense region formed by the high table lands lying along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and the valleys included within the ranges of these mountains—a region equal in extent to that already formed into States, but at present entirely useless from want of water—is gradually assuming greater importance as the tide of emigration approaches the western limit of the cultivatable lands, and as the increasing intercourse with the PacificCoast and the settlements of New Mexico and Utah brings more fully into notice the inconvenience and danger arising from the interposition of a desert, 1500 miles in width, between the different parts of the nation. A Government expedition, under the command of Captain Pope, U. S. Topographical Engineers, has been engaged during the past two years in making experiments on the possibility of obtaining water by Artesian wells on the table lands of New Mexico, and especially on the so-called "Llano Estacado." The result of these experiments has been to show that the Geological condition of this region is eminently favorable to the success of these wells; that ample underground reservoirs of water exist, and, although water which rose above the surface was not actually obtained, yet the finding of several successive streams of water, each of which rose higher than the previous one,—the last rising to within 160 feet of the surface,—seems to prove beyond a doubt, when the geological character of the plain is taken into account, that the work needs only to be carried to a greater depth to bring water above the level of the ground. That the data on which this opinion is based may be fully understood it may be worth while to give a description of the region in which the experiments were made. I will, therefore, describe the principal characteristics of this region, which affect the question of Artesian Wells, and will then endeavor to give some idea of the natural advantages of the country, and those which might be developed, were a supply of water to be obtained.

The "staked plain" presents the largest unbroken surface in all that vast extent of table land which stretches along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, throughout the whole length of the continent. It extends from the 31st to about the 37th parallel of latitude, and has an average breadth of about 200 miles. Along its eastern base burst forth the springs which form the head waters of the Red River of Louisiana, the Colorado, Brazos, and other principal streams of Texas. To the eastward of this line lie the rolling prairies of Northern Texas, well watered, well timbered, one of the most fertile and finest agricultural regions on the continent. To the westward stretches away to the base of the Rocky Mountains, an unbroken plain, treeless, waterless, and apparently desert. West of the staked plain, for one hundred and fifty miles to the Rio Grande, the country is exactly similar in its geological characteristics, but is broken by three parallel ranges of mountains about fifty miles apart. The strata forming the surface of the "staked plain" and of these valleys, have been upheaved and broken through by the eruption of these mountains, and their edges are exposed along the sides of the different chains, from which they slope to the centers of the valleys. These strata, being partly pervious and partly impervious to water, the rain falling on the mountains is absorbed by the pervious strata, and being prevented from escaping by the impervious strata above and below, gradually fills the pervious strata, forming enormous reservoirs. When these are reached by a shaft sunk in the valley, the water is forced by hydraulic pressure to rise in the shaft to the level of the exposed edges, or until having reached the surface of the ground, it is no longer confined. This is exactly the condition of the region in question, the strata forming the staked plan being exposed along the Guadaloupe Mountains at a point about two thousand feet above the general level of the plain, and those forming the valleys further West, along the mountains, on either side. The fall of rain on these mountains is very great, as is proved by the observations of the party, and by the numerous springs which rise among them, but are immediately absorbed by the porous strata before reaching the plain. Several considerable rivers are known to be absorbed in this way. Streams, however, which reach the surface of the plain, as is sometimes the case with these, when swollen by heavy rains, are no longer absorbed, the immediate floors of the valleys being impervious. All conditions necessary for the success of Artesian wells are therefore most perfectly fulfilled in this region.

The natural advantages of the country are such that they require only water to enable them to be developed, to change this tract, now desert and unproductive, a constant expense and inconvenience, not only worthless, but a bar to the proper connection and development of the different parts of our nation, into a rich and productive region, supporting its tens of millions, and a bond of union instead of an insurmountable barrier between the widely separated States of the Mississippi Valley and Pacific Coast. Immense quantities of gypsum and calcareous marls are found within it, enough to supply fertilizing material for the world. But while these agents are so abundant, the soil of the valleys themselves is most fertile, and the climate, while one of the healthiest and finest in the world, is most favorable also to the growth of almost all agricultural productions. The New Mexican, in the valley of the Rio Grande, with a plow made of two crossed sticks, and the rudest and most careless husbandry raises crops equal to those generally raised anywhere in the States. While depending on irrigation he never knows the evils of drought or over-moist weather. All grains grow with the greatest luxuriance, while vegetables attain a size and perfection unknown elsewhere. Fruit seems here to gain the greatest possible flavor and size. The climate seems to have all the advantages of a tropical one without that too abundant moisture which causes fruits and vegetables to lose in flavor while gaining in size. And it is perhaps in its peculiar adaptation for the culture of one fruit that the greatest value of this region, in an agricultural sense, lies. The grape attains a perfection here unequaled on this Continent and probably unsurpassed in the world. The vines were probably introduced here by the Spanish missionaries, or the first European settlers. Rude as their husbandry is, in every other respect, the New Mexicans cultivate the vines after the most approved methods of European vineyards. The soil is peculiarly adapted to the grape, being a mixture of calcareous soil with the "debris" of volcanic rocks. The soil of any part of this region effervesces strongly with an acid, showing an abundant presence of lime. The same is the case with the soil of the best vineyards of Madeira, and this kind of soil is known to be peculiarly favorable for the grape. The destruction of the old and long cultivated vineyards of Europe and Madeira by a mysterious blight, renders this subject of the more importance, as it is probable, at least possible, that a new region would escape, and these table lands and valleys may yet supply the world with wine. The climate is also peculiarly favorable to the packing of raisins.

As a stock-raising country, this region is unequaled. The table-lands and valleys are covered with a thick growth of grama grass remaining green and nutritions during the whole year, and growing everywhere in the dryest and apparently most barren spots. The climate is peculiarly favorable as no snow falls during the year, and it is so pure and salubrious that the diseases so fatal among domestic animals in the States, are absolutely unknown. A diseased horse or sheep is a curiosity, and these animals are, it is well-known, more liable to disease than any others. The New Mexicans formerly possessed immense herds of cattle and sheep, while the Spanish troops kept the Indians in subjection, but more recently the Apaches and other tribes have swept away nearly all.

The mineral resources of the country, at present mostly unavailable from the want of water, sufficiently near the mines, it is impossible to estimate. Scarcely a range of mountains is destitute of veins of one or more minerals. In the Organ Mountains, a few miles east of the Rio Grande, are found silver, lead, and magnetic iron ore. In the mountains, west of that river, mines of copper and gold have been long known, and occasionally worked. Immense quantities of iron ore are also found. Gold has been discovered in several ranges of mountains, and it is reputed, by tradition, to exist in many more, and the geological character of the ranges is such as to render this highly probable. The distance and difficulty of transportation, the hostility of the Indians, and the inertness of the people have prevented these mines from being explored or worked to any extent, but that they will at some time not far distant be made to yield up their treasures, the value of which cannot be computed, is certain.

There are many other small items, which will be of more or less value, such as the use of the fibre of the Spanish bayonet for making rope, &c., but which cannot be described at present. Many plants, peculiar to this region, are used by the natives for medicinal purposes, and some of them will probably be found of value.

Fuel, for all purposes of settlement, for some time, at least, will be furnished by the root of the mezquite bush. These roots grow from three to eight inches in diameter, and fill the ground to such an extent that five hundred wagon-loads were obtained by the party from about a square mile of ground, without, by any means, exhausting the supply. No other fuel has been used in the settlements of the lower part of New Mexico. The root makes excellent fuel, equal to the best known in the States.

As the strata composing this region are of the carboniferous era, and as coal has been found not far from its eastern border, it is to be hoped that beds may yet be found within this tract itself.

The importance to the government of the reclamation of these lands can hardly be estimated. Any expenditure which may be incurred in experiments, which previous results have shown to be as nearly certain of success as can be supposed possible in any experiment of the kind, would of course be nothing in comparison with the change of a country comprising one-third of our whole territory, from present worthlessness to fertility and productiveness. That it is generally felt that the wants of the race demand the extension of the inhabitable lands so as to comprise those immense tracts now desert in both hemispheres, the experiments of the French in Algiers, &c., sufficiently show. And if any region supplies all the conditions most favorable to success in such an experiment, combined with those natural advantages which will give such a success the greatest possible value, it is the region now in question.—[New York Courier and Inquirer.

The most complete work on the melon (says the editor of the Horticulturist) is that of M. Jacquin, Paris, but now difficult to procure. His list contains eighty-eight varieties, with as many colored figures, each one being accompanied by a representation of a slice of the fruit, to indicate the color and thickness of the flesh and rind; an example is also given of the branch of an individual variety of each class, displaying the foliage, blossoms and manner of growth. The work is founded on practical experience. The manner of pruning recommended is this: When the plant has four leaves, exclusive of the cotyledons, it is cut down to two; the branches proceeding from their axils, having just unfolded the third leaf, are again cut down to two; and if these fail to show fruit blossoms, the same is repeated, when they again invariably do so. The object is to insure the emission of fruit blossoms, which, in the melon, usually occurs on the second ramification from the parent stem, but always on the third.

Tunneling. — We take the following fair sample of tunnel labor from the Nevada Democrat of the 27th:

"The Montezuma Tunnel Company, whose claims are located on the hill of the same name, are pushing ahead their work with great vigor. They first sunk a shaft to the depth of 212 feet and drifted in different directions about 300 feet in all, and found gravel which prospected two and three dollars to the pan. In consequence of the great quantity of water in the shaft, they were compelled to abandon it for a time. They accordingly commenced driving a tunnel into the hill, in order to drain the claims. They have some fifty feet yet to run, and are still in the solid rock which has to be blasted. This company have been at work three years, expended in money and labor about $40,000, and as yet have taken nothing out of the diggings. Their claims, however, are extensive, and they are sanguine of taking out gold enough, at some future day, to reward them for their money and labor expended."

Kill the Worms.—Now is the time. Not a day to be lost. It must be done before warm weather hatches the eggs that you will find on all your fruit trees, closely glued to the twigs generally of the last year's growth. Climb up in the trees and look about you carefully, and you will see little shining spots on the bark that look as though they had been varnished. You can scale those masses of eggs off with a knife and burn them, and thus destroy more worms in one day than in a week after they have hatched and crawled out upon the limbs.

Eggs as an Article of Food.

Mrs. Bateham, one of the most sensible and practical housewives of Ohio, makes, through the Cultivator, the following exposition of the interesting subject named above:

With the opening of spring comes the annual harvest of eggs, inviting even the poorest to a feast of fat things; for what is more suggestive, not only of plenty, but of rich living, than eggs, when we remember that they are both the product and the source of animal life.

The yelk of eggs consists mainly of oil suspended in water by means of albumen, and the white is almost pure albumen and water. The albumen, of which eggs are so largely composed, is highly nutritious; indeed, all nitrogenous articles of food, and this includes most of the substances we eat, whether animal or vegetable, are converted into albumen before they can aid in the nutrition of the body.

The yelk containing so much oil is less readily digested than the white, provided the latter be sparingly cooked. White of eggs is alkaline, and contains some common salt. The animal matter which it contains is the same as that found in the chyle and the blood, and besides these it contains some unorganized membranes, which are supposed to aid materially in its digestion. Newly laid eggs are more easily digested than others, and eggs lightly boiled, either in or out of the shell, more so than hard boiled or fried ones, as the following experiments which have been tried will show: Raw eggs, well whipped, digested in a healthy stomach in one and a half hours; unwhipped, in two hours; soft boiled, in three hours; and hard boiled or fried, in three and a half hours.

In most farmers' families, at this season of the year, eggs are freely used for food, taking to considerable extent the place of meat; and as variety in the modes of cooking is quite desirable, some suggestions and recipes may be useful, at least to beginners in housekeeping. Dropped eggs are probably the most healthful form in which they can be prepared for the table. Break the eggs very carefully into a pan of scalding water, and let the water come gradually to a boil, removing the eggs with a skimmer as soon as the white is set. Serve on a hot platter with a little salt, pepper and butter, or lay the eggs on hot buttered toast. For invalids, use cream instead of butter.

Boiled Eggs.—Drop them in the shell into boiling water, and boil from two to three minutes, according as you wish the whites lightly or thoroughly done. A fresh laid egg requires a half minute more of boiling than an old one.

Poached Eggs.—Beat the eggs to a froth, add salt, pepper and butter, turn them into a buttered pan, and cook slowly over a few coals, or better yet, over boiling water, stirring constantly till delicately set, then serve on toast or vegetables, or in a dish by themselves.

Baked Eggs.—Butter an earthen baking dish, break the eggs in carefully, sprinkle a little pepper and salt over, lay on a few crumbs of butter, and bake slowly till the white is set.

Fried eggs are commonly cooked too much. They should not be turned, but the hot fat should be constantly poured over them with a spoon till the white is set, when they are ready to be served.

Omelette.—Beat six eggs, add a little minced boiled ham or other meat, or if preferred, a little chopped parsley and onion, with salt, pepper and two ounces of butter. Turn it into a greased frying pan over a slow fire, or over boiling water, and stir till it begins to set. When brown on the under side, it is done; they lay a flat plate over the top, and turn your pan upside down. It should be cooked slightly, and eaten quickly.

Boiled Custard.—Boil the milk, and set it away to cool. Beat four eggs for each quart of milk, and stir them in, adding salt, sugar and nutmeg to the taste; cook slowly over water, stirring constantly till it thickens, taking care to remove it before boiling. Turn into cups, and serve. For a richer custard, take cream instead of milk, and the yelk of six eggs and whites of three, beating the reserved whites to a stiff froth to pile on the cups.

Soft Custard.—These require sixteen yelks to a quart of cream or new milk, six ounces of white sugar, and spice to the taste; cook slightly and slowly, and then turn into cups. Take the whites of eight eggs, a spoonful of powdered white sugar, and six drops essence of lemon, and beat till it stands alone, then pile it on the cups of custard.

Lady Franklin's Arctic Expedition.—A sum of £500 has been placed by Lady Franklin in the hands of Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, Sir Roderick Murchison and Captain Collinson and Sherard Osborn, for the purpose of encouraging investigation by the masters of whalers frequenting Baffin's Bay, into the mysterious circumstances reported by them on their return from the fishing grounds last autumn. It will be remembered that articles of wood, copper and iron, belonging to European ships, were found in the hands of the natives at Pond's Bay, who stated that they had been procured from two ships, one of which had come on shore, while the other was still imbedded in the ice.

From another Esquimaux tribe, statements requiring the most searching investigation were obtained—that parties of white men had been seen further westward. The ships thus wrecked, or icebound, may possibly be the long-lost Erebus and Terror; or, more probably, are part of Sir Edward Belcher's abandoned vessels, which, like the Resolute, only waited their time, in order to free themselves from the ice, and be again afloat. Under any circumstances these facts are of great interest, and as Lady Franklin's private expedition, now in preparation for the yet undiscovered remnant or remains of Sir John Franklin's expedition, is directed to the mouth of the Great Fish River without delay, it is satisfactory to know that the intermediate locality, above alluded to, though of secondary importance, will yet not be wholly neglected.

The Harbor at Niagara Falls.—The late soundings of the river about Niagara Falls have developed a harbor there of something like two hundred and fifty acres, giving from twelve to fifteen feet of water. A bar, running from the Old Schlosser landing nearly half way across to the Canada shore, has heretofore prevented the entrance of vessels to the basin below. This is to be removed this spring; a large pier is to be built out from the American shore, below the bar line and above the rapids, which will make navigation for the lake vessels to the mouth of the Mammoth Hydraulic Canal, now being built. When these enterprises are completed, the town of Niagara Falls will possess superior advantages for commercial and manufacturing interests.

Wicked.—It is not unfrequently the case that the kisses and attentions bestowed on the child of six years, are intended for her sister of sixteen.

The Spring Campaign in England and America.

The great meetings which, on either side of the Atlantic, inaugurate the contests of the Turf for the racing year, have already been had in England and America, and already have the observant in such matters been able to form an idea of the degrees of glory with which they are likely to go off. According to all appearances, never was the racing prospect more brilliant than it is with us, and we can well afford to pause at this portion of the game, and compare exploits with England as far as we have gone.

In England, they have thus far held the Liverpool, Doncaster, Salisbury, and Warwick spring meetings. In the United States, we have had the Charleston, the Augusta, the Mobile, the Natchez, and the Columbus races. Now, as we cannot place the horses who performed in either country side by side, the most we can do is to compare their exploits with one another, in the way of time.

The best mile made this year upon an English course, was made for the Chesterfield Handicap Plate at the Doncaster spring meeting, as reported in our last; and that mile was made by Mysterious Jack, a three years old, by Sir Tatton Sykes, in *one minute and forty-four seconds*, carrying 77 pounds. The next best mile was made in the Trial Stakes, at the same meeting, by Old Trick, a three year old, by Sleight of Hand, in one minute and fifty seconds. The best mile at the Warwick spring meeting, as published by us, was made by the celebrated Fisherman, who beat Gemma di Vergy and Melissa in 1:55; and the next best was performed by Collingwood, who beat Early Bird, Malacca, and Weathercock, in 1:59.

The best two mile heats of this latter meeting were accomplished, as will be seen by reference to the table under our racing head, in the slow time of 4 minutes and 5 seconds. At the Salisbury races, however, Apathy, a three year old, by Anandale, made a two mile heat in 3:40, carrying 100 pounds.

As a set-off to this two mile heat of Apathy in 3:40, and the heat of Mysterious Jack in 1:44, we have the splendid exploits of Charleston, Sue, Washington, Dallas, Kate Hunter, Don Juan, Marksman, Birdcatcher, and others, on the various southern fields. First among these races, may be named that of Charleston, at Columbus, as reported in this day's paper, where he beat Don Juan and Birdcatcher, in a race of mile heats, in the extraordinary and unprecedented time of 1:46; 1:46; 1:48½, and 1:47½, the second heat being a dead heat between him and the Darkness colt, now called Don Juan. It is true that neither of the above miles equal the single mile of Mysterious Jack, for the Chesterfield Handicap, by two seconds; but then, it must be borne in mind, that Mysterious Jack was required to go but for a single mile dash, and was free to exhaust all his powers for that solitary feat; while Charleston and his comrades were obliged to reserve their powers, to a certain extent, at first, in order to be able to sustain the tax and drag of a long race. Either of the heats of Charleston are therefore superior to the single heat of Mysterious Jack, in the mere point of time; while the last may be said to exceed Mysterious Jack's achievement, most of all.

We have called this an unprecedented race, and so we believe it is. We know of no four successive miles which have been run, single heats, in such low time; and the merit of them will be speedily seen, when, by adding them together, they will be found to make an aggregate of only *seven minutes and eight seconds* for the four miles, which is 11½ seconds less than the wonderful time of Lexington, in his great exploits on the Metairie Course, in 1844.

We have also in our American races, a fourth heat, by "Charleston," in 1:46, over the Washington Course, Charleston, the first three having been performed, respectively, in 1:49¾, 1:47½, and 1:50. Again, we have Charleston beating Nicholas I. and Ada Tevis, over the same course, in two mile heats, in 3:43¾, 3:39½, 3:44. And again, on the same course, beating the Darkness colt, in 3:40¼ and 3:43. Finally, on the last day of this meeting, we have Charleston beaten, in a race of four mile heats, by Sue Washington, in the time of 7:39, 7:40, 8:00, and 8:15½, the third heat obliging Charleston to withdraw, and the fourth heat killing Frankfort.

Here, then, is some exploit and promise, and when we come to compare it with the record made in the Liverpool, Doncaster, Salisbury, and Warwick, and more particularly with the respective detached exploits of Apathy and Mysterious Jack, we find ourselves decidedly ahead in the season, by the only test which can possibly be brought to bear upon competitors at a distance.

Encouraged by this record, we see no reason to apprehend that we shall not be able to contend with credit against the racers of England through the noble champions of our turf who are already in their fields. On the contrary, everything that we can find in the calculation—everything that stands on the record in the way of past exploits, invites us to believe that we have triumphs in store for us, that are more tangible and profitable than mere comparisons of time. Thus far, we have made but two entries for the English purses (the Stockbridge plate and Brighton champion stakes), but we soon hope to hear that Pryor or Lecomte are marked for some of the heavier prizes, and that they have selected the Ascot or the Goodwood meetings for that grand superior trial which will be truly worthy of the audience of a world. And if we mistake not, the world will, in case of such a contest, pause, all around, for a few minutes at least, for the purpose of looking on; and all we have to add just now on this subject is, that if we should win for the third time a grand national contest over our old friend and foe, Great Britain, we shall be very likely to receive with the purse, a good hearty round of the world's applause.—[Porter's Spirit.

Indian Summer of Life.—In the life of the good man there is an Indian summer more beautiful than that of the seasons—richer, sunnier and more sublime than the most glorious Indian summer the world ever knew—it is the Indian summer of the soul. When the glow of youth has departed, when the warmth of middle age is gone, and the buds and blossoms of spring are changing to the sear and yellow leaf, then the mind of the good man, still ripe and vigorous, relaxes its labors, and the memories of a well-spent life gush forth from their secret fountains, enriching, rejoicing and fertilizing; then the truthful resignation of the Christian sheds around a sweet and holy warmth, and the soul, assuming a heavenly lustre, is no longer restricted to the narrow confines of business, but soars far beyond the winter of hoary age, and dwells peacefully and happily upon that bright spring and summer which await him within the gates of Paradise evermore. Let us strive for and look trustingly forward to an Indian summer like this.

An Emeralder, in writing his life says: "I ran away from my father, because I discovered he was my uncle."

The Use of Spectacles.

An article in the North British Review, evidently from the pen of Sir David Brewster, contains some interesting remarks on the use of spectacles. Persons who have enjoyed distinct and comfortable vision in early life, it is remarked, are the most likely to appreciate the benefit to be derived from glasses. Between the ages of thirty and forty, they begin to experience a change in sight. This is the commencement of *long sightedness*, growing out of an incipient affection of the crystalline lens, beginning at the edge and proceeding towards the center. During the progress of this alteration, much inconvenience is experienced, as no spectacles seem to be serviceable in giving correct vision. Happily, however, two or three months ends this difficulty, and as soon as the alteration is completed, distinct and comfortable vision is at once obtained by the use of well selected glasses of a convex figure. During this transition state it is important that the eyes should be subjected to no severe strain, and great regard should be paid to the general health.

The material of spectacle lenses should be glass of a very low dispersive power, or better still, of rock crystal. They should be double convex; the proper radii of the inner and outer surfaces being in glass as 6 to 1, and in rock crystal as 14 to 1. They should be as thin as practicable. To correct a common error in the manufacture of lenses, by which the distance between the centers of the lenses is made precisely equal to the distance between the centers of the pupils of the eyes, the following rule is given:

"Draw (on paper) an isosceles triangle, the two sides of which are equal to the distance of each pupil from the point to be seen distinctly; while the third side or base is equal to the distance between the pupils when the eyes view that point. The set off on each side of the triangle, from each end of the base, the distance of the center of the lenses or their frames from the pupil, and the distance of these points will be the distance of the centers of the lenses required."

The long sighted person will generally, for ten or twelve years, require glasses only for reading or work done by hands, but as life advances other spectacles will be needed for objects at greater distances, and it will be of great advantage to have two or three pairs of different focal distances. It is a very incorrect notion that it is prudent to avoid the use of artificial helps to the eye as long as possible. The human eye is too delicate a structure to bear continued strain without injury, and the true rule is to commence the use of glasses as soon as we can see better with than without them. For special purposes, as reading a very fine print or examining maps, a hand reading glass two and a half inches in diameter, to be used in conjunction with spectacles, and never without them, is strongly recommended. The practice frequently indulged in of using an eye-glass whose frame is grasped by the muscles of the eye-brow cannot be too strongly condemned. Whenever it is found necessary to moderate the quantity of light admitted to the eyes by means of colored glasses, they never should be blue, which are more mischievous than useful. Green glass is better, but the best of all is a colorless glass of imperfect transparency, known by the name of "neutral tint glass," by which the intensity of the transparent light can be diminished to any desired degree.

Total Length of Submarine Cables Already Laid Down.—The following table gives the length of each of the submarine cables which have been laid in different parts of the world since the first attempt to establish subaqueous communication between Castle Garden and Governor's Island:

	Miles.
From Dover to Calais	21
From Howth to Holyhead	65
Between Ireland and Scotland	20
From England to Holland	115
From Dover to Ostend	60
From Balaklava to Varna, Black Sea	374
Between Sardinia, on the main land, and Corsica	60
Between Corsica and the Island of Sardinia	6
Across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Cape Breton to Newfoundland	74
Across the Straits of Northumberland, between Cape Sormentine and Prince Edward Island	10½
Total miles now laid	805½

When the Atlantic cable shall have been laid, the total will be increased to nearly twenty-five hundred miles.

Sunset.—On the arrival of an emigrant ship some years ago, when the North Carolina laid off the battery at New York, an Irishman hearing the gun fired at sunset, inquired of one of the sailors what it was.

"What's that?"

"Why, that's sunset!" was the contemptuous reply.

"Sunset!" exclaimed Paddy with distended eyes; "sunset! oh Moses! and does the sun go down in this country with such a clather as that?"

[Premium Manufactory.]

Hudson's Golden California Mustard.

The proprietor of this manufactory would invite all who feel an interest in California productions to visit his establishment and examine his Golden Mustard. This article is made of California Seed of the very purest quality, and put up in tins of 10 lbs., 5 lbs., 3 lbs., 1 lb. and ½ lb., and in glass of 1 lb. and ½; and it can be had at prices lower than Eastern prices, and at the same time proved to be purer and better than the imported.

The proprietor also manufactures a very superior article of Salad Oil, to which he desires to call the attention of the public. Sample bottles of his make will be sent to hotels and large purchasers when desired.

For any further information regarding this Mustard, we refer to the principal business houses in this city.

Purchases at wholesale or retail are specially invited to call at the office,

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THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—Weekly—a Journal for the Farm, the Garden and the Fireside. New Volumes commence the first of January and July—each number consisting of Sixteen Large Quarto Pages. Two Dollars per annum. "Without question the best Agricultural Paper in the United States." "By far, at the head of the Agricultural Journals of the United States."

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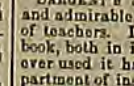
SPECIMEN NUMBERS

Of the Cultivator and Country Gentlemen are freely supplied to all applicants. We will send a copy of the Register to any one wishing to make use of it to procure subscriptions, on being informed to that effect. Address all letters of inquiry, or orders accompanied by the cash, to

LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Albany, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions for any of the above works received at the offices of the Farmer and forwarded v7-2 tf

New Agricultural Books.



THE following list of new and valuable works has just been received by us from the East, and the Books can be had at our offices in San Francisco and Sacramento:

BRECK'S FLOWER GARDEN;
COLE'S FRUIT BOOK;
SCHENCK'S TREATISE ON GARDENING;
DISEASES OF ANIMALS, BY COLE;
HOT-HOUSE CULTURE;
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TREATISE ON THE STRAWBERRY;
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LANDSCAPE GARDENING, &C.

For sale at 130 Washington street, San Francisco; and at the State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento. v7-2 WARREN & CO.

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A CARD.

WE would take this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

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Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
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Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
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For sale at the lowest rates by
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N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 3m

Threshing Machines.

16 SMITH'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, with Smith's extra eight and ten Horse-Powers. Also, Extras suitable for the Machines.
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PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
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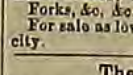
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.

. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

Agricultural Store.



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Washington street, near Davis,
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Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons, knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.
For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting v7-6 2m

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

SEEDS, &c.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following seasonable Seeds, the growth of last year, and of unsurpassed qualities. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:

Best quality Red Top Turnip;
Red Top Strap Leaf do
Large White English Globe Turnip;
do do do Norfolk do
Long White Tankard do
Yellow Stone do
Yellow Aberdeen do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip;
Imported do do do
Imported Purple Top do do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips.
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot;
Improved Long Orange Carrot;
Long White do
White Sugar Beet;
Yellow do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns.
Also—The finest qualities of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers;
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass;
English and Italian Rye Grasses;
Orchard, Sweet Scented Vernal;
The Fescues and other Grasses;
With a large and complete assortment of

Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds

of the Best Qualities, at reasonable rates.

JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
☞ Catalogues furnished on application. v7-19 3t

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,

New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucre).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.

(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.)

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wray, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and $1 each. This Seed, *so superior to any other in the market*, can be procured only from J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
v7-10 3t 15 John street, New York.

SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,

DEALERS IN SEEDS,

No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

New Flower Seeds.

A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—many rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by calling at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco; or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.,

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making. Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree are for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, Office of the California Farmer. v5-13

Smith's Pomological Gardens

AND

NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:
Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.
Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of extra size Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

. Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call for them immediately. WARREN & CO.,
v7-10 130 Washington street, San Francisco

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Please address all our Letters and Communications relative to the Farmer, to the Publishers, at San Francisco; and all Letters for Col. Warren, personally, to him, care of Farmer Office.

Removal from Sacramento.

The State Agricultural Rooms, which were at Sacramento, have been removed until the Fair, to Stockton, to facilitate that enterprise; and the Farmer Office, which was connected with it, has been removed to San Francisco; so that our whole edition of the Farmer will be hereafter issued at San Francisco. Our friends and patrons will please remember this and send all their parcels to us here.

We are constantly enlarging our circulation, and, we trust and believe, our usefulness; and we hope our friends will give us all their influence to increase our list of subscribers.

Tax on Industry.

Among the many ways which the Supervisors of San Francisco have devised to raise money to meet the wants of the county, we note a tax upon all branches of manufactures, and it includes all the minute branches of industry that are springing into existence in our State.

The *necessity* of raising money in this way we do not question, when we look at the county treasurer's office as it now appears to the citizens with its closed shutters and guards at its entrance —but this only reminds us of "shutting the stable door, &c."—the fable is clear; but the *wisdom* of such a policy we very much doubt.

The manufacturer and mechanic need encouragement, great encouragement, in this country, and not hindrance. There are causes enough at work to hinder his efforts, without this onerous tax upon his genius and labor.

We see too by the list of articles upon which this tax is laid, that it embraces every branch of industry that most particularly demands the fostering care of a wise government, and it must work most seriously against the future prosperity of the county of San Francisco, by driving from her borders many manufacturers that would otherwise preserve a business that would tend much to the prosperity of city and county. A little reflection should convince those in authority that it would be far better to encourage her working citizens and do all they can to make them prosperous, and thus enable them to succeed in their business, and help them to pay their already heavy taxes, arising from the enormous waste by public plunder. But this new, unwise and unjust burden will do more to paralyze the hand of industry and drive citizens to other counties, than any act that could be performed.

We trust those in authority will reflect upon the consequences of this unwise law, and take immediate measures for its repeal; and we hope the manufacturers and mechanics will not rest until they have examined the causes that led to its enactment, and will look to its effects upon this arm of industry, and unite and labor for its repeal. Of what use is it for the national government to impose a duty upon foreign manufactures, to protect home industry, if our State or city authorities add a tax that more than balances it? We ask where another city in the whole union can be found that has such a law to oppress its own laborers. Mechanics! as your friend, we ask you to look to this question.

The Crops.

What will croakers say now about short crops and high prices? Who can explain the sudden panic in the flour market? the great depreciation in the value of flour? and the ruin that has come upon those who were instrumental in getting up these fictitious prices?

See the grain fields of Napa, and of many other great grain-growing districts: hear the song of the harvesters. These will explain the cause of present state of things. We have an abundance. The bubble has burst; and those farmers that were wise sold their crops and are now enjoying the fruits of their labors.

We have never doubted an abundance. We have seen the increased breadth of land cultivated, and the general average of crops would more than balance those places where short crops were blazoned so widely.

Look at the shipments of barley of late, and the fall on that article; and yet there is still an abundance in market and the price low.

We predicted that flour would be as low as $8 by the 1st July. It has already been crowded upon the market by auction sales, and has been sold at $7 50 to $8 12, common brands. Does such a state of things show a scarcity? Where are the true prophets in this matter?

The Wagon Road Survey.—The Sacramento Union says that some time during the next week John Kirk, superintendent, and Frank Denver, disbursing agent, will take up their line of march to commence operations on the National Wagon Road. John Kirk will start from Sacramento with nine or ten well loaded wagons, and about sixty men. It is his intention to increase these latter to a hundred, when the work has been got fairly under way, and to break ground somewhere in the vicinity of Honey Lake Valley, extending his observations towards the Atlantic end of the road.

Green Valley.

Agreeable to our promise in last issue, we will give our readers some faint idea of one of the most beautiful natural homes in California. Although we see new and beautiful spots in many of our lovely valleys, yet there are some where nature seems to have been more lavish than in others, and where she seems to have been prodigal in her munificence.

Green Valley, the residence of Col. J. M. Harbin, is one of those spots chosen by the good goddess, where the owner might make a beautiful home; and, most fortunately, it has fallen to the ownership of one that will make it so. Green Valley is about nine or ten miles westward of Suisun City, some two miles from Cordelia, and the same distance from Rockville. The valley proper, of which we speak, lies between a high range of hills. The ranch of Col. Harbin (who is one of the earliest pioneers, having come to California in 1844,) contains over 5000 acres, and is as rich a soil, and as naturally luxuriant as any spot in California. To show the value of such land, we will state that Col. H. recently purchased 200 acres adjoining, paying $10,000 cash for it.

The ranch when we visited it in April was in luxuriance: grain fields promising well; the meadow or low land yielding heavy crops of native clover. Here the soil is from fifteen to eighteen feet deep, rich alluvial. A never failing stream of water runs through the entire ranch. This stream was once nine feet deep, but has decreased; yet it is now sufficient to drive a fine mill seven months in the year, which grinds the grain of this section of country. The mill can also be worked by steam power very cheap, as wood grows in the vicinity in abundance, and costs only the cutting, which is fifty cents a cord. The hill-sides are valuable, and abound with some of the choicest evergreen trees and ornamental plants we have yet found in the country. We noticed the following very remarkable kinds: evergreen oaks, of beautiful weeping varieties; a new cerassier, or wild cherry; calycanthus, or sweet scented shrub called alspice; rebes sanguineu, or red currant, flowering in long and beautiful vacemes; honeysuckles; azaleas; holly trees; wild roses, very fragrant; the bay tree, and several species of a very hard wood that never warps or bends when exposed to the sun and air. In addition to these there are many very choice and beautiful native flowers; and in order to make the place complete, building stone of several kinds, from the hardy granite to the fine freestone, is found in abundance. We learn that the proprietor has contracted to have erected for him, of this freestone, a large and commodious mansion, with all modern improvements and conveniences, fifty feet by sixty, with two fronts, east and south. Water can be conveyed to the roof of this house from living springs. A splendid garden is to be designed, and a fruit orchard added. This residence is to be inclosed by a stone wall five feet high, finished with cap stone. The extent of the inclosure may be conceived when we say the wall will be five miles in extent; and as it was partly built when we were there, we can say it will be the best wall in this State. The cost of buildings will be about $12,000, and that of the wall and stone about $8000. Col. Harbin is known as one of our most extensive stock dealers, owning and stocking some four or five large ranches beside the one where he resides. He has large herds of stock of all kinds, and is now arranging for introducing fine Durham stock the present year.

We learned the following interesting fact from Col. H. An old and valued friend and workman in the employ of Col. Harbin made a bureau of a peculiar oak that grows above Napa, for which Col. H. paid him $150. He sawed the wood, made and polished the bureau, with ordinary tools, in the early days of California, before there was any good furniture in the country. This same man made three more bureaus, of the same kind and price, and yet he was seventy years old when he did this work. This was five years since. This was the same workman who built the home in which Col. Harbin was born; and thus after a lapse of forty years he finds his way to California, to labor in this new land for the son of his former employer.

We tarried some few days at the present hospitable home of Col. Harbin, to whom and his lady we were indebted for many courtesies. Of the Colonel's liberality we need only say, it is proverbial, and we experienced it in the gift of a fine steed, which will often carry us over hill and dale; but never shall we pursue our duties without a grateful remembrance of his generosity, and a prayer for his health and prosperity, and that of his family. Would we had thousands of men like him who would use of their abundance to benefit their fellow-men.

New Map of California.

We are pleased to notice that the enterprising firm of Britton & Rey have lithographed an elegant Map of California, compiled by George H. Goddard, C. E., who has been engaged upon this map for the last six years. It is based upon the U. S. Land Survey, that being conceded the highest authority we have, and helped by mining and water companies' surveys, railroad surveys and explorations, State and county boundary surveys (made by order of the State Surveyor General), and every other reliable source of information. It contains all the new counties, many of which have never been mapped before, numbering forty-five in all, and all the corrections of county boundaries made by the last Legislature, and the elevations of the different passes, wagon roads, &c. The execution of the map is very handsome, the lettering distinct and the coloring admirable. The size is very convenient, and it is a highly useful as well as ornamental appendage to an office or counting-room. It can be obtained in this city, of the publishers, Messrs. Britton & Rey.

Condition of Our Indians.

Office Superintendent Indian Affairs,
San Francisco, Cal., Sep. 4, 1856.

Sir: In obedience to the requsition of the Department, I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the affairs of the California superintendency:

At the date of my assuming the duties of superintendent of Indian affairs for this State, the system of colonizing and subsisting Indians upon reservations selected for that purpose, and instructing them in the arts of agricultural labor, etc., had been commenced, and a reservation selected at the Tejon Pass, in the northern part of the State.

This reservation is in a prosperous condition. The number of Indians who reside here is seven hundred. The quantity of land in cultivation this year is about seven hundred acres; five hundred of which are in wheat and barley, and the remainder in corn and vegetables; most of the latter being the exclusive property of the Indians, cultivated entirely by them, and in their own way. The Indians work cheerfully, and perform all the labor upon the farm, white men being only employed as overseers and mechanics. Owing to the extraordinary drought of the past season, in that portion of the State, the product of the farm is much less than it should have been; enough, however, has been produced for the consumption of the place.

There are on the reserve eight adobé buildings —the first of which is one hundred feet in length by twenty-four feet in breadth, two stories high; it is used as a granary and storehouse. The second is the residence of the agent, and is sixty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth. The remainder are residences of the Indian chiefs, and are about forty feet in length by twenty feet in breadth. All the labor of building these houses was performed by Indians, except the mechanical part of it. The mill is in complete order, and by it all the grain produced upon the place is manufactured into unbolted flour before it is issued to the Indians. The property used in conducting the farm is twenty-six horses, thirty-eight mules, seven oxen, eight wagons, and fourteen plows.

Fresno and King's river farms.—Owing to the difficulty of procuring a suitable location for a reservation in the central portion of the State, no permanent selection has yet been made; but, in order to provide for the Indians according to the intentions of the government, land has been rented at Fresno and King's river, and the Indians collected and subsisted at these points in the same manner as upon permanent reservations. The crops consist of seven hundred acres of wheat and barley, and 100 acres of corn. Owing to the drought the wheat and barley crop was an entire failure. The corn, having been irrigated, will be an ordinary crop. This failure of the crops will be a source of serious difficulty to the superintendency. There are about three thousand Indians in the vicinity of these farms, all of whom could have been provided with food had the crops been successful. The drought having been general in this region, grain can only be purchased at exorbitant rates, such as would not be justified, except to prevent starvation. Every precaution, however, has been taken to prevent the consequences of this misfortune. The agents have been instructed to turn the attention of the Indians to their mode of living before the care of the government had been extended over them; and parties have been sent to the mountains, in various directions, to collect acorns, berries, seeds, and such other food as they were formerly accustomed to subsist upon; and, as if to demonstrate the fact that Providence never leaves any portion of the human family entirely unprovided with the means to sustain life, the phenomenon exists that the salmon, which for several years have failed to make their appearance in the San Joaquin river in any numbers worth mentioning, are this year abundant in that stream, and the prospect seems to be that the threatened famine will be in a great degree averted by this providential supply of fish from the ocean, though it is distant from the coast, by the meandering of the stream, some three hundred miles. A portion of the Indians from the farms have been removed to and encamped upon the river, and every facility furnished them for catching and curing fish, which, should the supply continue, will enable them to provide a sufficient quantity for a great portion of the winter. Another source, which is now looked upon as of great importance, is the Tula lake, lying about fifty miles northwest of the San Joaquin river, which abounds with fish of excellent quality, and is, during the winter season, the resort of an unlimited number of wild geese and ducks, from which the Indians have heretofore, when undistured by the whites, obtained a comfortable subsistence. Agents Lewis and Ridley are now examining the lake country for a suitable location, to which, if found, it is intended to remove some ten or fifteen hundred of the Indians for support during the winter. Although the prospect for these Indians seems to be gloomy, yet I have great confidence that, by industry, energy, and judicious management, we shall be enabled to provide for them in such a way as to prevent starvation, and preserve the peace of the country.

Passing from the Fresno, we have a much more cheering prospect at Nome Lacke reservation, at which place there are collected about two thousand Indians. Land in cultivation, one thousand acres; estimated product of wheat, fifteen thousand bushels; corn, pumpkins, melons, turnips, and other vegetables in great abunnance. Nothing in the pursuits of industry could have been more satisfactory or interesting than the harvesting of the wheat crop; it was cut entirely with small German reaping-hooks, used by the Indians with extraordinary dexterity. About two hundred men, furnished with these sickles, cut the wheat and threw it into bunches, followed by a sufficient number of women and boys to bind it into sheaves and put into stacks ready for threshing. In this way, and at their leisure, in about ten days, taking it as it ripened, the entire harvesting was completed, all the labor having been performed by the Indians, only three or four white men being engaged as overseers. It was estimated by the white men in charge of the work, that one hundred of these Indians could be selected who would cut and take care of as much grain as any fifty white men not regularly accustomed to this description of labor. Considering the fact that these Indians eighteen months ago were entirely wild and totally ignorant of everything connected with industrial habits, the labor they have performed, and the skill and dexterity they exhibited, are alone a sufficient answer to the question so often asked, "Can Indians be made to perform labor sufficient to provide for their support?" It is a fact, too, worthy of particular remark, that all this labor has been most cheerfully performed, no coercion or chastisement having been necessary. Attached to Nome Lacke a farm has recently been established at Nome Cult valley. This valley is located in the Coast Range of mountains, about forty miles east of Cape Mendocino, and there are in the vicinity about three thousand Indians. The farm is placed in charge of three of the employés from the Nome Lacke. The Indians are now engaged, under the direction of the persons in charge of them, in collecting acorns, manzanito berries, and other wild food for their winter supply, of which there will be plenty for their subsistence until crops can be produced for their support. There are on the Nome Lacke reserve three adobé houses. In addition to these improvements, there is in the course of erection an adobé building intended for a fortification. It is to be one hundred feet square, with a thick adobé wall ten feet high. In the centre will be erected a two-story substantial adobé building, which will be used as a guard-house and prison. The property used in conducting this farm are twenty-five horses, eight mules, seventy-seven oxen, twenty-one plows, and five wagons.

Klamath reservation is located on the river of that name, which discharges its waters into the Pacific ocean twenty miles south of Crescent city.

The Indians at this place number about two thousand. They are proud and somewhat insolent, and not inclined to labor, alleging that, as they have always heretofore lived upon the fish of the river, and the roots, berries, and seeds of their native hills, they can continue to do so if left unmolested by the whites, whose encroachments upon what they call *their* country they are disposed to resist. Their prejudices upon these points are fast giving way before the policy of the government, and no serious difficulty will be encountered in initiating the system of labor among them. The land on this river is peculiarly adapted to the growth of vegetables, and it is expected that potatoes and other vegetable food, which can be produced in any abundance, together with the salmon and other fish which abound plentifully in the Klamath river, shall constitute the principal food for these Indians. It is confidently expected in this way to avoid the purchase of beef, which forms so expensive an item at those places where there is no substitute for it. The establishment of the Klamath reserve has undoubtedly prevented the spread of the Indian wars of Oregon down into Northern California. There are on this reserve five log houses, seven board houses, four slab houses, one smoke-house, one poultry house and thirty Indian huts. The property used in conducting the farming operations is two mules, thirteen oxen and six plows.

Mendocino reservation is located fifty miles south of Cape Mendocino, on the Pacific coast. This reserve has been but recently established. The number of Indians at present collected there is about five hundred. They subsist almost entirely upon fish and muscles. They are furnished with boats, seines, and all the necessary tackle for fishing. A smoke-house has been erected, and the agent has a large number of Indians engaged in catching and curing fish for the winter supply of food. There are several rivers discharging into the ocean through this reserve, in which, at all seasons of the year, an abundant supply of fish can be taken. The coast at this point is somewhat shoaly, and the beach is covered with muscles, over which the tide ebbs and flows, and they are covered with an inexhaustible quantity of muscles, but little inferior in flavor and richness to oysters. These two articles will always, in case of a failure of crops upon the reserve, afford sustenance to the Indians without any other food. The land on this reserve, like that of the Klamath, will produce corn, wheat, oats, etc., but is peculiarly adapted to the production of vegetables. The quantity of land of this description amounts to several thousand acres, the products of which, with the fish and muscles of the rivers and coast in plentiful abundance, will afford support for a very large number of Indians, which I consider safe to estimate as not less than ten thousand. Indeed, I know of no location, either in California or elsewhere, so well adapted to the purposes of an Indian reservation as Mendocino. There are on this reserve eight houses. The property used to establish and carry on operations at this place is five horses, two mules, twenty-four oxen, one cart, and two plows.

In regard to the system of colonizing and subsisting Indians on reservations, I have only to say that it has so far succeeded entirely beyond my expectations, and is, in my judgment, the only system that can be of any real benefit to the Indians. It enables the government to withdraw them from the contaminating influences of an unrestrained intercourse with the whites, and gives an opportunity to provide for them just such, and no more, assistance than their wants from time to time may actually require.

Indians should be treated as wards, and the government should act as their guardian, judging for them at all times of their real wants, and providing for them accordingly. This has been the policy pursued in the California superintendency, and I have so far found no difficulty in its application.

With a view of obtaining information of the most reliable character in regard to the character, condition, mode of living, &c., of the Indians in California, I addressed, in June last, a circular to gentlemen in different parts of the State, containing interrogatories touching these points, from whose answers I have taken the following extracts:

A. Delano, of Grass Valley, Nevada county, July 30, 1856, says: "Their condition is not improved by intercourse with the whites. Owing to the occupancy of their lands by the whites for mining and agricultural purposes, their game is driven off, their acorn trees cut down gradually; their seeds and acorns, which is their staple food, are diminishing, and they pick up a scanty living by washing a little gold, and by the charity of the whites in voluntary contributions of bread, meat, &c. They are, in my opinion, diminishing in numbers from diseases consequent upon a mode of living new to them, and a few years will probably decimate them. The best provision that could be made for them, in my opinion, is to gather them upon reservations, and teach them to earn their own bread; but the difficulty of detaching them from their old camp-grounds, and their repugnance to labor, your experience has made you perfectly understand. My opinion is, that the best mode of taking care of them has already been adopted —by reservations. Those who will not go by persuasion, will scarcely remain there if taken by force; and they understand that on the reservation they will have plenty of good and wholesome food, while here they must suffer. I think nothing more can be done, only to keep the door open to such as may from time to time voluntarily wish to remove."

Cave J. Couts, of San Diego county, July 7, 1856, says: "The inhabited portion of this county is infested with two tribes of Indians, known as the San Luisenians and Dieguinos, according to the mission to which they respectively belonged, and number about 2500 each. The San Luisenians exist in the northern part of the county, and, from the coast east, include the principal chain of mountains. These Indians are probably more advanced than any pertaining to your superintendency, and require but little attention with *proper management*. They understand the cultivation of the soil, and are the main dependence of our rancherios for vaqueros. They live comfortably in their rancheros of tule (some few in adobes), on what they gather from their wheat and barley fields, gardens, acorns and *cattle stealing*. Many of them can read and write. The Dieguinos, although reared in an adjoining mission, are far inferior to the San Luisenians. They lack nothing of that laziness and indolence proverbial to all Indian tribes, and live principally by cattle stealing, and on acorns. They are in the southern part of the county, and extend from the coast to the desert, where they naturally blend with the Yumas, with whom they are on very friendly terms."

G. W. Patrick, of Tuolumne county, July 24, 1856, says: "The number of Indians in the county I suppose to be five hundred, entirely, I believe, designated as *Wallas*. The character, condition, and mode of living of these people is the most degraded, destitute, and savage, possible to conceive human beings to exist in. They live in small communities or tribes, better known as rancherias, destitute of clothing, except the old worn-out refuse garments bestowed on them by the whites. They have no houses nor huts, but live in camps covered with brush, and in some instances covered with skins. They are poor hunters, their weapons the bow and arrow, and are too indolent to procure food in that mode; hence they beg, and are frequently seen roving about our towns and villages, asking charity, and picking up the old clothes, in the shape of shirts, hats, boots and shoes thrown away by the miners. They hang around slaughter pens and beg offal, and are often seen wending their way out of town with their baskets loaded with the refuse of the butchers' shops. Late in the spring they migrate, following the melting snow towards the summit of the Sierra Nevada, returning in the fall in time to escape the falling snow. During these excursions they measurably subsist upon acorns, pine nuts upon the pine burr, soap root, grasshoppers, &c., &c. Their condition is the most miserable that it is possible to conceive; their mode of living, the most abject and destitute known to man. I do not see that anything can be done to better their condition in any way, except to locate a farm or reservation, place them upon it, under the charge of competent, humane agents, teach them to cultivate the soil, and to raise a support from the same. They are docile, by no means warlike, and are so low in the scale of human beings, that all that is wanting to make them contented is to better their condition."

[To be continued.]

Merino Sheep.

We deem it a duty we owe to all who feel interested in stock raising, to point out to them every opportunity that occurs which will tend to advance the success of this very important branch of our industrial resources. Sheep raising and wool growing is already assuming an importance that cannot be overlooked.

We have repeatedly spoken of the profits of sheep raising; and the advertisement in our columns, and the reports we have made, are but a part of the facts we could give. But what we could say as to their enormous increase and the profits arising from it, would be so large as to startle the credulity of some of our readers who are faithless as to California ever being anything.

The following facts relative to the flock of superior Merinos imported by Messrs. Whitney & Co., last year, we are at liberty to give. These facts are of such a character as to leave no room for doubt: The above named firm commenced with the landing of one hundred and twenty sheep from Australia: they were thin and sickly when they arrived. In a brief time they were were taken to Sacramento, and a shepherd provided. The number had been reduced by death and sale to ninety six, of which seventy-seven were ewes and nineteen rams. They commenced in April with the above named stock—ninety-six in all—which at the present time amounts to two hundred and twenty-six; being an increase of one hundred and thirty, or equal to one hundred and fifty per cent., in stock, on the seventy-seven ewes.

Although this was but the first year, and the sheep had to become acclimated, yet the lambs produced are improved in size, form and weight, showing this improvement by reason the climate; and in addition to all this, at the shearing of these sheep in May, the amount of wool taken was six hundred pounds, and sold at forty-five cents per pound, or $270 cash. Supposing the sheep to be valued at fifty dollars each, there is a dividend of five per cent. interest, ample to pay the cost of keeping, while the cash value in stock is one hundred and thirty-five per cent., and this the first and trial year.

Can any one doubt longer? We are glad that Messrs. Whitney & Co. have consented to offer some of their valuable sheep for sale, and no person who desires to secure fine stock—those that have been acclimated—should lose a moment in securing them.

The Mines.—A correspondent of the Sierra Citizen in Monte Cristo writes on the 3d instant, that the result of last week's work from the different companies is as follows:

"The Ravine Company took out 102 ounces; the Keystone took out 232 ounces; the Swanton have been repairing their main tunnel, and as a matter of course washed but little pay dirt; Monte Cristo Company in the same fix as the Swanton, although week before last the Monte Cristo Company took out $3,000. The Exchange Company last week took out over 100 ounces; the West Point 'Cadets' took out 170 ounces—the result of Saturday's work was 5 pounds, less fourteen dollars. The Keystone took out on Saturday about 80 ounces. The Bigelow Tunnel is paying well, but don't know the figures.

Goddard & Co.'s Foundery.—This immense laboratory of human industry is in full blast, and when one looks into this vast workshop, and sees the thousand wheels going, it looks like a *great Clock*. We have a story of the "wheel within a wheel," for some future day.

Sacramento City.

A few days spent in our "old home," the city of Sacramento, gave us many pleasant as well as sad memories. Sacramento is undoubtedly as prosperous as any of our cities, her principal streets are occupied by her old standing merchants, and it was pleasant to look in upon old familiar faces again; we were gratified, as we walked up J and K streets, to see the activity that prevailed, notwithstanding the cry that is so frequently uttered, "hard times." We noticed great activity around many business places, and among those most prominent, was the old and well known House of Meeker & Co., corner of K and Third streets; this old and highly esteemed House has been established since '49, and is probably as widely known as any house in California. It was established by S. H. Meeker, Esq., in '49, and continued by him till united with his brother, more recently, and now the House is composed of David Meeker, Mr. Reo and another partner, under the same name of Meeker & Co.; S. H. Meeker being the importing house at San Francisco, and continuing a very extensive trade there. We note also the old house of Hamilton & Howlet, on K street; well known, and established in '49.

On J street, the large houses of Sneath & Arnold, Grissim & Co., Burton, Powers & Culver; Burton & McCarty, Lindley & Co., Cothrim & Co., Hull & Loman, Klopstein & Co., Hill & Co., J.W. Foard & Co., and many others, whose names are as familiar as "household words." At several of these stores we counted four, five, seven and nine teams loading; thus giving an evidence that there was some business, and of importance, too.

The business over the city, though comparatively light, was healthy; no appearance of want of business among the mechanics, as the workmen in the shops appeared busy.

The weather was hot enough, the gardens beautiful and flourishing, the streets shaded by her luxuriant trees, and the city more pleasing than ever. We could not but recall the trials she had passed as a city, and rejoice at her present appearance of prosperity; long may it continue—for in spite of her weather and shortcomings, we love her still.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope, was advised the use of these medicines for a scrofulous eruption of a serious nature. He was completely cured. No skin disease can withstand their influence.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

Do not waste your health and money in purchasing worthless nostrums when there is medicine which will perform all it promises. The Oxygenated Bitters *will cure* any complaint arising from impaired digestion, or debility.

OBITUARY.

"DEATH is but
A kind and gentle servant, who unlocks,
With noiseless hand, life's flower-encircled door,
To show us those we love."

Death makes the following records in the pages of yesterday's history:

Died, in this city, at the residence of her parents, Miss GEORGIE E. L. GIBSON, aged 19 years; only child of Lewis and Almira Gibson.

If parental affection, if watchful care and enduring tenderness, added to a large circle of loving and devoted friends, could have averted the shaft of relentless Death, this lovely and affectionate child would have been spared to return love for love to her now heart-stricken parents, and to have graced and blessed with her pure life and character the wide circle in which she was ever an ornament. But the messenger came; and the young, the beautiful and the gifted has been transplanted to a brighter and better world.

But there is a triumph over Death! The good die not. Their material presence is lost to us only; their lives, always good and pure, come before us, in memory, like bright and beautiful flowers, and the remembrances of their *actions* live, and throw a hallowing influence around us; and as the breath of fragrant flowers is caught by the winds of Heaven, and borne far and wide, so thousands beyond their immediate presence are blessed thereby. Such was the life of the deeply lamented one to whom weeping friends will pay their tribute of affectionate remembrance on the morrow. But kindred and friends have no cause for sorrow. The life of the departed was beautiful; like a zephyr-cloud before the sun, so was her life; clear, pure, transparent, spotless; the morning had but just beamed upon it—and it passed away; there was no noon, no evening; we only remember it was beautiful. The last remembrance of those who were with the departing spirit only recall soft, low, sweet words, whispering prayers, and then, then music—music like that of the evening wind playing on the aolian; and the spirit of the departing one saying to her weeping mother

"Hark! hark! with harps of gold what anthems do they sing.
The radiant clouds have backward rolled, and angels smile the string!
They sing the song that angels sing; they say, come, sister, come!
Another of our own bright band we welcome. Come! come home!"

The music ceased, the voices were hushed, the spirit has gone to Him who gave it, and the clayey tenement only remained, with its weeping friends around it.

☞ **Scrofula and Diseased Blood.**—"DR. GUYSOTT'S Improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it." It revives the decaying constitution, eradicates all humors from the Blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singularly effective action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands preëminently above all other Sarsaparillas. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, take Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds.

☞ Be careful and buy none but QUART BOTTLES. Sold by Druggists generally.

H. H. WARNER & CO., General Agents, and importers for all valuable Patents Medicines, 122 Washington street, San Francisco. v7-22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **ALAMEDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY**—The Committee appointed at a primary meeting of the farmers of Alameda County, to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of an Agricultural Society, having notified the undersigned that they are prepared to submit the result of their labors, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the ESTUDILLO HOUSE, in San Leandro, on SATURDAY EVENING, June 6th, at 7 o'clock, to hear said report and take action thereon.

A general meeting and punctual attendance of farmers and others interested is most respectfully requested.

HENRY SMITH,
Chairman of Primary Meeting.

San Leandro, Alameda County, May 28, 1857. v7-20 2t

☞ **WHAT CHEER HOUSE,**
MAY 27TH, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.
State of California.

KNOW all People by these presents that R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor of the above named establishmet, hereby announces that from and after this date his scale of prices shall be as following reduced rates to wit:

BOARD, Per Week, SIX DOLLARS.
BOARD, Per Day, ONE DOLLAR.
MEALS, FIFTY CENTS Each.

LODGINGS, Per Night, FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS.

French Patent Spring Beds, with best of Curled Hair Mattresses, Clean Bedding, &c., has gained a lasting and world-wide notoriety for the superior and celebrated Lodgings to be had at the What Cheer House.

In addition to the above, there is also a spacious Reading Room (well supplied with papers from all parts) in connection with the extensive Library of over two thousand volumes of the choicest selection of standard works.

Determined and untiring efforts to please and furnish the very best of fare at the lowest prices, backed up by a rigid adherence to the *cash system*, has made the What Cheer House the best and most popular establishment on the Pacific Coast, for which the public will please to accept the thanks of

R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

Nos. 119 and 121 Sacramento street; and
Nos. 87, 89 and 91 (new addition), Leidesdorff street. v7-20

Fine, beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—without chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of **LYON'S KATHAIRON**—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 20-1m

☞ **RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.**—
The *London Quarterly Review*,
The *New York Daily State Register*, and others on
"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR,
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains near a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 388 Broadway;" and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "'Costar's' Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cock-Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of 'Costar' is a 'household word' to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 388 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summmer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the *Exterminator*. Druggists and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a *constant demand*, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

☞ See advertisement in another column. v7-20 3m

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS**—*A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia*.—The history of this remarkable medicine, and its astonishing success in obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA, AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science, and has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known for these complaints, in all their various forms.

The *Oxygenated Bitters* contain nothing which can intoxicate; and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcoholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medicinal compound, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the stomach and system generally. It is a mild and agreeable tonic, removing all disagreeable symptoms, and assisting nature in her efforts to restore the impaired powers of the system.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORAILL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 20-1m

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☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.

HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

If a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to form a class.

A note addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

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☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.

WARREN & CO. v7-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. H. MOORE,
SAN FRANCISCO
BRASS AND BELL FOUNDERY,
NO. 58 HALLECK STREET
(Rear of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER OF BRASS, ZINC, And Anti-Friction or Babbet Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Bells, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liquor, Soda, Oil and Water COCKS, And Valves of all descriptions made and repaired. HOSE And all other Joints, Spelter, Solder, *Copper Rivets, &c.*

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes, Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles FOR MINING PURPOSES.

☞ COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v7-22 3m

To Buyers of Family Groceries.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.

☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.

We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, *for cash*; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
v7-21 San Francisco.

Splendid Merino Stock.

THE value of MERINO SHEEP, and all fine wool-producing Sheep, is beginning to be appreciated; and, from the experiments already made, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Sheep raising will prove one of the most important branches of domestic industry on our coast, as well as the most profitable. The finest grades of Sheep are easiest cared for; the most productive, and pay the best, as fleeces of the common breed of Mexican Sheep produce 2, 2½ or 3 pounds, and sell at from 12½c. to 18c. per pound; while the finer Sheep yield 4, 6, 8 and 10 pounds each, and often more, if clean washed, which sells more readily and commands 40c., 45c. and 75c., thus far outstripping, in value and productiveness, all other kinds, and all idea of raising hereafter the common breeds of Sheep.

The undersigned having fully tried the experiment and proved the above, and having a few very fine Merino Sheep for sale, now offer some fine Bucks and Ewes from the flock that have verified the above facts, as the increased character of the Sheep and Wool produced the past year will prove.

Persons wishing to purchase of this kind of Sheep, can learn all the particulars and price, by addressing the undersigned either at Sacramento (where the Sheep can be seen), or at San Francisco.

GEO O. WHITNEY & CO.,
115 and 117 California street, San Francisco;
Corner K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.

P. S.—Reference for the above important facts may be made to the EDITOR of the FARMER. v7-22 3m

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Manila Rope.

JUST RECEIVED—

50 Coils—One Inch;
50 " 1½ inches;
" 1¼ "
" 1⅛ "
" 1 "
" ⅞ "
" ¾ "
" ⅝ "
" ½ "
" 7/16 "
" ⅜ "
" 5/16 "
" ¼ "

For sale at San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.

JUST received, ex "Flying Mist," a very large and complete assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

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ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-14

---

40 or 50 Lumbermen Wanted
AT THE MENDOCINO SAW MILLS.

WAGES:

FOR Good Ordinary CROSS-CUT SAWYERS AND CHOPPERS, $40 to $50 per Month, and found. *Extra men can have Extra Wages.*

MILLMEN, from $45 to $60, and found.

☞ Men in the country can address me through the Post-Office.

E. C. WILLIAMS,
141 Clay street, San Francisco,
v7-19 1m Agent for the Mendocino Mills.

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in Cash, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns.

E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.

*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-9 3m

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Rags Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICE, PAID IN CASH, FOR PAPER RAGS, at the Office of the Pioneer Paper Mill, No. 25 California street.

Our friends in the country are invited to save their Rags and send them to us.

Printers, Publishers, Book Binders, &c., can be supplied with extra sized paper at short notice.

v7-19 3m TAYLOR & POST.

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOUPIL & CO.,
Publishers and Importers of Engravings,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
366 Broadway, New York,
Have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named Articles.

☞ Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-20 6m

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C. S. HOBBS. O. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-14

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Especial attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.

Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.

☞ A liberal discount to the trade. v7-15 3m

HENRY BLACKMAN, Marysville. } { C. C. FRENCH, San Francisco.
FRENCH & BLACKMAN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c.,
North side Plaza, Second Door from High street,
v7-15 tf Marysville.

Samuel Soule. Nath'l Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
ALSO,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
v7-15 tf San Francisco, Cal.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.
OFFICE---Rassette House,
2d door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third door from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY
☞ Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs,
Napa City, California. v7-8

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 59 Montgomery street, near California,
San Francisco
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
vd 17 SAN FRANCISCO

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Every description of JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

COMMISSION CARDS.

E. J. LOOMIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.
Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us. v7-13

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v7-6 3m

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R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v7-9 3m

---

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v7-14 3m San Francisco.

NEW STORE!
MANSFIELD & WOOD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Sole Agents for the Sale of
MESSRS. WYMAN & CO.'S
SUPERFINE CLOTHING,
159 AND 161 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Montgomery Block,
ARE NOW PREPARED TO OFFER THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED
STOCK
EVER EXHIBITED IN CALIFORNIA,
COMPRISING
ALL THE LATEST STYLES
CLOTHING,
And every Variety of Superior Quality
FURNISHING GOODS.
ALSO,
LORIN BROOKS'
FINE CALF, PATENT LEATHER DRESS AND WATER-PROOF BOOTS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS TAKEN FROM MEASUREMENT FOR
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
And all who wish the Best Quality
CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE MOST APPROVED STYLE.
Wm. Mansfield. [v7-21 3m] T. M. Wood.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.

AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3 and $5 Boxes.

"COSTAR'S" RED BUG EXTERMINATOR.

Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2 50, $4 50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.

For the destruction of Moths, Musketos, Flies, Fleas, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the *United States, the Canadas, West Indies, California and South America.*

☞ Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
☞ No goods sent on commission.
☞ Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.
☞ Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
☞ A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O. stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street, "
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway " v7-20 3m

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

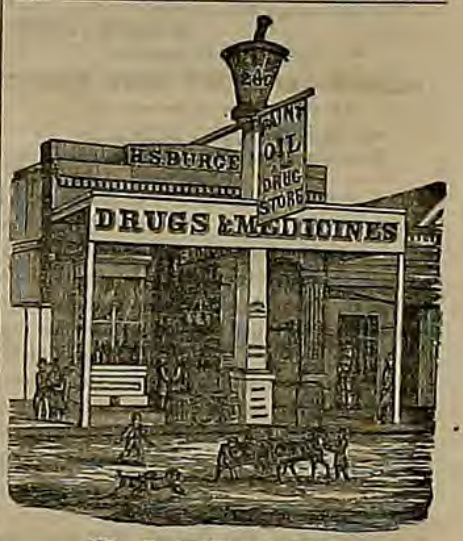
Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

B. F. FISH, Agent.
April 1, 1857. v7-13 3m



H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

ROCHESTER
BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,
No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),
By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny),
Nearly opposite the International Hotel

NB—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Rubber Hose and Packing,
LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING
Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,
Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.
97 Front street, corner of Merchant.
v7-7 San Francisco.

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give the satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Nich. Reynolds. [v7-13] L. V. H. Howell

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—No. 46 Front street, San Francisco.
BRANCH—Corner L and Front streets, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 46 Front street, where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in cans
3,000 " Chica Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.

All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.

v7-9 3m STANFORD BROTHERS, Proprietors, San Francisco

Ladies' Department.

TO A——Y.

[The following strain of poesy will be ranked among the gems of poetical lore of our Golden State, and well may be classed with some of the finest strains of an Hemans, a Sigourney, or a Davidson; there is also that easy and graceful flow which makes the poetry of Amelia so very beautiful:]

'Tis past, 'tis past, the dream is o'er,
I know it can return no more;
Oh! wounded heart! what words may tell
Thine agony at this farewell?
Yet oh! I must each thought control,
Must nerve 'gainst all, my wayward soul,
That *he* may never—never know—
My spirit gave this last fond throe.
Yet why, comes this unbidden tear—
Like that which flowed when he was near;
And why will his deep passioned tone
Still sway my heart, e'en now his own?
Ah! would he had not lightly cast
My soul's deep feelings to the blast—
They were the first—aye, fond and true,
The purest love a heart e'er knew.
The past comes back, and round me flings
Its haunting whispers yet. It clings
Around my heart, which worships these
Too sad, too mourning memories:
'Tis not reproaches that I breathe,
There is no broken vow to wreathe
Its haunting voice, at midnight's gloom,
Round thee—to make thine own dark doom.
Yet in thy kind and gentle smile,
Mistaken by my heart, the while
I dreamed that I possessed thy love—
For which, I'd have given the sky above.
But now from out my heart I tear
The idol, it so worshiped there;
All memories of love's young dream
Shall perish in the Lethean stream.
Another in thy soul is loved—
Oh! may she prove as I'd have proved.
But oh! that wish is all in vain,
Ne'er can'st thou on this earth again
Be worshiped, as by me thou art.
Love *her*—aye, love her in thy heart;
Her image on life's altar set,
But teach ME how I can FORGET.

FLORENCE PERCEY.

CARRIE.—ANOTHER LOVE STORY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF ——, &C.

"To paint that being to a groveling mind
Were like portraying pictures to the blind."
[THEODRIC.

In a lonely room in the city of Sacramento, a lady knelt and prayed. Yes, gentle reader, as early as 1852, there was *one* heartfelt prayer ascended to heaven from the gold-polluted soil of California. She prayed for fortitude in a holy undertaking, in which she had enlisted her happiness and her life. She asked the God of Mercy to crown her efforts with success; but it would be a sacrilege for one so profane as I, to repeat one word of that prayer. As the lip of the petitioner ceased to move, she felt that she had not bowed her knee in vain—she had faith; and who that has faith can fail of success?

"I must put on this disguise once more," she said, "and go this evening to the slaughter-house of human souls, and see how how far he has sunk down into the bottomless pit. Oh! that he has not sunk so far that these cannot reach him. But were he a thousand fathoms lower than Satan himself, I could contemplate the awful abyss without growing dizzy; my heart would not fail me—I would make the attempt. He must and shall be saved."

So saying, she dressed herself in male attire, placed a huge pair of whiskers on her chin, and a mustache on her lip, then taking a rattan cane in her hand she stepped into the street and directed her course to the most fashionable saloon on J street.

But while she is walking slowly along, meditating on the world, and its ways, we will step into the saloon and see what is going on there:

The first thing that attracts our attention as we step in, is a band of music on a platform, elevated some eight or ten feet above the floor. On our right is a man turning a wheel with a marble on it; and around the table are numberless simpletons, eager to bet him a few ounces, that the marble will fall into some particular-numbered notch or pocket in the wheel; this game is called *roulette*. Near this table sits a man playing at thimblerig, the oldest cheating game in the world, yet there are found plenty of fools ready to bet that they can guess where the ball is. On our left and near the door is a man bawling out: "The ace is the winning card; who bets on the ace? the ace, ace, ACE? who *bets* on the ace? Any man can win sixteen ounces if he will turn up the ace." Our curiosity leads us near this table.

As we approach, a man comes to us all full of excitement, and tells us that there is the best chance in the world to make sixteen ounces; that if we will just furnish him with the money, he will win it *sure*, and give us half. We get a sight at the table and find that a man has three cards in his hand which he keeps showing; one of them being "the ace." After showing you that the "ace" is there, he throws them down in so dexterous a manner that we don't know which is "the winning card;" but our "excited" friend shows us that the ace is *marked*—the corner is turned up. This looks very much like the "dead wood" on sixteen ounces. Now we will suppose that we left our *brains* behind, and brought our *purse* along; and we give our excited *friend* the required sixteen ounces: he bets it, and turns up the — jack. "By ——," says he, "I missed it that time; but never mind, we'll make it up yet." This game is *French monte*, and our "excited friend" is what is called a "cap-er." All games have "cap-ers."

Gambling generally arises from avarice; and the jingle of money that here greets the ear, makes an avaricious man loose all command of his reason. He bets, loses, and then tries to get "even."

There are so many games going on in this saloon, that we can't notice them all this visit; but here is a table that there is no one betting at just now. There is a man sitting behind it, and a *woman* leaning against him with her arms round his neck. This man had married a beautiful and accomplished young lady in the spring of '49, and started the same day for California; and was to return in three years; but his three years were out, and he had not even written to his wife for over a year. His last letter read as follows:

Carrie: You never need expect to see me again. I am a *drunken* sot; a thieving gambler. I have no conscience: I could rob a sick child. The devil has bought me, body and soul; there is no possibility of an escape. Go to work and get a divorce, for I expect to die on the gallows, or in a dungeon. Forget me. I never expect to think of you again—I'll drown you in whisky. You can never understand *how* such a change was brought about, therefore bother not your head about it. Yours (over the left), O— C—.

His wife wrote him several kind and affectionate letters in reply, but he read them not. After waiting for several months in the hope of again hearing from him, she started for California, and had been here several weeks before she found her husband. She did not think it best to let him know her then; hence her disguise; for our lady that we have just left coming down the street is this man's wife.

She entered the house, saw that there was no one round his table, but this woman, and walked up to him and asked him how much he would give her for that ring, handing him one.

He took it and looked at it a moment, and then turned pale and red by turns. At length he said: "Where did you get this ring." "I had it of a lady," said Carrie, inwardly rejoiced to see that he knew it.

"O! buy it for me?" said the woman at his side. "It is such a nice one."

"Go to the devil," said the gambler, pushing her off; "this ring was once worn by an angel; and it shall never be polluted by your touch. Here, sit here till I come back. Young man, let's take a walk."

They walked in silence up the street and soon went up an out-door stairway, and entered an apartment, furnished with everything that money could procure. The gambler lighted a candle (for it was evening), and motioned Carrie to a seat.

"Now," said he, drawing a chair up alongside, "tell me about that ring?"

"Well," said Carrie, "it belonged to a Mrs. C., who I got acquainted with some year or so ago; and when I started for California she requested me to take this ring and give it to her husband. It was the talk round, that you had deserted your wife, but —"

"How the d—l did you know that I was her husband?"

"By her description. But as I was saying, she denied all the while that you had ever thought of such a thing. As I was going to start, however, she told me the whole truth and made me swear to befriend you whenever you needed my friendship. And she also said that if you remembered this ring, to give you this letter."

"I cannot read a letter from Carrie," he said; "it would be too much like the devil reading scripture; but give it to me, I will read."

He took the letter, read it, and said: "She is an angel; by *heaven* she is an angel. She says that she understands how a man may be led into bad company and then into bad habits; and that she can forgive and forget all—everything. There is not another woman in the world like her; but I can never see her: no *no* NO! I *cannot* and *will not* see her!"

"Suppose," said Carrie, "that she should come to you?"

"Before she should see me degraded as I am," said C——, "I would kill both her and myself; for I am bound to go to hell, and I don't care how soon I go; and heaven will claim *her* anyhow."

"Will you," said Carrie, "accept of my friendship? I wish to live near you, or if you please I will room with you what time I stay in the city. Perhaps it would cheer you up to talk sometimes of home scenes."

"I will tell you to-morrow," he said. "Meet me here at ten in the morning; but I must go see what is going on down in bedlam."

"I have another proposition," said Carrie, "for you to study till to-morrow."

"Let's hear it?"

"I have some ten thousand dollars with me, and I wish to go into some kind of business. I want a partner, and would rather have you than any one else. So if you are willing to go in company with me, you may choose the business, *place*, and *terms*."

"Young man!" said the gambler, grasping Carrie's hand; "young man, you know not that you are speaking to a thief, a robber, a sot, a nobody, a man sunk lower in the scale of humanity than the Digger. I have robbed, without remorse, the hard-working miner of his last dime. I have got men to gambling when I have known the money I was taking did not belong to them. I have known when men were going to commit highway robbery, and tried not to prevent it. I have never murdered a man, but it would not hurt my conscience to do it; for I have none. I don't need to do it, is all the reason I never did. This, sir, this is the kind of a man that you propose a partnership with."

"And I propose it again," said Carrie. "Say that you will give me an answer to-morrow, and I will detain you no longer."

"I will," said the gambler, and they separated.

Carrie's bosom, when she parted from her husband, was agitated with the contending emotions of joy and grief, of pleasure and of pain, of ecstacy and sadness. He loved her madly, and devotedly, and she believed that she would yet save him; yet it pained her heart to see the state he was in. She had seen him that evening dealing monte, with a lewd woman hanging round his neck. Ladies! was not that a bitter pill? But she was disposed to forgive all things. Resentment and anger could find no harbor in a heart so pure.

That she was in the street, she knew; but where she was going, she knew not, and cared not. But soon she heard a noise, and on looking round she found it was in the gambling saloon. On going to the door she found that her husband was quarreling with another gambler. It appeared that while he was gone, the woman, who had got mad because she did not get the ring, had taken the money of the "bank" and gone and joined another gambler, and this gambler now refused to restore it. Just as Carrie had got into the house, they both drew pistols and began firing at each other. This caused the crowd to rush out, and it carried her with it.

As soon as she could free herself she rushed back into the house, and found her husband lying on the floor, bleeding—the other man gone. The crowd gathered round again, and it was some time before she could make her way out with her husband, although she was assisted by several gentlemen. At the door they were met by a doctor, who examined the wound, and said that it was dangerous, and that he would require the best of attention if he got well.

Carrie had him taken to her room, and kept watch with the Doctor all night. In the morning she told the Doctor who she was, and asked him if it would not be better to make herself known, as she thought it would do him more good to know that he was nursed by his wife; but the Doctor thought otherwise.

For three weeks he lay as helpless as a child, during which time Carrie was never more than an hour from his side, and that would be when he was asleep; so that he never saw her chair vacant. He would talk to her about his wife, and ask her if she thought she could ever forgive him?

She would tell him that his wife was all forgiveness, and would come to see him by the time he could walk about. We can imagine what a hard task it must have been to her to sit by his bedside for weeks and remain unknown.

In about a month he got so that he could sit up very well, and the Doctor told Carrie that she might then make herself known if she chose. So she went into his room and began to talk to him about his wife; she asked him if he would like to see her? He said that if he thought she could forgive him from the bottom of her heart, that he would like to see her.

"She is in this house," said Carrie, "and she says that she never did feel angry at you."

"Do you say that she is in the house?" said he, raising himself; "oh! let me go to her; I can't wait a minute longer. Where is she? I must and will see her."

"Wait ten minutes," said Carrie, "and you shall see her. I'll go and send her in." So saying she left the room, but it was not more than five minutes before she was back again, dressed in her wedding clothes.

He raised in the bed—she threw her arms round his neck, and for the first time since she had been in California, she gave way to tears.

"Oh! Carrie," he said, "do you know how mean I have been, and do you forgive me in reality?"

"I have never harbored any feeling towards you but love; and anxiety," said Carrie.

"I have always said that you was an angel, and now I know it; you are not human; no, there is no human nature about you. But what did you do with my young friend, that waited on me so closely since I've been sick. Don't get jealous now; but I loved that young fellow with all my heart. I wonder where he is?"

"Here," said Carrie.

"Where?"

"Here, sitting by your bed; I have been with you for the last month. It was I that gave you the ring, and it was I that have been your nurse. Now it is my time to ask your pardon for having *deceived* you."

"Carrie," said he, after a moment's reflection; "Carrie, I am glad that I have been a gambler, for if not, I never should have known but my wife was a *woman*. But now I know that she is not a woman; she is an angel. I always said so, and thought that I thought it, but then I thought that all men said the same of their wives; but now Carrie, now, I know that you were not made of common clay—the *dirt* that you were made of was about two thirds diamonds. What say you?"

"Me, why I say you are joking; but I say that I love you, and that we will be happy all the rest of our lives."

Reader, I need go no further. Suffice it to say, that they are happy. But would they have been happy if Carrie had not had courage, love, and fortitude?

A POSER.—A calm, blue-eyed, self-composed and self-possessed young lady in a village "down east," received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who, after prolonging her stay beyond even her own conception of the young lady's endurance, came to the main question which had brought her thither; "I've been asked a good many times if you was engaged to Dr. C——. Now, if folks inquire again whether you be or not, what shall I tell 'em I *think*?" "Tell them," answered the young lady, fixing her calm blue eyes in unblushing steadiness upon the inquisitive features of her interrogator, "tell them that you *think* you don't know, and you are *sure* it is none of your business."

"I like to see the dear little creatures amuse themselves," said Mrs. Brown, when her oldest boy took a visitor's new bonnet and affixed it to the tail of his kite. "Never fear," said the good lady to the visitor, when she saw her bonnet in the air, "as soon as the kite comes down he will give it back to you."

Regard for the Marriage Vow.

Well would it be for our country if the parents of the present day would all have the same regard to the welfare of their children, that the noble Earl of Southampton had for those he sent to the people of Virginia, two hundred years ago. How the times have degenerated, for at the present day parents care less for the happiness of children than the case we refer to:

Early Times.—The following remnant of the early times when women were willing to get married, and not ashamed to own it, is a letter accompanying a shipment of marriageable ladies, made from England to the colony in Virginia. It is dated—

"London, August 21, 1651. We send you a shipment; one widow, eleven maids, for wives of the people of Virginia; there hath been especial care had in the choice of them, for there hath not one of them been received but upon good recommendations.

"In case they cannot be presently married, we desire that they may be put with several householders that have wives, until they can be provided with husbands. There are nearly fifty more that are shortly to come, and are sent by our Hon. Lord and Treasurer, the Earl of Southampton, and certain worthy gentlemen, who, taking into consideration that the plantation can never flourish till families be planted, and the respect of wives and children for their people on the soil, therefore having given this fair beginning; reimbursing of whose charges it is ordered that every man that marries them, give one hundred and twenty pounds of best leaf tobacco for each of them.

"We desire that the marriage be free, according to nature, and we would not have those maids deceived and marry to servants; but only to such freemen or tenants as have means to maintain them. We pray you, therefore, to be fathers of them in this business, not enforcing them to marry against their wills."

To Young Ladies.

Young maiden, who hast merely gone botanizing into the land of romance, and there picked up thy knowledge of men and the world; who on thy entrance into society anticipates with a fearful pleasure, that the men will busy themselves about thee, either as the butterfly about the rose, or the spider about the fly—a word to thee. Be at rest; the world is not fearful. The men have too much to do with themselves. Thou wilt have to experience that they will inquire no more after thee than after the moon, and sometimes even less. Thou armest thyself, thou of seventeen years, to resist the storm of life; ah! thou wilt probably come to have more to do with its inaction. But let not thy courage fail, there are life and love in the world in the richest abundance, not often in the form of which they for the most part are exhibited in romances. The romancer distils life; he makes a day out of ten years, and out of a hundred grains of corn draws one drop of spirit; it is in his trade. The reality proceeds in another manner. Rarely come the great events, the powerful scenes of passion. They belong, in every day life, not to the rule, but the exceptions. On that account thou good creature! sit not and wait, or thou wilt suffer tedium. Seek not the affluence of life without thee; create it in thy own bosom. Love heaven, nature, wisdom, all that is good around thee, and thy life will become rich, the sails of its air-ship will fill with the fresh wind and so gradually soar up the native regions of light and love.—[Miss Bremer.

PHALON'S

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.
The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this county, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and $1.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.
A great cosmetic for beautifying the skin and complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the piles—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S MAGIC HAIR DYE.
One of the very best natural dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or a brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself. Price $1 and $1 50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street, and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and all Druggists and Fancy Stores throughout the United States.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., AGENTS, San Francisco;
S. T. WATTS & CO., " Marysville;
R. H. McDONALD & CO., " Sacramento;
And by Druggists generally. v7-20

OAK HALL!
THE PIONEER CLOTHING HOUSE!
Established in Boston, Mass., in 1841.

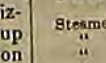
This House, which fully sustains its enviable position, is daily receiving large supplies of recently manufactured seasonable Clothing. Dealers, Travelers and resident Citizens will find every thing to meet their demands, at prices defying competition.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 North street,
BOSTON, MASS. v7-14 3m

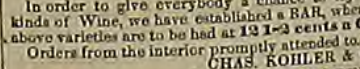
GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.
FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 24x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manila, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
8,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards.
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Connor & Son's Foundery.
ALSO—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses. v5-10

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
AT ASPINWALL.
For New York and New Orleans Direct.
Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.


THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN AGE,

Com. WATKINS, Commander.
Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On SATURDAY, - - - - - - - - JUNE 20th,
At 9 A. M. punctually.

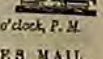
Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by
Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,

Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS
Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, June 19th.
No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., June 19th, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

California Steam Navigation Company,

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY, Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Seeley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conklin.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets

ON and after MARCH 1st, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 9 A. M.	At 8 A. M.	At 7½ A. M.
12 A. M.	10½ A. M.	10 A. M.
6 P. M.	4½ P. M.	3 P. M.

San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

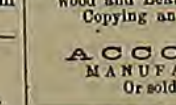
S. H. MEEKER & Co.
121 Font street, corner of Oregon,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES,
AND
LIQUORS,

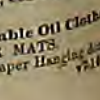
Have constantly on hand a very large stock of every article in their line, which can be relied upon as pure and unadulterated.
Sole Importers of the celebrated
MAX SUTAINE & Co.,
CABINET CHAMPAGNE;
Also every kind of
LONGWORTH'S
Very superior Still and Sparkling Wines,
received direct from N. Longworth, Esq., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Connoisseurs and Judges are invited to call and taste for themselves.
** All Liquors guaranteed to be as represented, and sold in quantities to suit.
v7-8 3m S. H. MEEKER & CO.

California Production.
PURE LOS ANGELES WINE
From the Vineyard of JNO. FROHLING & CHAS. KOHLER.

THE undersigned have now on hand the following different kinds of Native Wines, guaranteed to be the PURE JUICE of the grape:
California Port,
California Angelica,
California White Wine,
California Red Wine.
In order to give everybody a chance to try the different kinds of Wine, we have established a BAR, where any of the above varieties are to be had at 12 1-2 cents a Glass.
Orders from the interior promptly attended to.
CHAS. KOHLER & CO.,
v7-14 3m 102 Merchant street, near City Hall.

Lyon & Co.'s Brewery,
105 Jessie street.
THE PEOPLE'S PREMIUM ALE.

THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.
Our Card in another column will explain that we got for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—
"Competition is the life of trade."
And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.
v7-14 LYON & CO., Empire Brewery, 106 Jessie street, San Francisco.

JOSIAH J. LECOUNT,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic
STATIONERY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,
Offers for sale to the trade:
A well selected stock of staple and fancy, consisting in part of English, French and American Papers;
English Drawing and Tracing Papers;
Envelopes, Plain, Adhesive, and Cloth Lined.
Genuine Faber's Drawing and other Pencils; Papier Mache Goods; Gold and Silver Pens and Pencil Cases; Gold, Steel and Quill Pens;
Banker's Cases, Wallets, Porte-Monnaies.
Fancy Bronze and Ebony Inkstands; Mahogany, Rosewood and Leather Writing and Traveling Desks;
Copying and Notarial Presses and Stands, Etc., Etc., Etc.
ACCOUNT BOOKS
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER.
Or sold from the shelves—all sizes. v6-15

Carpets, Oil Cloths and Paper Hangings,

To be found in all styles and qualities at
C. H. SHERMAN'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
108 Montgomery street,
One door from the corner of Washington, San Francisco.
Also, all kinds of
Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths and a large selection of DOOR MATS.
All kinds of Upholstery Work and Paper Hanging done to suit. Please call and see for yourselves v7-14

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, BUREAUS,
OTTOMANS, SIDEBOARDS,
LOUNGES AND WHATNOTS,
EASY CHAIRS; MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,
ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,
MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-20 **JONAS G. CLARK & CO.**

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

Is you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?
Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?
Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?
If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S

87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street---119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.
BOARD, per Week, $6. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.
☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.
The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.
For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.
There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment.
The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S
BOILER AND STEAMBOAT BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,
Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.
All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

v7-19 COFFEY & RISDON.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,
On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California,
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.
Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.
Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinary, &c.
We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,
Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

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DONAHUE'S
UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

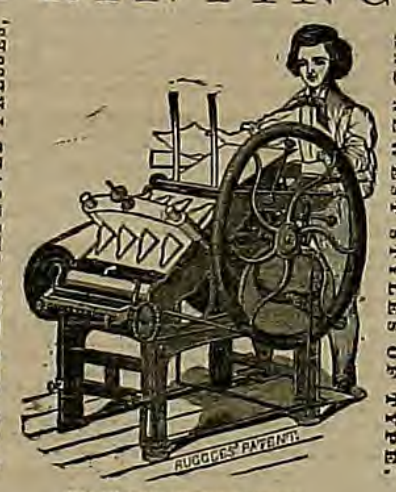
AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.



EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

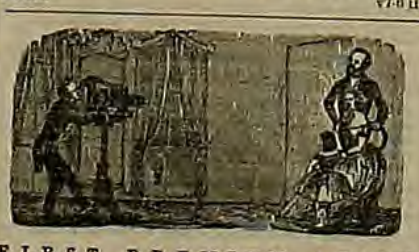
AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,
130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf



FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.
Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v7-14 R. H. VANCE.

GRAVES & SMITH,
COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,
SODA WATER APPARATUS,
Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,
MADE TO ORDER,
Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
No. 80 Jackson street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-14 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,
Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition ☜
Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Palm,
Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper,
Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates,
Counterpanes, Comforters,
Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere* ☜

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,
PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT.....M. R. ROBERTS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....N. O. ARRINGTON.

JULES DAVID, M. S. MARTIN, F. FRANCK, EUGENE DELESSERT, R. KELLERSBERGER, WM. HAWLEY, Marysville, W. J. BALLEY, R. W. HEATH, G. TOUCHARD, Hon. E. L. SULLIVAN, JOS. STANFORD, E. S. HOLDEN, of Stockton, ———, of Sacramento.

JAMES LUDLOW, Secretary.

The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street. v7-17

New York Agricultural Warehouse
AND
SEED STORE.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York, solicits the attention of those in want of Farm and Horticultural Implements and Seeds, to his large and varied assortment, in which are to be found—

Allen's, McCormick's, Hussey's and Manny's Reapers;
Allen's and other celebrated Mowing Machines;
Atkin's Self-Raker;
Hall's, Pitt's, Emery's, Allen's, and other Horse-Powers and Threshers;
Grain Mills, Plows, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Churns;
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Corn Shellers;
Seed Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cultivators, Harrows;
Hay Rakes, Cradles, Smut Machines, Wheelbarrows;
Hoes, Forks, &c., &c.

Garden and Field Seeds.

All of which are offered on best terms, and particular attention given to packing, and arrangements made for freight, &c., to California.
Orders, accompanied with cash, or satisfactory drafts on New York, will have prompt attention.

v6-21 6m R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

J.L. POLHEMUS
DRUGGIST

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,
No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.
SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.
I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.
Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.
Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for
Half the Price Usually Charged
By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of
The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.
I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.
We Keep Open all Night!
And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.
We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.
Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.
We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:
Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.
Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.
Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.
Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.
HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.
Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.
We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Reapers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Post Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail.

v7-14 3m

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.
Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

Educate the People.

THE greatest danger to which our glorious institutions have been exposed, in times past, has arisen from ignorance, prejudice and superstition; and the one great bulwark of liberty, the ballot box, has been so often polluted by reason of ignorance, that we rejoice to see the dawn of a better day arising which shall dispel all danger. We have always advocated the following rule, which has now been so triumphantly adopted in Massachusetts, and enrolled upon her Constitution, by a vote of the people, that a voter should be able to *read and write* to be a qualified voter.

The Constitution of the State of Massachusetts has been amended in several important particulars, and the vote was submitted to the people on the first of May last. The first question was the one named, requiring that every voter in the State should be able to read and write the English language. This amendment commended itself to the people, and was adopted by large majorities in all the counties, although opposed bitterly by the ignorant and illiterate. Every intelligent mind must look upon this action of a people with pride, and every son of New England will feel a thrill of joy, for he will remember that "old Massachusetts" provides amply for the education of her sons and daughters. She insists that they should be intelligent, that they may be worthy of their native State, and labor for her advancement, whether at home or abroad; and Massachusetts intends that those who enjoy the blessings of her institutions and share in her government, and live under the protection of her laws, shall be intelligent.

We sincerely trust her noble example will soon be widely imitated; then will the "purity of the ballot box" be guarded, and our institutions freed from the danger that now threatens to subvert them.

MARBLE YARDS AT SACRAMENTO—CALIFORNIA ALABASTER.—On our visit to Sacramento we took opportunity to visit the marble yards of some of the excellent artists of that city. We called on J. P. Divine, on K street, who is preparing some most beautiful work—mantels, grave stones, obelisks, &c. His style of work does him great credit. His sculpturings of flowers are honorable imitations of nature. Mr. Divine won the premium at the San José fair last year. We also called on Mr. Luce, who has also very fine work. Both Mr. Luce and Mr. Divine will prepare work for the State Fair at Stockton, and also for the Mechanics' Fair at San Francisco. Mr. Luce presented us with a fine specimen of California Alabaster, found some thirty-five miles up the American river. The specimen had been highly polished. This discovery will prove a great acquisition to the State. Mr. L. also showed us another specimen; a species of marble, but of so hard a character as to be almost beyond the power of working with the chisel. It was finely marked with veins. Thus, day after day, new and valuable discoverics are made, which must add to the wealth of our State.

FROM HONEY LAKE VALLEY.—An arrival from Honey Lake Valley, by way of Noble's Pass, is reported by the Shasta Courier. The parties, Messrs. J. M. Gilpin and Robert Strickland, came in with ox-teams, and reached that place on Wednesday last. They give a glowing description of the many advantages of this route over all others now traveled, and cite many facts in proof. They say:

There are at this time about fifty ranches taken up in the Valley, the owners of which, together with their employés and other citizens, number about one hundred souls. The population is being added to almost every day.

None of the ranchmen made any hay last summer, and hence their cattle were left to shift for themselves during the winter. The grass in the Valley, however, is of a superior quality—strong and nourishing—so much so, that the cattle which were turned out poor in the fall, are now fit for the butcher's stall.

These gentlemen saw no Indians going or coming. They observed one *track*, which they shot into with a rifle ball, for good luck. The Piyute Indians, of the Valley, are quite friendly, and are now engaged on the east side of the Lake, taking that glorious fish, the salmon trout, which there abound in immense quantities.

It is believed that "paying" gold mines will be found in the Valley. Already two of the boys, who went out with Messrs. Gilpin and Roop, have found gold on Lassen's Creek. In three days they took out three dollars per day each.

A NEW PLAN FOR PROSPECTING.—The Nevada Journal contains the following suggestions, which if they are as practicable as they are novel, are certainly worthy of attentive consideration. Perhaps the same plan could be advantageously adopted in other portions of the mining district. Here is the plan proposed:

The experience of miners in this locality during the last five years, gives us the fullest assurance, that millions of dollars of gold are buried in the mountain ridges in our immediate vicinity. But it requires an outlay of capital to reach these leads, which small companies, or a single individual dare not venture, while success seems a mere chance, and failure certain bankruptcy. The requisite outlay, however, may be easily furnished by a company of the size proposed in another column (one hundred or more), and should the prospecting by such a company prove a failure, no one would be broken or embarrassed; while on the other hand, the discovery of a rich lead would open a new field for industry, attract many customers for our merchants, again throng our streets and restore wonted animation to our city. The company proposed, is intended only as a *Prospecting* Company, and will leave the working of the claims when the lead is struck.

LUCKY MINERS.—Three brothers, named Miller, left Alleghanytown, Sierra county, in time to take passage on the last ocean steamer, with $20,000, the result of one year's labor in that vicinity. So says the Forest City Democrat.

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH O. MORRIS, ... Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-18 3m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.
PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO.,
v7-16 3m Proprietors.

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

WEDDELL HOUSE,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
v7-21m J. P. ROSS, PROPRIETOR.

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. R. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.
THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v7-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.
FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar.
JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.
THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.
The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.
The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.
A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.
☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-18 3m

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.
To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.
San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.
The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.
v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.
THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.
The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.
J. D. Treat. [7-83m] Charles Brooks.

OY'S FINE OY'S.
THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
v7-14 Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay, San Francisco.

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜
FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.
LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of
Five Hundred Wood Engravings!
It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:
Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.
Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.
☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms, Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

BOOKS, &c.

SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,
BOOKSELLERS,
PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,
389 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
ARE continually adding to their extensive stock, by importation from England and France, as well as American Works, which they offer on reasonable terms.
Merchants dealing in Books will be served at low prices.
LIBRARIES for Towns, District Schools, or Clubs, furnished at wholesale prices.
School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books; Bibles in great variety, in plain and fancy bindings; Elegantly Illustrated Books, suitable for presents; Blank Account Books of all kinds; Globes, Maps, Atlases; Writing, Letter and Note Papers; Envelope and Wrapping Papers; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Stationery of various kinds, &c., &c.

MEDICAL BOOKS.
S. S. & W. WOOD,
389 Broadway, New York,
Have the largest assortment of Medical Books to be found in the country, amongst which will be found not only the works of the day, text books for colleges, &c, but a great variety of finely illustrated works on Diseases of the Eye, Skin, Kidneys, Surgical Anatomy, Botanical Plates, Anatomical and Obstetrical Plates, works of the Fathers in Medicine, &c., &c.
☞ *Catalogues of their entire Stock sent free of postage to applicants.*
Amongst their stock are the following valuable periodicals, which they offer at the low prices affixed, delivered in New York:

Duncan's Medical Commentaries, from commencement to 1795. 20 vols, 8vo. half calf.....$10 00
London Medical Gazette, from commencement to 1849. 43 vols, half calf, *very fine copy*.....50 00
London Lancet, from commencement to 1844. 46 vols bound in 42, 8vo, half calf, *fine copy*.....70 00
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Now perhaps all will plead not guilty to the above charges. But stop, before a verdict is rendered in this case; let's hear the testimony, and, dear reader, for the purposes of this action we will insist upon your taking the stand. After you are sworn, we ask, do you take an agricultural paper? You answer, yes, I am reading one now. Do you pay for it? O no, but I intend to, when I get a surplus five. How long have you taken it? Well, it has been coming to my address for near two years. Have you had ten dollars during that time? O yes, often; but there are many things that I am compelled to buy that I cannot get on credit, and, moreover, the editor is a good, clever fellow, can write as well as not, and, if everybody else pays up, he can't miss my little mite much. Do you drink? Yes, a little. Do you go to the theatre, circus, &c.? Of course I do, and to fashionable balls. If I did not, I should be thought a miser—a Shylock. How much do you think you spend during the year for such amusements? Well, I should say, perhaps, for liquor and amusements, not to be extravagant, about one hundred dollars. Do you think the paper you are reading worth the sum of five dollars? O yes, I would not be without it for twenty dollars. One further question, and I am through with you. Do you think the liquor and the amusements were worth the money you paid? I don't think the liquor profited me much. The amusements were a little overrated, and, to take everything into consideration, I was not very well satisfied with my bargain. Well, sir, I am going to pass sentence on you, and after I do it, you will not deny but that the sentence is in accordance with the verdict of guilty, which verdict, by your own testimony, should be rendered against you. Sir, you are guilty of grand larceny. You have, according to your own testimony, robbed yourself of one hundred dollars. You are guilty of petit larceny and swindling. You have taken a paper, that, according to your own admission, is worth four times as much as you agreed to pay for it; and you have failed to pay that amount, and in doing so you have committed the crime of petit larceny upon the brains of an editor—the property of the people of the State of California. For all of which, you are sentenced to do without whisky and all spirituous liquors for the space of twelve months, until you pay up. Now don't let me hear of your going on a "bender" any more until you fork over.

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Letter from Stanislaus.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I herewith send you the first melon of the season, *in these parts*, although San Francisco may be as far in advance of us back-woods folk in melons as she is in everything else; and if such is the case, my melon will be no rarity to you. "Straws show the way the wind blows," and I send you this trifle, gentlemen, to try to prove to you that I appreciate your untiring, and I may add, successful endeavors to promote, not only the agricultural, but every interest of California. Believe me, gentlemen, when I say I think this State owes you a large debt: perhaps it owes you "dimes and dollars," but the debt to which I allude is one of thanks and gratitude. "The laborer is worthy of his hire," therefore I sincerely wish you may reap that pecuniary reward which you deserve; and as to a high place in the estimation of every true Californian, you may rest assured you have it. You, I believe, do not visit our portion of the country very often; but *your paper does*, regularly once a week; and here let me say that I know of several instances in which the readers (not subscribers) of your paper have been benefited more by it than it would cost them to take it half a dozen years.

I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you at our approaching State Fair, when and where I will show you the produce of one of my grafted vines, one year old from the graft; it contains more than thirty bunches of grapes, that bid fair to be *very large*; and if the farmers below can beat my melon, I'll see if they can beat my grapes also. This, I believe, is the proper season for grafting the grape vine. Those that I now have were grafted to the native stock one year ago last February. Many of them died: some did well. Tomorrow I commence grafting. My grafts have been kept from vegetating by being partially buried under ground, on the north side of a hill; and now that the sap has ceased to flow in the stock to be grafted, is the time to graft, *below the surface*: so says Downing.

Last year one of my peach trees had the curl leaf; this season, out of about five hundred, not one is affected in that way. The apple borer has been troublesome to my young apple trees, but by washing the stalks with a solution of potash and water (one pound to the gallon), I find it prevents their attacks altogether: see Downing on fruit trees. I have also discovered that trees that are thrifty and well watered are much less liable to the attacks of any insect than starved trees that are not attended to. I commenced my orchard in the fall of 1855, by importing 100 young trees from the East, and planting seeds and pits. I also bought a few choice trees from the garden of Messrs. Smith & Winchel, at Santa Clara. All my trees were bought for the purpose of getting grafts and buds. Last winter I sold some of my seedlings, and now have over one thousand trees, at the cost (deducting the amount for which I sold my seedlings) of $31 and my own individual labor. I merely mention these facts to show how easy, cheap and quick we may have an orchard when we try. My oldest trees are now loaded with fruit, and, without some disaster, next year I shall have a fine crop of various kinds of fruit.

Now gentlemen, the foregoing was not written for the purpose of seeing my name in your paper; but, as you have always taken so great an interest in everything of the kind, I have written it for *you*; nevertheless, if you think that anything I have said will benefit any person, you may use it as you please.

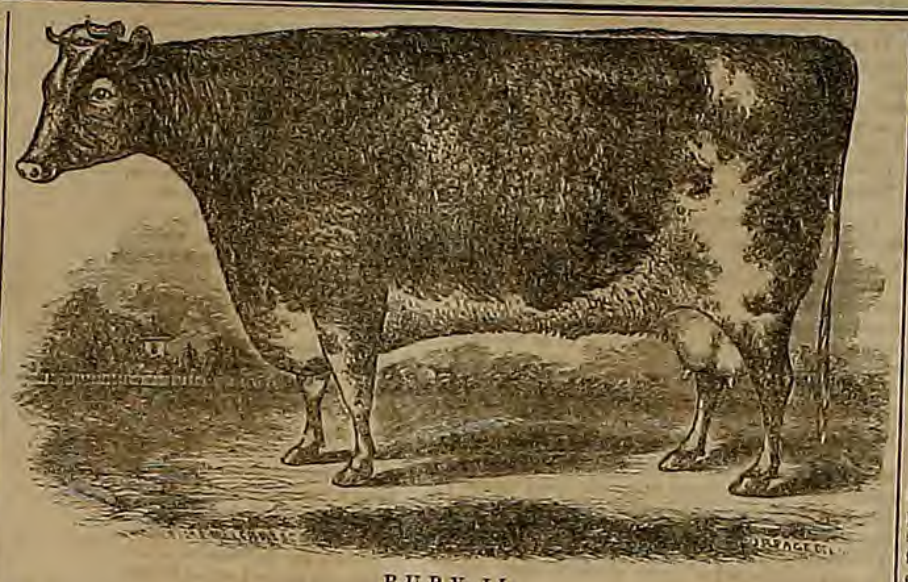
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES BURNEY.

PEACHVILLE, Stanislaus County, June 15.

With many thanks, we know we can publish the above letter entire, and not subject ourselves to the charge of vanity or pride, for the letter speaks the sincerity of the writer, and his earnest interest for the cause of agriculture. We appreciate such a letter fully, and only regret we have not visited that section of country before this; but that pleasure is in store for us, and we anticipate much, for we know we have warm and true friends there. For the melon, which was indeed a very fine one, weighing 23¼ pounds, we return many thanks. It will refresh the physical man by its cooling crystal drops, and the kind words which accompanied it will refresh the spirit and bid us labor on.

This melon heralds Stanislaus as the banner county for early melons, and our kind correspondent as the first exhibitor of the season. It also shows that Stanislaus has many practical cultivators, for we are often indebted to that section for letters of the same practical character, which will ever do good. The letter of our friend, as will be seen, was not for the public eye altogether; but we trust it may stimulate others to take an interest in the cause we all have so much at heart. With many wishes for the prosperity of our correspondent, we return our thanks for the handsome gift.



RUBY II.

Rich roan; calved May 27th, 1850. Bred by, and the property of S. P. Chapman, Mount Pleasant Farm, Clockville, Madison county, N. Y.

Got by Buena Vista. Dam Ruby, by Symmetry (1270); g. d. Willey 3d, by Mars; gr. g. d. Young Willey, by York; gr. gr. g. d. Willey, imported by Abijah Hammond, Throg's Neck, Westchester county, N. Y. Ruby II. was winner of first prize at show of N. Y. State Ag. Society, held at Utica in 1852, in class of two-year heifers.

Windmills.

Until thorough experience shall prove to the cultivators that subsoiling the land, and that deep and constant cultivation, will better answer them and their wants than irrigation, they will devise all manner of ways to furnish themselves with the means to irrigate, and as water is so essential for the purpose of house and farm, so essential for stock, and also for refreshing plants and flowers, as well as the walks and grounds around our dwellings, we shall keep them advised of the best methods of obtaining a supply.

Windmills are now all the fashion, and the fashions of a windmill are as various as the style of hoops worn by fashionables, and they swing as widely because they are moved by the wind.

There are some patent windmills now advertised in this city, but they are costly, too costly. An excellent windmill is advertised in our columns this week, of which we shall give illustrations shortly.

We desire, however, to call the attention of our readers to the windmills used at Stockton, so universally; they are excellent, work admirably, and are cheap, i. e. cost but little, from $30 to $150. We spoke of those made by Messrs. Mills & Doll, and Messrs. Hart & Derrick, some weeks since. We have again visited Stockton, and seen them working; we examined Messrs. Hart & Derrick's, whose inventions we esteem excellent. We wish all inventors would see the importance of getting up plates and illustrating their inventions, so that they could strike the eye at the same time we speak of them. *We* cannot as yet afford to do all this, if inventors would do this, and if they would furnish us with their advertisements, we could accomplish much for them.

The mill of Messrs. Hart & Derrick, of Stockton, consists of a square frame of strong timber, about 4 by 6, lapped or bolted across the corners, on each corner are placed wheels inclining forward at the top, each of which bears against an angular shaped rim with wheels placed underneath, while resting on the corner of the frame-work is placed the crank, on which is fixed the wheel.

The shaft is set upon bearings which are fastened upon the rim first named, opposite the centre. Over the centre, and at right angles with the crank shaft, is an arch secured to the rim by bolts, and high enough to let the crank revolve. An arched spindle forms a centre and is attached to two vanes, one of which is fixed permanently to the rim, the other vane is loose.

These vanes are so arranged, that in a little breeze they always keep the wheel to the wind, and one is forced to the other by the increased force of the wind, and as this passes round, the same pressure against the other will force the mill around until it is brought out of the wind. This is the self-regulating mill, so that in severe gales the mill ceases to act, and thus is saved from injury.

We hope we may be understood, but it were better for inventors that wish to make known their works, to forward cuts of their machinery and we could aid them materially. The mill above described we esteem highly worthy the notice of all.

Manufacture of Sugar in New England.

IT was recorded in the Legislative proceedings a few days since, that Mr. Joseph Hurd, of Malden, recently deceased, had left a will in which he gives the sum of $5,000 to the Commonwealth, the income to be expended for prizes to promote and encourage the manufacture and refining of sugar in this State. A similar amount was left to the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. Mr. Hurd leaves an estate variously estimated at from $40,000 to $70,000. It is the intention of his heirs to contest the will on the ground of incompetency. The Boston Transcript gives the following interesting sketch of the deceased:

"Mr. Hurd graduated at Harvard College with distinguished honor in the class of 1797. In early life he was a merchant, but soon after the war of 1812 commenced he retired from the hazardous pursuits of commerce to a farm which he bought in Stoneham, beautifully situated on the eastern shore of Spot Pond. To his original purchase there he often added adjoining lots, until the estate finally comprised in all about 300 acres, including a water-power at the outlet of the pond. On that estate he resided in a secluded sort of manner about twenty-five or thirty years, and distinguished himself as a liberal patron of every project calculated to improve agriculture or the arts. There he had a flock of merino sheep, planted orchard and forests, quarried marble, drained the wet lands, built substantial walls, invented water wheels, kept a diary of the weather, &c., usually keeping in his service from ten to fifteen persons. He experimented largely, especially with a view to economize heat, and made many improvements in cooking stoves, &c. 'The Yankee Baker,' so common twenty-five years ago, was of his invention. In fact, he was all the time experimenting about something, and appears to have been in this respect and in his general character like Benjamin Thompson, otherwise known as 'Count Rumford.'

"He experimented many years in the growth of sugar beets and in the manufacture and refining of sugar, and acquired more knowledge on that subject than any other American, and probably than any other person in *any* country. As a proof, he invented a way of refining sugar for which he took out a patent, and sold it, without any exertion on his part, for the sum of $35,000. The fortunate purchaser acquired an immense profit by its use and the sale of patent rights.

"Mr. Hurd was a bachelor, and during the last fifteen years of his life was away from Stoneham most of the time, residing in the winter at the Merchants' Exchange in Boston; but of late years (having sold his landed estate) in a private way, at a tavern in Malden Center, where he appeared to be kindly attended and comparatively happy, but surrounded by a people of a class who usually do not appreciate such characters, and who probably construed the meditative and solitary habits of the feeble old gentleman as indicating an unsound state of mind."

THE LOGIC OF DOLLARS.—The New Orleans Bulletin refers to the brilliant results realized by the Illinois Central Railroad Company from the grant by Congress of nearly three millions of acres of land. After building the road, the Company will have land enough to yield the sum of thirty millions, and this, the editor says, is the logic of dollars which everybody can understand. The Pacific Railroad which is to pass through Texas, the same paper states, will be seven hundred and eighty-three miles long, and has a grant from the State of 8,017,000 acres, and a loan of $6,000 per mile. Taking the average price of the Illinois lands as a basis, this grant will yield the Pacific Company the grand sum of $120,000. The Bulletin thus brings to view the magnitude of the grant:

"Eight million acres of land is easily pronounced or written, but does the reader comprehend the quantity represented? It is greater than the combined area of Rhode Island, Delaware and Connecticut. It is nearly twice as great as Massachusetts, nearly as great as Massachusetts and New Jersey together, and greater than Vermont. The latter, the largest but one of the New England States, contains but 6,535,680 acres.

Maple Sugar.

THE aggregate product of Maple Sugar in the United States in 1850, as returned by the census of that year, was 34,253,436 pounds, whereof the several States producing any considerable amount made severally as follows:

New York	10,357,484 lbs.
Ohio	4,588,209 lbs.
Michigan	2,439,794 lbs.
New Hampshire	1,298,863 lbs.
Massachusetts	795,525 lbs.
Illinois	248,904 lbs.
Maine	95,452 lbs.
Vermont	6,349,357 lbs.
Indiana	2,921,192 lbs.
Pennsylvania	2,326,523 lbs.
Virginia	1,227,665 lbs.
Kentucky	437,405 lbs.
Missouri	178,910 lbs.
Tennessee	158,557 lbs.

Considering the extension of our settlements toward the North and West, the present high prices of sugar, the general attention this year to sugar-making, and the long season in which the flow of sap, though fitful, has been continued, we estimate the maple sugar made this year at fully double that of 1850, or not less than seventy millions of pounds, worth at least ten cents per pound, or an aggregate of seven millions of dollars. In fact, we do not believe a supply of sugar equal in quantity and value to this could have been imported and distributed to the inland farmers, who will mainly consume this home-made staple, for less than ten millions of dollars.

How much has it really cost the country to make this maple sugar?—that is to say: Suppose we had not made it, how much other wealth would have been created in its stead? Bear in mind that it has mainly been made at a season when our farmers are least actively and least profitably employed, and that all the work of preparation for sugar making pertains to the very heart of winter. Our estimate is that, had no maple sugar at all been made in the United States this year, the production of other wealth from labor directed to sugar making would not have amounted to three millions of dollars.

There is a mine of economic suggestion in these facts, which we prefer that the reader should develop for himself.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Interesting Chemical Discovery.

IT is notorious that horses, more especially racers and hunters, are subject to inflammatory diseases, and it is observed that grooms are short-lived. This has been ascribed to the air of unventilated stables being strongly impregnated with ammonia, an alkali that may be classed amongst the most powerful stimulants, the constant respiration of which predisposes to affections of the lungs. Various means have been tried with a view to the absorption of this subtle poison, but hitherto without attaining the desired result. During the last session of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, a paper was presented to the council by Mr. H. Reese, description of a plan for purifying the air of stables, by a mixture of gypsum or saw-dust with sulphuric acid. This mode is said to be at once safe, simple, and efficacious. Mr. Reese made some experiments in the extensive stables of Mr. Evans of Eastons, the results of which are stated to be quite satisfactory. The stables were, in the first instance, strewn with gypsum (crystallized sulphate of lime) coarsely powdered; but though the ammonia was evolved with the wetted straw, no trace of it was visible after two days' exposure, when examined with slaked lime. The stables were then strewn with the gypsum, moistened with sulphuric acid, and when examined next morning, every portion was found to have absorbed sufficient ammonia to emit its peculiar pungent odor when brought in contact with slaked lime. The stables had lost their close unhealthy smell, and, to use the words of the grooms, appeared to be quite sweetened. As it was evident the gypsum acted merely mechanically, affording a convenient absorbent surface for the acid, some further experiments were made, substituting sawdust for gypsum, which were attended by still more favorable results. The prepared mixture should be laid upon trays, as the acid is considered likely to injure the horses' feet. One part of sawdust will readily absorb three times its weight of acid solution, which should be mixed in the proportion by measure, of one part of sulphuric acid to fifteen of distilled water. The ammoniacal salt makes an excellent manure, but it should not be mixed with the straw until after removal from the stable.

GROUND SLUICING.—A common way of collecting gold now is by "ground sluicing"—a very simple process to those who understand it, but, perhaps, not very clear to many of our readers. A stream of water is conveyed in a ditch or flume to the claim or piece of ground to be worked. The water is there turned "loose" on the ground, and the desired direction given to it by digging a shallow trench through the claim. The stream soon tears out a channel for itself, with a little assistance from the picks and crow-bars of the men, who, with their legs cased in long India rubber boots, walk back and forth in the water, cutting roots of trees, throwing out large rocks and removing whatever other impediment which the force of the water may be unable to dislodge. As the ground-sluicing claim is generally on a hill side, the inclination gives the water great force, and it soon cuts a channel to the bed rock. At the lower end of the claim, where the inclination is less, the sand, gravel and gold settle, while the loam is washed away. Most of the gold is found in the crevices and rough places of the bed rock, and is taken up with trowels and spoons, after the water has been turned off above; but some still remains in the sand and gravel below, which are shoveled into a wooden sluice box and washed more carefully. Cross pieces or "riffles," an inch and a-half high, are placed at intervals in the box, which is set at an inclination great enough to keep part of the bottom board, adheres to it, and the force of the water not being great enough to raise it among the floating sand, it works down against the riffle among the heaviest of other sediment and is lifted out with a scraper and washed clean in a tin pan.—[Sac. Age.

sjudices of Farmers—"Book Farming."

WHILE a want of suitable educational facilis and advantages is sensibly felt, there are ner evils in the land which retard the intellecal and physical improvement of the country, d impair its productive capacity; among hich is one that farmers possess in a remarkble degree, prejudice. Prejudice *in favor* of ld ways and plans of farming—of old impleents—old, standard, superannuated notions—ld lunar, and equally ridiculous kindred influnces—and bitter, unyielding prejudice *against* cience as applied to their business—against the eachings of well conducted experiments—against agricultural books and newspapers—against everything, in fine, that is *written or printed*, and which may be included in the very odious, yet comprehensive term of "Book Farming." Unfortunately, we have a class among us, who imagine that all knowledge necessary for conducting farming operations is intuitive—the gift of nature. They not only disregard agricultural information, as derived from other sources, but they sneer at and deride those who have wisdom enough to avail themselves of its advantages.

Why should this bitter, senseless and uncompromising warfare be continued against "Book Farming?" What is it, after all, but the teaching of the laws of nature, unfolding the principles and explaining the ways and means by which she operates—giving to you, through the medium of agricultural papers, and the standard agricultural and scientific works, not only the well-matured and enlightened views and opinions of men of deep research and practical knowledge: but giving to you also, the results of various experimental processes, conducted by their own practiced hands, observed by their own critical eyes? Are those who have such a holy horror of "book learning," so profoundly wise that they understand all the laws and all the mysteries of vegetable life? Do they understand all the properties and uses of the various gases, and other elements floating around and about us? Do they know in what vegetables they are most required? Do they understand how; and with what substances these gases can be most readily fixed, and the extent to which it is profitable to use them? Do they fully comprehend all the other mysterious agencies by which they can use all the other means and advantages which are spread out in such profusion before them? Is there nothing hidden in the deep arcana of nature which has not yet been fully unfolded to the sharp-sighted vision and clear comprehension of these intuitive *wiseacres?*

I know that some men are always wise, always infallible, in conducting their operations, and, consequently, that "experimental farmers" are not always successful in making their farming business profitable. But, pray, how does that unfavorably affect either you or me? The knowledge of a failure, in a particular case, under particular circumstances, may be as profitable and as advantageous to us as if the same experiment had proved eminently successful. It is quite as necessary, and as prudent, to understand how and when to avoid evils and dangers as to profit by what is known to be good and safe.

In truth, fellow citizens, while I claim to be highly conservative in most things, and am regarded as an "*old fogy*" in others, still I must be permitted to say that I have no patience—no toleration for that class of farmers who are constantly decrying agricultural education, and who would stop suddenly every effort to cultivate the intellect and to improve and elevate the habits and the taste of those connected with country life. Their unconquerable obstinacy—their mole-eyed and bitter prejudices are equaled only by their deplorable ignorance and their unbearable perverseness. Their precept, example and influence, are continually evil. They not only refuse to enlighten themselves, but they discourage others, and especially the young, in every effort and commendable undertaking.

If "knowledge is power," in the hands of every other class, I cannot perceive why it is not so to the agriculturist. The divine, the lawyer, the physician, the artist, the mechanic, the merchant, the musician, and all others, seek to obtain not only the particular education necessary and appropriate to their calling and business, but they desire to acquire a knowledge of all kindred branches, so as to increase and enlarge their capacity for the highest usefulness, and to elevate them in their professional standing. The more extensive, varied and thorough the attainment of any man, the more useful, reliable and prominent will he be in his position. The farmer it is who alone disregards and deprecates substantial learning, and inveighs against intellectual and personal accomplishments. It is no marvel therefore, that the stupid, dull ignoramus of the family, should be retained at home to be the future farmer; while, the active sprightly and intelligent lad, should be educated for what the unwise father might regard as the more reputable and more valuable business in life. How sadly do such parents undervalue the dignity of their own calling, and how little do they know of that wide, expansive range, which agriculture affords for the exercise of the highest capacity—the use of the most liberal, thorough and accomplished education; and for the enjoyment of all the refinements, comforts and luxuries of a Christian life.—[Ohio Ag. Rep. '55.

FUNNY RAT-TRAP.—A correspondent of the Genessee Farmer relates the following funny way of catching rats: "I build my corn-crib on posts about eighteen inches high, made rat-proof by putting a broad board or sheet-iron on top of the posts. Make every thing secure against rats except the granary, and have this rat-proof except at one of the back corners. Here, where they will like it best, make a nice hole with a spout five inches long on the outside, where they can go in and out and eat at pleasure. Then, if I think the rats are too numerous, I take a bag, after dark, and slip the mouth over the spout on the outside of the granary. Then send "Ben" in at the door with a light, and the rats and mice will all run into the bag. Then slip the bag off the spout, and slap it once or twice against the side of the granary. Turn out the dead, and in an hour or two repeat the process. After all are killed, stop up the hole till new recruits arrive, which catch in the same way."

ANOTHER, BUT TOO SELFISH.—An inquirer wishes to know how he may rid himself of the rats which so infest his premises, and I desire to inform him how I got rid of mine, that had taken possession of my house both up-stairs and down. I just went to the paper-mill and procured three or four pounds of chloride of lime and placed it in their paths, and they all left forthwith; a neighbor declaring, that on that night he had about a thousand of them on his premises, and I guess he had!

The Age of Seeds.

THE fact that age adds value to seeds may be perfectly familiar to agriculturists, but it is new to us. A gentleman in this city is in the habit of saving his melon seeds until they are six or seven years old, and maintains with entire confidence, that, in consequence, they germinate more readily, and originate more prolific plants. This theory has recently received striking confirmation in France. In 1852, as we learn from the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times, a few grains of wheat were discovered in the tombs of some ancient mummies in the south of France, supposed to have been two thousand years old. They were planted, and produced the astonishing amount of 1 200 grains to one. The Government assumed charge of the matter; and since that, the product has been magnified in such an immense proportion, that the minister of agriculture is now enabled to distribute large quantities over the empire, with instructions from the government farm as to the best mode of cultivation.

It is suggested that the immense productiveness of this wheat is owing to the long *rest* of the seed. We imagine that it would be hard to find sufficient cause in any other direction. It opens a very fine field for speculation and inquiry, and if any of our readers have facts bearing upon the subject we should like to get hold of them.—[Springfield Republican.

We have long been of opinion that seeds, kept at a low temperature and subject to no changes of heat, cold or moisture, would preserve their vitality an indefinitely long time—ten years, or ten thousand, or ten million. Our belief is founded on the idea that no change is going on without a variation of temperature, or in the degree of moisture; and if no change is passing, then no matter how long the time, the seed will be the *same* at any and all points of the limitless future.

It is so with cold-blooded animals. If a frog, after being locked up in solid rock thousands of years, will arouse himself from suspended animation, and snuff the nearest water, and instinctively hop away towards it, why would he not after millions of years. If a change were going on in his organization, a few years would destroy his vitality; but if no change is going on, then it makes no difference how long or how short the time.

The idea that seeds improve by keeping, is "bran" new to us, and we hardly think it can be correct; but it may be, and it is well worthy of the French Government and any other to inquire into it. One thing is certain—there is a great deal yet to be learned. If governments will employ their resources to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge, it will be well.

We are six thousand years old, as a race, and not half as wise as we might be. If the American people would establish an Agricultural Department of the Government, it would make 10 000,000 farmers wiser. At an expense of $5,000,000 a year—an enormously high estimate, five times as much, we suppose, as need be expended—it would cost but fifty cents a head—almost cheap enough.—[Plow, Loom, and Anvil.

THE idea that *some* seeds improve by age, is by no means a new one. It has long been known and taught, as we can attest, that melon, squash, cucumber, and several other kinds of seeds, produce much better for being several years old; and the same may be the case with yet other seeds. But it is also well known that some seeds deteriorate according to their age, by being kept two or more years. Of course much depends upon the manner of keeping.

A Change for the Better.

THERE is a tract of the town of Wilbraham on which the farmers of the last generation could not obtain a living, though they seemed willing to live poorly. They did not even raise the rye which they ate. This they obtained by going to other parts of the town, reaping rye by the day, and taking their pay in the grain which they reaped. Now that tract is occupied by some of the wealthiest farmers in the town, and they have made their money from the soil which they occupy. That soil *now* grows *rye*—and it grows anything else that grows in the town. I need not tell you that the present occupants of that tract of country have been active members of your society from its commencement. I am informed that twenty-five years ago, two thirds of the farms of Ludlow did not pay the current expenses of their occupants, and their expenses then were not so great as the current expenses of the occupants now, but instead of the heavy mortgages that then existed, now there is money to let. What is the cause of the change? Cause, sirs, there is cause enough. Beside the temperance reformation, to which no doubt they owe something, a flood of light and knowledge has been poured in upon them from the agricultural press and from agricultural fairs. And if any are there who does not take the papers, and who do not attend the fairs, still, the light from their neighbor's farms has shone in upon them, and dispelled the darkness in which they would willingly grope. —[Prof. Marcy's Address before the Hamden Co. Ag. Society at Springfield, Mass.

WASN'T GOOD AT CONUNDRUMS.—Last summer there was a successful camp meeting held somewhere in New Jersey. A very eloquent and popular preacher was present at it, and the thing "took." Multitudes were brought to the anxious bench. One day a dry and absent-minded unsophisticated old fellow wandered into the camp-meeting, and by-and-by found himself near the preacher's stand. Bro. Stern was giving the sinners their deserts just about that moment, and shouted with peculiar emphasis:

"What shall *you* do to be saved?"

"Yes," cried he, looking directly at Billy, the absent-minded one. "What shall you do to be saved?"

"Excuse me," said Billy, in a flustered, confused way, "but I—I—am—not good at conundrums."

JOHN KEPLER—HIS ENTHUSIASM.—When John Kepler discovered, after seventeen years of incessant investigation, the third of his laws, namely, that relating to the connection between the periodic times and the distances of the planets, his delight knew no bounds. "Nothing holds me," said he; "I will indulge in my sacred fury; I will triumph over mankind by the honest confession, that I have stolen the golden vases of the Egyptians, to build up a tabernacle for my God, far away from the confines of Egypt. If you forgive me, I rejoice; if you are angry, I can bear it. The die is cast; the book is written, to be read either now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader, as God has waited six thousand years for an observer."

IT is not money *earned* that makes a man wealthy; it is what he *saves* from his earnings.

NEW VERSION OF HIAWATHA.

[We clip the following from an exchange paper. It is going the rounds, and it is worth reading wherever newspapers are read; for *there* it will apply, in more or less cases, and having received a communication from our old and esteemed correspondent "Roving Jack" upon the same subject, it is particularly applicable to his strain. We are happy, however, to say we can name *whole* counties where the coat would *not* fit. If then any chance reader, or any of the forgetful ones, feel touched, we cannot lose the beauty of the poetry or prose because it may hit them; the galled jade only winces. But hear from "Roving Jack," and the poet too; then make up your minds what you will do.]

A POETICAL DUN.

Should you ask me why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction;
Should you ask us why this dunning,
We should answer, we should tell you,
From the printer, from the mailer,
From the prompt old paper-maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters
With a STAMP from Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
From them all there came a message,
Message kind but firmly spoken,
"Please to pay us what you owe us."
Sad it is to hear such message
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank-note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the active carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay old Uncle Samuel,
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay the Western paper,
Three and twenty hundred dollars!
Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn and see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of toilsome labor,
Due despite our patient waiting,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from two to twenty.
Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a specter from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper PAID FOR?
Send us money, send us money,
Send us money, send us money,
SEND THE MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!

Fanatics the Benefactors of Mankind.

AT every stride in the study of history we encounter the fact, that *so-called fanatics of every age are the benefactors of mankind.* This proposition, though it may appear extraordinary, and even absurd to the casual observer, is capable of clear demonstration.

The conflict with error in every period of time has been beset with sacrifice and peril; and every great truth which has subserved the interests of humanity has struggled to success only through the fiercest warfare. The greatest and best men the world has ever seen have generally passed among their cotemporaries only as impracticable, visionary, or wicked men; they have been ridiculed as the champions of wild chimeras and Utopian fancies, or denounced as enemies to God and traitors to the State. The most orderly men, with the keenest appreciation of the claims of justice and religion, have been hunted down, persecuted, imprisoned, and even doomed to a death of tortures, as the promoters of disorder and injustice and the enemies of religion. They have pined in gloomy dungeons, the victims of inexorable bigotry, or moved among their fellows the objects of suspicion and detestation, subjected to social ostracism and hopeless poverty; while, on the other hand, those who by impudent pretensions have sought eminence by treading on the necks of the multitude, have often been the favorites of the people, who have feasted them with fat things.

The philosophy of this is very simple, and a glance beneath the surface convinces us that such is the established order of nature, and that it can not by any possibility be otherwise. Men and nations adopt a certain philosophy, creed, or form, which they exalt in their own minds, if not to absolute idolatry, at least as the embodiment of all truth and perfection. These are transmitted from generation to generation—they are learned at the mother's knee, in the school room, in the church—they fasten themselves upon us till they become a part of our very selves; and the necessary consequence is, that we look with suspicion and alarm upon any proposition which does not square in all particulars with these lessons of our lives. Motion is the law of progress, and stagnation is the tendency of dogmatism. Nature in every age rears her instruments of progress—men of far-seeing intellects, with aspirations above their fellows, who penetrate beneath the surface of things, and arraigning established opinions, subject them to a relentless investigation. They discover errors in creeds and philosophies which have been almost worshiped for ages, and, like true men, forthwith seek a remedy. Now the waters begin to move. Nature's agitators are at work, and behold! progress and stagnation are in fierce combat. Rock-ribbed and hoary-headed conservatism buckles on his armour to meet the audacious agitators. But unable to subdue with arguments, bribe with flattery or offers of promotion, he raises the cry of fanatic! heretic! traitor! arousing against the apostles of the new faith the deep-seated animosities of unrelenting bigotry, prejudice, and superstition; and these brave men find arrayed against them the predilections of centuries.

In a word, the enlightened minds of all time, who have grasped great ideas, which their fellow-citizens could not yet comprehend, have not found sympathy with the masses, because the apparent interests, the education, and prejudice of the masses are against them.

It is well said by a modern author, that "the scholar who is accustomed to the pursuit of abstract philosophy lives in a region of thought far different from that by which he is surrounded. The range of his understanding is remote from the paths of common minds, and he is often the victim of the contrast. It is not unusual for the world to reject the voice of truth, because its tones are strange; to declare doctrines unsound only because they are new, and even to charge obloquy or derangement on the man who brings forward principles which the selfish repudiate. Such has ever been the way of the world; and Socrates, and St. Paul, and Luther, and others of the most acute dialecticians have been ridiculed as drivelers and madmen."

We of Christendom go up to our temples of worship every Sabbath, and pay homage to one who, while with men, was regarded as the prince of fanatics and impostors. Was there ever persecution more merciless, unrelenting, and diabolical than that which followed the "man of Nazareth?" The conservatism of the time arrayed against him all the heartless prejudice of the misguided people—the land was filled with denunciation and falsehood—"and many of them said, He hath a devil, and is mad." Why was all this? Simply because men could neither appreciate nor comprehend, as they can not yet, the truths he promulgated.

The same hatred followed his apostles. They were looked upon as the most curious of fanatics. Paul avowed that, "after the way which they call heresy, worship I the God of my fathers;" and the assertion of Festus—"Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad," is a fair index to the light in which this brave and inspired agitator was regarded by the leaders of society in his age.

But it is by no means in the promulgation of religious doctrines alone that this rule applies. The men who have introduced the most useful discoveries and inventions, in science and mechanism, have been subjected to furious persecution. The numbers of these victims of prejudice are surprisingly numerous. Now that the theory of the circulation of the blood is universally adopted, we can hardly conceive that the *savans* followed its discoverer with ridicule and hatred.

The art of printing, unquestionably the most important and useful invention known to history, was declared to be the work of the devil! In an age of barbarism and superstition the name of Faust, the reputed inventor, became the synonym of all that is diabolical! Yet what a benefactor of mankind was he! What reason have all subsequent generations to revere his name and bless his discovery!

The familiar story of Galileo, who with his telescope discovered the phases of Venus, thus fulfilling the prediction of Copernicus, and establishing the theory of the earth's motion, affords an impressive illustration of our subject. Against him, for daring to promulgate this doctrine, were hurled the denunciations of the Romish church, which claimed for herself perfect knowledge and infallibility. This theory, though capable of clear demonstration, was regarded as insane beyond precedent, and heretical beyond toleration. Yet this discovery is the *sine qua non* of the sublime science of astronomy, which so delights the imagination of the student, and impresses the human mind with such conceptions of the majesty of our heavenly Father, and serves human use in a thousand ways.

But in the cause of civil liberty, how many brave defenders of the inalienable rights of man have suffered martyrdom as fanatics and traitors! And but for these same men—these "fanatics"—the world would to-day groan under the yoke of oppression as heavy as that of the darkest ages.

The march of freedom in any country has been marked by the tears and blood of her faithful children. Endowed above the multitude which surrounded them, with a clear perception of human rights, they have been the victims of despotism; the people, unable to comprehend their theories, have immolated them upon the shrine of ignorance and superstition. But the smoke of the sacrifice has been to succeeding generations the grateful odor of truth and heroism, inspiring millions with the sentiments for which they died rather than renounce. "These are our apostles; these our martyrs; their names, their virtues, their unhappy but brave and honorable death," become the watchword and inspiration of the defenders of justice through all time.

The examples which illustrate this are countless as the waves of ocean—they are the fruitful theme of the historian, the poet, the painter, and the sculptor. In our own country we make pilgrimages to Plymouth Rock, with almost as much devotion as inspired the knights of the feudal ages to visit the shrines of the Christian faith in the holy city. Yet the pilgrims of the stormy sea who landed upon that rock, and laid the foundation of that mighty empire of freedom and civilization, were esteemed the fanatics of their time. They were the exiles of religious despotism—the outcasts of an age which could neither tolerate their liberal opinions nor appreciate the fortitude with which they suffered martyrdom. But "enduring every hardship themselves, they were the servants of posterity, the benefactors of succeeding generations."

There is no man to whom this country or the world is more indebted for "soul-liberty" than Roger Williams. He, too, was a "fanatic"—an exile from British persecution. "But," says Bancroft, "his wrongs had not clouded his accurate understanding; in the capacious recesses of his mind he had revolved the nature of intolerance; and he, and he alone, had arrived at the great principle which is its sole efficient remedy. * * * The doctrine contained within itself an entire reformation of theological jurisprudence; it would blot from the statute-book the felony of nonconformity, would quench the fires that persecution had so long kept burning, would repeal every law compelling attendance on public worship, would abolish tithes and all forced contributions to the maintenance of a religion, would give an equal protection to every form of religious faith, and never suffer the authority of the civil government to be enlisted against the mosque of the Mussulman or the altar of the fire-worshiper—against the Jewish synagogue or the Roman cathedral." Williams was the first man in modern Christendom to announce the doctrine of complete religious freedom; and the colony of Rhode Island, founded under his auspices, was its first asylum, where every man, by whatever faith, could worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Yet this very doctrine and the establishment of this asylum, the germ of the future liberties of America, which still cause his name to go down to all future time as one of the greatest benefactors of mankind, involved him in perpetual persecutions, cares, and sufferings. He was driven to the wilderness in the depth of winter, with no home nor friends save such as he could find within the hut of the savage. And thus do men regard as fanatics their greatest benefactors.

It is needless to remind our readers that the American revolution, so glorious in the world's history, was esteemed a "rebellion," and the men engaged in it fit for the dungeon and scaffold. All those names we hold in grateful remembrance as the defenders of our rights and the founders of our enlightened institutions, were odious to the powers that *were*, as fomented of civil discord and butchery. Yet the fruit of their fanaticism is one of the most powerful, free, and enlightened of nations.

The lesson of all this is plain and simple. Man should never denounce a theory till he is satisfied of its absurdity by a candid investigation.—[Life Illustrated.

Condition of Our Indians.

[CONCLUDED.]

Dr. A. H. Hoerchner, of Calaveras county, June 22, 1856, says: "Their condition at the present time is rather bad; from 1849 to the spring of 1854, their mode of living and condition were, all in all, tolerably comfortable; they then had facilities for digging gold, and were doing remarkably well; were living on beef, bread, beans, rice, &c., along with their accustomed food of acorns, grasshoppers, &c., when to be had; but since that time they are in a rather poor condition, as their gold mining is almost gone, surface diggings being scarce. Their hunting grounds are destroyed, as game has been driven back to the mountains. Their fishing is almost gone, which was a great source of revenue formerly to them, as the beds of the rivers are now almost dry, and the fishery destroyed. Acorns, their only dependence, now are scarce, and I think, on the whole, they are looking a rather hard winter in the face. Their clothing is now scanty, compared with former years, as that little gold they are getting is not sufficient to get them flour and beef."

W. F. McDermott, of Calaveras county, August 6, 1856, says: "The number at present in this neighborhood (McDermott's bridge) partly attached, may be from forty to fifty, having decreased at least sixty per cent. during the last six years. *Causes: cold* in winter; improper use of ardent spirits, imprudently supplied by whites; *murders among themselves*, and also murders committed by whites with impunity when intoxicated, &c., &c. There are scattered parties of Indians in various locations within from twenty to thirty miles of this place; whenever they congregate, which is occasionally, they number about five hundred. Their mode of subsistence is *fishing* and *fowling;* some dig considerable gold. This pursuit is frequently discouraged by means of the whites surreptitiously obtaining their gold without an equivalent, except in spirits, which often exasperates the injured Indian, already sensitive of his wrongs, and he naturally retaliates, which too often terminates in bloodshed and murder."

S. M. Jamison, of El Dorado county, July 30, 1856, says: "Character generally very good; condition and mode of living not so bad as might be supposed; hunting, fishing, gathering nuts and berries, and mining, being their general employment. I have frequently seen them buying flour, sugar, coffee, &c., and they appear to live on strong food."

J. W. Gilbert, of El Dorado county, August 16, 1857, says: "Their character would, perhaps, compare favorably with Indians in general. They are very peaceable, and no hostile demonstrations are anticipated. Instances of robbery, theft, &c., are not numerous, although some have occurred, and the supposed offenders have generally been punished by the whites. They do not seem to be remarkable for duplicity, and it seems impossible to induce any of them to give information in regard to those who violate the law by selling intoxicating liquors. They are considerably addicted to the use of ardent spirits, and manage to procure it in considerable quantities, but not so much as formerly. Their condition, in point of clothing, food, &c., is very good, being easily and apparently satisfied with cast-off articles of dress, and procuring food by begging, and purchase with small quantities of gold which they obtain in the different placers. In morals, their condition is in some respects deplorable. The almost general prostitution of their women, their avidity for gambling, and love for intoxicating drinks, is the bane of their condition.

"In their way of living they make use of quite a variety of food—in part of game, acorns, grasshoppers, clover roots, of some kind of berries, seeds of grass, bushes, &c. They dress differently, according to their inclination and means. It is not usual to hear of anything like a brawl among them. In winter they use huts, constructed of bark in the usual manner, to shelter them; but live under trees in the summer."

R. F. Parker, Trinidad, Klamath county, August 10, 1856, says: "The squaws do all the work, such as getting wood, cooking and making baskets, while the men are eating and sleeping."

William Benitz, Fort Ross, Mendocino county, July 20, 1856, says: "They have some confused ideas of an existence after death, and burn their dead instead of burying them. They also burn the clothing, beads, arms, provisions, &c., of the deceased, so that he may not be in want of anything; they are also believers in witchcraft, believing that a man who has come in possession of this terrible gift can transform himself into a bear to do mischief to his enemies. The condition in which the Indians find themselves in parts where there is plenty of game, fish and shell-fish, is not bad at all—apparently they are the happiest people on the globe; they never get tired of a life that alternates in eating and sleeping only. The Indians here live together in rancherias, subsisting on acorns, wild oats, manzanitos, different roots, herbs, game, fish, shell-fish, sea grass, berries, &c. Those Indians that live in the vicinity of the ocean consider themselves the best off—the beach supplying them continually with shell-fish, and sea grass. If I should give my opinion in regard to ameliorating the condition of the Indians, I would suggest to remove all the tribes that live on lands, the occupants of which are in favor of removal, to the reserves; have overseers there that compel them to cultivate the ground, in order to raise sufficient produce to supply them."

H. G. Heald, of Russian river, Mendocino county, August 26, 1856, says: "They are generally indolent, and appear to care very little for property. The live in rancherias of from 20 to 50, or more, and subsist upon seeds, fish and game, &c. The men work occasionally for the farmers, and receive about fifty cents per day. They are very poor, and are frequently going about the neighborhood almost naked. I think it would be well for the department to remove them to some reservation where they could be made to earn their living."

G. W. Applegate, of Lisbon, Placer county, July 23, 1856, says: "They are lazy and trifling, and have taken up all the vices and evils of the day; the male portion getting drunk whenever they can get the spirits, and very often the females are made drunk by the low and contemptible whites for infamous purposes—in fact, they are in as wretched a condition as you can imagine; their hunting grounds are all occupied by the farmers, whose hogs destroy their acorns and manzanito berries. They are too lazy to work, and in their present situation it is with them either beggary or starvation."

H. H. Brown, Mountain Springs, Placer county, July 27, 1856, says: "Our Indians, with few exceptions, are industrious, honest and tem-

perate; the females strictly virtuous in almost every instance."

Lewis Stark, of Quincy, Plumas county, August 1, 1856, says: "There are about 450 Indians in this locality, in American and Indian valleys; in character, friendly and peacable; their condition rather destitute, having to depend, during many of the winter months, on the charity of the whites; mode of living, nomadic. In Honey Lake valley there are several thousand Indians, distant about forty miles from this place."

John Rains, of Temacula, San Diego county, July 24, 1856, says: "Of the San Luis Rey Indians, there are in all belonging to this between twenty-five and twenty-eight hundred; they live in nineteen different rancherias, having a captain and alcalde in each, and one headman over all. They are Christians; raised to work; all cultivate more or less; all are good horsemen, and make good servants; very fond of liquor, easily managed when sober, but great fools when drinking. This year their crops have failed, owing to the want of water. There are some of them in a starving condition, and are obliged to steal to maintain themselves and families. The country of the San Luis Rey Indians, is joined by the Cowela and Diegena Indians. They are about six thousand, all told."

A. W. Vonschmidt, deputy United States surveyor, relative to the Mono Indians, living on the east side of the Sierra Nevada, in Mariposa and Tulare counties, August 10, 1856, says: "They are a fine-looking race, straight, and of good hight, and appear to be active. They live in families, scattered throughout the entire valley, and get their living in various ways, such as it is. Game is very scarce; some few antelope are to be found in the valley, but the bow and arrow is not the proper instrument for game of that description, even if it were plenty. Hares are also found in some portions of the valley, which form their principal article of food in the meat line; but their principal article of food consists of clover and grass seeds, also pine nuts, which, I am told, fail sometimes.

"They also can get fish, of a small size, in Owen's river (the lakes Owens and Mono are both salt, and have no fish). But with all this, they are in a poor condition. The families being divided off, and each having his own hunting ground, causes some to go without food for days. One chief told me that sometimes he had nothing to eat for six days at a time. I estimated the number to be about one thousand in the entire valley; they are in a state of nudity, with the exception of a small cloth about their loins, and, so far as I could see, are in want of every article of clothing."

C. E. Jewett, of Columbia, Tuolumne county, August 6, 1856, says: "This tribe (the Mewahs) number probably about three thousand this side of San Joaquin river. Character, very friendly, and generally honest, respecting the property of the whites, more especially where they receive good treatment; in general they have a great regard for the truth. The men dislike work. The females are industrious; large numbers are given to intoxication. Condition and mode of living: they live generally in villages, composed of a collection of huts of a miserable description. They subsisted, formerly, on game, fish and fowl, together with acorns, roots and seeds of various kinds, the spontaneous productions of the soil; recently they add to these, flour, beef and various other articles known to civilized nations. They complain of the injustice of the whites in destroying their means of subsistence (the natural productions of the soil), and not furnishing them others. They live in small bands of from fifty to two hundred members. Each band has its chief, who appears to be independent of all other chiefs, although they meet in council on matters of importance to the nation. The position of chief is hereditary. Polygamy is practised."

Robert McAdam, of Dry Creek, Yuba county, July 22, 1856, says: "Their character for peace is good; I have never known them to molest any white person. Their mode of living is on acorns, fish, grasshoppers, begging, and by prostitution to a very great extent. I know of no other means by which they obtain their subsistence. This year there will be no acorns, fish, or grasshoppers in this section; upon what they are to subsist for the coming year, unless removed by government, is a matter of doubt."

J. J. Bowlby, of Camptonville, Yuba county, July 30, 1856, says: "They are in a very destitute condition. Their living is on acorns, and such other things as they can pick up, together with begging; however, some few of them work. In the winter they suffer very much for want of blankets and provisions; besides, they are becoming very sickly."

In conducting the affairs of this superintendency, I have rejected entirely the idea of making treaties with the Indians, or recognizing, in any way, the rights which they claim to the soil.

The Indians in every portion of the State have already been made acquainted with the policy proposed by the government in regard to them, and are everywhere highly pleased with it, except in locations where malicious or interested white persons have, by false representations, prejudiced them against it. A few persons of this class in the various localities have been the cause of most of the Indian difficulties which have occurred in this State. The Indians are generally peaceable and well disposed towards their white neighbors; and in almost all cases where they have been guilty of aggression, it has been to avenge some outrage committed upon them by the class of persons in question.

In closing this report, however, it is proper to remark, and I do it with great pleasure, that the mass of white settlers of this State have uniformly treated the Indians with the greatest possible kindness; giving them protection and advice, and frequently contributing of their scanty means to relieve their pressing wants, and save them from actual starvation. This was not an unusual circumstance, but has been of daily occurrence from 1849 to the present day; and there are even now hundreds, and I doubt not thousands, of Indians, scattered remnants of tribes, whose existence depends materially upon the good advice and charity of our citizens. The general course of conduct of the people of California towards the Indians has been such as to merit the approbation of all good men, as well as the thanks of the Indian department.

The outrages upon the Indians, which have been, I regret to say, of frequent occurrence, have emanated from a few lawless and desperate men, for whose conduct the masses should in no way be held responsible. No philanthropist or friend of the Indian can or ought to deserve a better state of feeling towards this unfortunate and apparently doomed race, than forms the sentiment of the people of California, embracing every class of our citizens, as well as in the agricultural districts, from one extremity of the State to the other.

The number of Indians now collected and residing upon reservations is—

At Klamath	2,500
At Nome Lacke	2,000
At Mendocino	500
At Fresno	900
At Tejon	700
At Nome Cult valley (attached to Nome Lacke)	3,000
At King's river (attached to Fresno)	400

making in all ten thousand.

The number of Indians not connected with the reserves cannot be correctly estimated.

The following statement is made up from the most reliable information I have been able to obtain:

On and attached to the reservation as above	10,000
In San Diego and San Bernardino counties	8,000
In Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties	2,000
In Tulare and Mariposa counties	2,500
In Tuolumne, Calaveras, San Joaquin, Alameda and Contra Costa counties	4,100
In Sacramento, El Dorado and Placer counties	3,500
In Sutter, Yuba, Nevada and Sierra counties	3,500
In Butte, Shasta and Siskiyou counties	5,500
In Klamath, Humboldt and Trinity counties	6,500
In Mendocino, Colusi, Yolo, Napa, Sonoma and Marin counties	15,000

Making the total number of Indians within this superintendency sixty-one thousand six hundred. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. George W. Manypenny,
Com. of Ind. Affairs, Washington city, D. C.

The Horse Charm;

OR THE GREAT SECRET OF TAMING HORSES.

The horse-castor is a wart, or excrescence, which grows on every horse's legs, and generally on the hind legs. It has a peculiar rank musty smell, and is easily pulled off. The ammoniacal effluvia of the horse seem peculiarly to center in this part, and its very strong odor has a great attraction for all animals, and especially canine, and the horse himself.

For the oil of cumin, the horse has an instinctive passion; both are aboriginal natives of Arabia, and when the animal scents the odor, he is instinctively drawn towards it.

The oil of rhodium possesses peculiar properties. All animals seem to cherish a fondness for it and it exercises a kind of subduing influence over them.

The directions given for taming horses are as follows:

Procure some horse-castor, and grate it fine. Also get some oil of rhodium, and keep the three separate in air-tight bottles.

Rub a little oil of cumin upon your hand; approach the horse in the field, on the windward side, so that he can smell the cumin. The horse will let you come up to him then without any trouble. Immediately rub your hand gently on the horse's nose, getting a little oil on it. You can then lead him anywhere.

Give him a little of the castor on a piece of loaf sugar, apple, or potato.

Put eight drops of the oil of rhodium into a lady's silver thimble. Take the thimble between the thumb and middle finger of your right hand, with the fore-finger stopping the mouth of the thimble, to prevent the oil from running out, whilst you are opening the mouth of the horse.

When you have opened the horse's mouth, tip the thimble over upon his tongue, and he is your servant. He will follow you like a pet dog.

Ride fearless and promptly, with your knees pressed to the sides of the horse, and your toes turned in and heels out, then you will always be on the alert for a shy or a sheer from the horse, and he can never throw you.

Then if you want to teach him to lie down, stand on his nigh or left side; have a couple of leather straps about six feet long; string up his left leg with one of them round his neck; strap the other end of it over his shoulders; hold it in your hand, and when you are ready, tell him to lie down, at the same time gently, firmly and steadily pulling on the strap, touching him lightly on the knee with a switch. The horse will immediately lie down. Do this a few times, and you can make him lie down without the straps.

He is now your pupil and your friend. You can teach him anything; only be kind to him, be gentle. Love him and he will love you. Feed him before you do yourself. Shelter him well, groom him yourself, keep him clean, and at night always give him a good bed, at least a foot deep.

In the winter season, don't let your horse stand out a long time in the cold, without shelter or covering; for remember that a horse is an aboriginal native of a warm climate, and in many respects, his constitution is as tender as a man's.

The above we find floating round in the papers without any credit or other mark to show its parentage. The latter part of it may be well enough, and in the preceding some may have faith, but we have none for various reasons.

Gone to Dinner,

"GONE to dinner. Back in fifteen minutes." That notice stands on your office door.

You gormandizer! you ostrich! you great pig! Also, you lean, scrawny, wizzled, anxious-looking old thing! You poor, irritable, touchy, snappish fellow!

My gobbling friend, eating is not a process whose operation and results are wholly confined within the stomach, as flesh is put to seethe or soak within an iron pot. It tells upon muscles and vitals, and brains and nerves—upon mind and soul. Fifteen minutes! Fifteen minutes is enough to eat one cracker and to drink a glass of water; and see the mass of victuals that you are pitchforking into your countenance, as if you thought a harpy was watching to snatch it from you!

How dare you bolt those chunks of meat, all soaked with "gravy," and that greasy, sodden pie, and hot cakes, and hissing mud-colored coffee, and then, while your miserable, over-worked old stomach is calling for all the disposable nervous energy of your system to help it drudge in its tyrant's task, jump headlong back into you dark, close counting-room, and demand that same nervous energy from the same source to engineer your brains and eyes in the absorbing exertion of making money? Ignoramus, how dare you?

Well, poor fellow, it's of no use to scold at you, after all. Pity is much more appropriate to your sad case. Who would be such a juiceless, dirt-complexioned, dried-up husk, for all your money, or all everybody's else? It is but a maimed soul and a deformed body that you have acquired under that regimen. And when your old, cracked, shaky constitution quite breaks up, and you die prematurely—wretched man, who knows what miserable fate you will have incurred by your years of sit-still money-grubbing, and this intensified course of mad aggravations with unchewed meat-chunks and hot grease and drink all ablaze? [Life Illustrated.

SIR William Temple has observed that the love of gardens is the only passion which augments with age, and adds, that all men eat fruit who can get it; so that the choice is only whether one will eat good or bad; and all things produced in a garden, whether of salads or fruits, a poor man will eat better who has a garden of his own, than a rich man who has none.

LOOK ON THE BRIGHTEST SIDE.

BY N. STONE,

Old man, I prithee tell me why
You always wear a smile,
Though others oft look wan and sad;
How do you care beguile?
Though doomed to toil and penury,
And bowing down with age;
Yet still light-hearted, blithe and gay
You tread life's weary stage.

I'll tell thee all, my youthful friend,
The good old man replied;
Whate'er may hap I always look
Upon the brightest side.
O'er all the land there's not a man,
How hard soe'er his lot,
But if he will, can often find
A bright and sunny spot.

DO GOOD.

Do good, whilst here on earth you dwell;
'Twill meet a sure reward;
The angel harps each deed will tell,
And God the pay award.

What though nor fame nor fortune fall,
Nor loud acclaim of men;
That God whose eye is over all
Each noble act will ken.

Is it not great, when, from the heart,
A kindness doth proceed,
Which doth at once a joy impart,
To him who hath your need?

Then, when you can, to sorrow's call,
The drooping heart elate,
Rememb'ring though the cost is small,
ALL KINDLY DEEDS ARE GREAT.

PROFANE WORDS.

As polished steel receives a stain
From drops at random flung,
So does the Child—when words profane
Drop from a parent's tongue.
The rust eats in, and oft we find
That nought which we can do,
To cleanse the metal *or* the mind,
The brightness will renew.

A ROBBER'S REMORSE.—Somebody once robbed the poet Montgomery of an inkstand, presented to him by the ladies of Sheffield. The public execration was so loud, that the thief restored the booty with the following note:

"BIRMINGHAM, March, 1812.

Honored Sir: When we robbed your house we did not know that you wrote such beautiful verses as you do. I remember my mother told some of them to me when I was a boy. I found what house we robbed by the writing on the inkstand. Honored sir, I send it back. It was my share of the booty, and I hope you and God will forgive me."

A SMOOTH sea never made a skillful mariner. Neither uninterrupted prosperity or success will qualify a man for usefulness or happiness. The storms of adversity, like the storms of the ocean, rouse the faculties, and excite the invention, produce the skill and fortitude of the voyager.

Cordage Manufactory.

WE now have our ROPE WALK in operation, and are manufacturing CORDAGE of the best quality from **Pure Hemp, direct from Manila,** and have constantly on hand MANILA ROPE OF ALL SIZES; Also, BALE ROPE and WHALE LINE.

v7-8 3m TUBBS & CO., 139 Front street

PHALON'S

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.

The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this county, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and $1.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.

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☞ Subscriptions for any of the above works received at the offices of the FARMER and forwarded v7-2 tf

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San Francisco, March 1st, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

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THE undersigned beg leave to make known to their friends and patrons that they are hard at work doing all they can to supply the orders that are rolling in upon them from all quarters.

Our Card in another column will explain that we go for the "PEOPLE'S PREMIUM," and as we feel they have awarded that to us, we do not fear any opposition or competition—

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And we cheerfully yield to all our competitors a fair field and an open trade, and abide the judgment of the public most cheerfully.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco.

The Crops.

Every valley is now alive with the song of the harvesters, and generally *that* is a merry one; and it denotes a satisfactory harvest, "in spite of my Lord the Cardinal." (That means the croakers for short crops.)

Who can longer doubt that we shall have an abundance? The immense breadth of land cultivated the present year, denotes this. If the speculators had desired to know how much land was cultivated in grain, they could have taken a page from the sales book of those who sell plows, this would have opened their eyes. *We* noticed the busy shop of the Plow Makers, and their name is legion. We knew that all over the State hundreds and thousands more of plows were made this year by our own workmen than last year, and if they had visited the importers of plows, they would have learned that thousands of plows had been sold the present year over the last, and this was an indication surely of the increased breadth of land under cultivation.

But, there is no longer doubt of a crop sufficient for all our wants, and enough to spare.

Large shipments of barley have already gone to New York, some eighty thousand sacks, and more will continue to go, for it will pay well. The advices from the East show this, and the value in Europe is also an indication that it is wanted there.

By last accounts from Europe, some fears are entertained of short crops there, and the price was advancing; all these circumstances are in favor of California, for we can raise and sell wheat as cheap as any State in the Union if we please, for if we properly cultivate, we can raise three or four times the crop of any other State, and the present year will show some crops of forty, fifty, sixty, and even more than *sixty bushels* per acre, and of barley, a *hundred bushels*—does this look like a scarcity?

Let then all cultivators give their attention to the proper methods of cultivation for California, let them learn of the seasons, climate, soil, time and manner of planting, and in three years from this, in the year of Our Lord, 1860, the eyes of Europe shall look to California as the *granary of the world*, for her valleys and hill tops shall gleam with fields of golden grain.

More Valuable Stock.—By the last steamer a fine lot of very valuable stock arrived. Among them were four very fine bulls, imported by L. Stone Esq., of Colusi. Mr. Stone has done this State great service by introducing this valuable lot of Durham stock. A fine lot of superior Merino sheep have also been imported by Samuel Brannan, Esq., and at high cost; but in no way can wealthy men invest their money better, for if it "don't pay" them, it will serve the State and benefit the masses, and *this* pays. These two importations, added to the fine horses imported last steamer, and the stock introduced here by Col. Henly, of which we have before spoken, will add much to the wealth of our State. We learn also that a fine lot of sheep were received by steamer for San José; and some winged stock, being fourteen hives of bees, by Mr. Gates. If Stock raisers would but reflect that the *best* stock can be raised as cheap, nay *cheaper*, than poor stock, we should not see the miserable varieties that now are a disgrace to any stock raiser, in so fine a climate as ours. When we look at the long horns, gaunt bodies, and unwieldy limbs of the Spanish cattle, and contrast them with the sleek Devon, the beautifully formed Durham, and the domestic Ayrshire, we wonder any dairyman will still retain poor stock. We would also advise the importation of the Alderney and Holderness stock. When we look upon the long snouted hogs, and their lean sides, we wonder any farmer can permit them on his land, unless it may be they have no *subsoil* plow. It is true that if the land was mellow, one of these rooters would do as well as a subsoiler; but the farmer that keeps such stock is generally behind the age. He would not be in favor of improvements. He knows as little of subsoilers, deep tillers, or sward plows, as he does of the Berkshire, China or Suffolk breed of hogs. But we hope a better day is coming in all departments of stock raising.

Heavy Grain.

We received some very extra heads of the *seven headed wheat* from James Burney, Esq., which planted very late and on low land, has produced very superior heads, samples of which can be seen at our office.

We recived a collection of very heavy heads of barley, from the fields of F. C. Coggshall, Esq., on the San Pablo road, some two miles from Oakland. The yield promises seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre.

From Wm. O'Donnell, a sheaf of very superior wheat. Mr. O'Donnell informs us he plowed deep, and plowed twice; the grain was planted in January early, and gives promise of a heavy yield—this sheaf is worth looking at.

For all these our thanks.

Chance for a Wagon Maker.—One of our correspondents writes us saying there is a good chance for a good industrious workman of this kind in his vicinity. The letter can be seen at our office for particulars.

Beautiful Sacramento.

The one great cause of the striking beauty of Sacramento, as a city, arises from the fact that those who reside there take a pleasure and a pride in beautifying their homes. The main streets where the residences are found—Second, Third, and Fourth, G, H. I, and all "up town," the city is truly beautiful; made so by elegant residences, mansions—many of them rich and stately—cottages and homes; all reflecting great credit upon their owners, and upon the city.

In many of the streets, rows of tall and heavily branching trees entirely shade the houses, and give a beautiful appearance to the street, to the houses, and to the city.

Many fine mansions have been recently erected, and we would speak of some more particularly; but we desire to visit each, and view the grounds, and speak understandingly, and to this future description we must defer further remarks, other than to say, let other citizens copy the example of Sacramento, if they would have beautiful homes. Yes, "beautify home" should be the watchword of every good citizen of California.

Error About State Fair.

The following notice we clip from a recent issue of the Sacramento Union, and very much regret that a journal, so usually correct in all matters of general interest, should commit so great an error. The Committee to which they allude was the Visiting Committee of the State Society, but they were of the Board of Trustees also, who are now only visiting Yuba and other counties as an Examining Committe on farms, gardens, nurseries, &c. The State Fair, the present year, will be holden at Stockton, *not* Marysville, and we trust to see a wide-spread interest in its behalf. The Committees and all the Executive Board are gentlemen of large experience, and are engaged in this work with an enthusiasm that is cheering, for it denotes success. Every county society should awake to life anew; and every farmer, gardener, ranch owner and stock-raiser should give heed to the call for his aid and countenance to the coming State Fair. Stockton will do herself credit this year we feel confident. The following is the article alluded to:

The State Fair.—The next State Fair is to be held at Marysville, at which place the committee on ranches and orchards assembled on Thursday, to make arrangements for extending their visits of inspection among the surrounding farmers.

Criticism and the Bulletin.

Reformers claim to act from a noble motive—the reformation of those they rebuke. But, alas, they often forget that the true spirit of the reformer is only manifested in gentle and kind words, and in reproofs conveyed by smiles, rather than frowns.

The beloved disciple of Him "who spake as never man spake," was rebuked, reproved and saved, not by bitter and severe rebuke, nor by uncalled for censure; but by kindness, gentleness and human sympathy: and when that disciple would have called down "fire from heaven" to destroy those who opposed *his* wishes, these words were said to him: "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of."

For three years and a-half, while issuing our journal, we have never gone out of our way to attack any journal, or criticise or censure. Our duty was to build up, not pull down; and if any of our cotemporaries saw fit to attack us or find fault with our course, or the writing of our correspondents; if other journals saw fit to be harsh upon us or them, our answer has been and ever will be—"we have no types in the California Farmer Office to spell hard words."

The Bulletin has seen fit to criticize and to doubt the authenticity or the originality of "Florence Percey's" writing, and to *attempt* ridicule upon the writer and the journal in which they appeared. While the Bulletin shall continue to attack politicians and office holders, and those of the sterner sex, or grapple with matters of that character, we say amen! and will be silent; but when it seems to go far out of its way to wound defenceless woman, or strike down those who struggle to rise by the effort of mind, we shall deplore such a course. We believe this present attack did not originate with the Bulletin, and therefore we have charity enough to hope the error will be atoned for.

Florence Percey does not need our pen to prove she is capable of writing. She *can* speak, and *has* spoken, and *will* speak, in spite of such attacks. The Farmer will have, and hopes long to have, the pleasure and honor of encouraging, by kind gentle words, rather than harsh rebukes, many who will speak through its columns. Our motto is—

"Go gladly with true sympathy,
Where sorrow's victims pine,
And bid life's sweetest smiles again
Along their pathway shine."

A Word from Siskiyou County.

McAdams Creek, Siskiyou county, June 7, 1857.

Friend Farmer: Thinking that you would like to have me send you a little money I take this present time of doing so. I am going to send you some dust, which I expect will do as well as the coin. Your paper is looked for by the boys, and read with as much interest as any paper we get, and the cabin I stop in gets about seven papers a week, when they come regularly. No more at this time. Yours, &c., E. S.

[We must give the above pretty note. It tells. Yes send us *gold dust*—or coin. Either—so you send it as kindly as the above. We wish all were in this mood—and all take the Farmer. Come along with your gold dust, and we are pleased, and will try to make you pleased also. Ed.]

Literary Notices.

Arctic Adventures by Sea and Land, from the earliest date to the last expedition in search of Sir John Franklin; edited by Epes Sargent. Boston: Philipps, Sampson & Co. The work before us is a complete Cyclopedia of Arctic adventure, and contains correct accounts of the voyages of every arctic explorer, from the days of Davis, Hudson, Baffin and Behring, down to the latest voyage of the deeply lamented Kane. The deep interest which has of late been manifested in this subject, has called forth this work, and it should be carefully examined. The maps and illustrations are very well executed, and the typographical appearance of the work is quite commendable. Future allusion will be made to the work.

Neighbor Jackwood—A domestic drama, in five acts, by J. T. Trowbridge, author of Neighbor Jackwood, &c., has just been received from the above publishers.

Hooper's Western Fruit Book—By E. J. Hooper, Member of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, and formerly editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener—Published by Moore, Wilstach, Keyes & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. This work, as indicated by the title page, is a compendious collection of facts, from the notes and experience of successful fruit culturists, arranged for practical use in the orchard and garden. The volume contains four colored plates: Yellow Belleflower, Bartlett Pear, Rodman's Red Cling (peach), and McAvoy's Superior Strawberry. A work of this kind has long been desired, and it will be found convenient, thorough, and accurate; adapted for daily field use, and containing lists of such fruits as are well established and acceptable to the western fruit grower. It contains, also, articles upon the appropriate location, soil, and treatment of fruit trees, with hints upon the selection of trees from the nursery.

New Biographies of Illustrious Men—By Thomas Babington Macaulay, Henry Rogers, Theodore Martin and others. Published by Whittemore, Niles & Hall, Boston. The contents of this volume have been collected from the eighth edition of the Encyclopedia Brittanica, which is now passing through the press, the magnitude of which places it beyond the reach of most persons. The biographies in the present volume are condensed, giving a distinct outline of the life, and a clear impression of the character, without sacrificing any essential feature; and placing them within the reach of those who cannot peruse more voluminous memoirs. The work comprises memoirs of Addison, Atterbury, Howard, Bunyan, Sir John Franklin, Homer, Goldsmith, Johnson, David, Hume and others.

Poems—By Charles Swain. Boston: Whittemore, Niles & Hall. This selection of Poems has been partly made by the author, and embraces, in addition to the best poems, previously published in England in different volumes, several pieces which are now printed for the first time, and which have not before been collected. This charming little volume is published in blue and gold, and is worthy a place in every library. We have previously spoken of its merits, and may refer to it again.

The Old Farm and the New Farm—A political allegory, by Francis Hopkinson, member of the Continental Congress, with an introduction and historical notes, by Benson J. Lossing, M. A., author of the Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution, &c. Published by Dana & Co. Broadway, New York. The above story was written by a Revolutionary Patriot, more than eighty years ago. It tells, in a striking manner, of what filled the minds and hearts of all American citizens at that time; and is plain common sense, as well as the honest truth. It is published in antique style of printing, and though brief, is full of hints and observations, containing an outline of the causes that kindled the old war for independence. "It was written in the year of our Lord 1774, by Peter Grievons, Esq., A. B. C. D. E.." and the reader will find it quite amusing and instructive. [A few copies can be had at our office.]

Men and Times of the Revolution—or Memoirs of Elkanah Watson, including his Journals of Travel in Europe and America, from the year 1777 to 1842, and his Correspondence with public men, and Reminiscences and Incidents of the American Revolution; edited by his son, Winslow C. Watson; with a portrait of the author, engraved on steel, after the famous portrait by Copley, and twenty wood engravings. Published by Dana & Co., New York. Octavo, 460 pages, $1 50. Mr. Watson has contributed a most valuable and interesting work to the literature of the Revolution, and it must be universally welcomed by the public. The first seventy pages comprise deeply interesting reminiscences of the early life of Mr. Watson, giving the minute details of his experience and observations in his travel on horseback, from Connecticut to South Carolina and back, immediately after the commencement of the revolutionary war. More than half the memoirs are an autobiography; the rest has been compiled from the correspondence, manuscript, &c. of the deceased. His travels and extensive acquaintance with all classes of people, from the revolution until a very recent period, make up a volume of great interest; and his impressions of men and events render it not only instructive, but a most important acquisition to our sources of national history. The publishers deserve much credit for bringing such a valuable work before the public. We shall take occasion to review the work at length, after a closer examination of its pages.

New Books Just Received.

Peace: or the Stolen Will—By Mary W. Janvrin. James French & Co. publishers, Boston, 1 vol. 12 mo., 408 p. This new volume will add greatly to the popularity of the above well known authoress. The work has been some time in preparation, and is said to possess great dramatic power. It is pronounced to be one of the best works offered to the public, and will have a wide and extensive sale.

An American Merchant in Europe, Asia, and Australia—A series of letters from Java, Singapore, China, Bengal, Egypt, the Holy Land, the Crimea and its battle grounds, England, Melbourne, Sydney, &c.; by Geo. Francis Train of Boston; with an introduction by Freeman Hunt, A. M., editor of Merchants' Magazine, etc. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York.

Irving's Sketch Book—By Washington Irving.

Tales of a Traveler—By Washington Irving.

Salmagundi; or The Whim—Whims and opinions of Launcelot Langstaff, Esq., and others.

The above works are each complete in one volume, and belong to the series known as Putnam's Railway, and are published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York.

New Music.

Wm. Hall & Son, Broadway, New York, have just published the following New Music:

My Greenwood Home—Sung by Christy & Wood's Minstrel's. Words by Henry Wood. Music by C. W. H. Griffin.

The Lilac at the Door—song; written and composed by Wm. J. Wetmore, M. D.

Kitty O. Neal—an Irish Ballad; words by R. B. Buckley; composed by J. R. Thomas.

Anna Maria Jones—comic song and chorus; sung at Buckley's Opera House; composed by Walter Meadows.

Where is Home—ballad; as sung by R. B. Buckley; composed by J. R. Thomas.

Delhi Mazourka—composed by O. T. Jacobson.

The Lovers' Letter Box—Schottische; composed by H. A. Wollenhaught; splendid colored title page.

The above popular music can be found at all the principal music stores in California.

Received from Horace Waters, New York, the following new pieces, which will be found worthy the attention of the ladies:

Leaves from the Opera—by J. H. Koppes.

Franklin College Schottische—dedicated to the Graduating Class of 1857; by a member.

Silver Bell Schottische—composed for the pianoforte, by Augustus Cull.

The Charter Oak—song and chorus, for the piano or the melodeon; by H. D. Munson.

Somebody's Waiting for Somebody—song; by O. Atherton. A very popular song.

Rainy and Rough is the day.
There's a heart waiting for somebody.

Acknowledgments—To Dr. H. Dadd, V. S. for two large plates, representing the "Horse's Age, as shown by the Teeth," showing the teeth at different ages, in twelve lithographed figures, handsomely executed.

Also, the "Brain of the Horse, enlarged," in two distinct forms.

These valuable plates can be seen at our office.

—Catalogue and Sale of Stock, June, 1856, from L. G. Morris, Esq., giving purchaser's names and residences, with full list of animals and prices attached. Total amount of sales, $19,379.

—C. S. Wainwright, Esq., Rhinebeck, N. Y.; Catalogue of Sale, of fine Devon stock, to be sold June 17, 1851. This is Mr. W.'s first public sale, and the stock being the best in America, will call out the best breeders from all parts of the country. We regret not receiving catalogue in time to give notice to those who would have sent on orders.

Specimens of Wool—From Geo. Campbell, Westminster, Vt., twelve samples, from Spanish Ewes; flock numbering some 300 head, average a fraction over 7 pounds 13 ounces per head. 200 would average over 8 pounds. Engraving of this breed of sheep will appear in the Farmer soon.

From Robert W. Scott, Esq., near Frankfort, Ky.,—specimens of Wool from "Improved Kentucky Sheep." These can be seen at the office of the Farmer, and we would invite all Breeders to call and see our samples, just received from the East. (See advertisement of Mr. R. W. Scott, in our columns.)

Favors.—We certainly desire to present our kindest thanks to those friends who remember us in their labors, and send us evidences of their success.

That splendid Melon from Stanislaus, the first of the season, of which we have spoken in another column, and the large Gooseberries from "Eden;" these, with the Raspberries and Strawberries, make a feast reasonable for the connoisseur.

The superb Strawberries from Messrs. Wolf, Lusk & Co.'s Gardens at Oakland, surpass, in size and beauty, our conception of possibilities in fruit growing. Many of the berries measured 5 and 5¼ inches, and a few approximated 6 inches. This firm cultivate 18 acres of Strawberries.

We have received by the steamer from the East, from several of the stock raisers, samples of splendid Wool; also, samples of the fleeces of the Cashmere Goat, with data. These we shall arrange to exhibit to growers, and speak more fully in our next. The seed of the Victoria Regia has also come safely to hand, and with plates of this magnificent flower—[we have a few copies of this work for sale]. These were all forwarded us by our associate editor. Full particulars hereafter.

While we return thanks, we say to all, send your samples in every department. What we cannot eat we will lay away.

Tar Water as combined with other simples, by Dr. Wistar in his celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry, has a peculiar power over all diseases of the lungs. Many physicians have used it in their practice, and generally with marked success. None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

Stroll Across the Bay.

Stealing away from the chilling winds of the city, we took saddle and crossed over in the fine steam ferry-boat to Contra Costa, to visit some of the strawberry gardens on that side of the bay. We are often obliged to the clerk of this boat for kindness and attention in passing, and also to our friend Smith. We were refreshed with a sample of his sparkling catawba. Longworth's fame speaks in that, and it can always be found at Meekers, on Front street. We had a very pleasant ride around Brooklyn, visiting the gardens of Judge Walker, Mr. Lacy, Mr. Bailey, Gov. Foot, Mr. Patten, Mr. Blitz, and Mr. Bliss. At the garden of Mr. Bailey we saw the famed Giant Rhubarb, from Wisconsin, and we are indebted to that gentleman for three very fine stalks of it, weighing three and a quarter pounds, and (though young and the first year) the circumference was six inches. It is the largest and finest ever grown in California.

We were at home at the residence of O. H. Bliss, Esq., called "Heath Dale." This is one of the very prettiest spots on that side of the bay. Beautifully sequestered and surrounded by large and majestic evergeen oaks, and shaded by fruit and ornamental trees, and handsomely designed and planted with flowers, it is indeed one of the brightest homes we have seen. In the garden we noticed Louisiana Cotton growing; trees of extra growth, peach, pear, plum, and cherry; several plum, of the Coe's golden drop, very beautiful; trees of the fig and almond; also, a collection of gooseberries, rarely equaled; twenty-five pounds were gathered from a few bushes recently which sold for ten dollars. It was from this garden that we received the fine gooseberries recently noticed, and as not knowing the donor at the time they were left. The pear trees were well laden with pears of large size: the Bartlett, Beurre d'Aremburg, Seckel, Louis Bonne d'Jersey. The whole design of these grounds and form of this spot are winning. Nature originally designed it beautiful, and art has enhanced its original beauty. While here we met Mr. Aldrich, on his rounds with his gopher trap. We saw him set it and prove its success by "nabbing" these troublesome depredators; we can therefore call the attention of all to this simple and ingenious trap. They will be found at our office on exhibition and sale. When the day closed and its duties were done, we enjoyed the courtesies of the happy home of our friend, and to Mr. and Mrs. Bliss were indebted for much kindness and hospitality.

We next visited the fine farm and nursery of W. R. Richardson, Esq., and found him shearing a fine lot of sheep, of which we took notes as follows: From one South Down the present fleece was ten pounds; from one Merino buck ten and a half pounds; from a half-breed (a cross of the South Down by a flat-tailed sheep), a year old ewe that had had lambs, a fine fleece of six pounds. We saw a yearling of the flat-tailed sheep, very fat, that weighed, after shearing, 145 pounds. We were agreeably surprised at such fleeces, although these are but the evidences of what we have before asserted relative to the results of sheep raising. We were pleased by a visit to the nursery of Mr. R., where we found well grown and very healthy trees, giving good promise for the coming season of sale. Several trees, of various kinds, had made three and a half and four feet growth the present season. The orchard and nursery contain thirty-six varieties of apple, forty-nine of pear, twenty-five of peach, twenty of cherry, and twelve of plum and nectarin, etc. The location is a pleasant one, and reflects credit on Mr. R. for his care and skill.

From thence we rode to the San Pablo road, to the strawberry grounds of Messrs. Wolf, Lusk & Co. Here we had opportunity to examine the growing of eighteen acres of this delicious fruit. Their grounds are under the highest state of cultivation, and were yielding the present week very heavily.

The first three days they picked and sent to market 800 pounds fruit, and would probably send 600 more during the week. We learn that they rank the vines they cultivate as follows: British Queen, No. 1, are always bearers. The Hovey rank No. 2; but if rightly cultivated and with good impregnators, would excel all others. Longworth's Prolific, No. 3. After first fruiting they make runners, and are slow to come into fruit again. We judge from the character of the vines that it were much better to keep off the runners.

Messrs. W. L. & Co. have contrived a plan of watering, entirely new. They have, on very broad wheels, a large cask with two spouts, and this they drive between the rows and thus water freely two rows at once. We saw them watering at mid day and we feel anxious to know the result.

We were completely choked off from finding fault with his mid-day watering, by the large strawberries, which we were unwillingly(?) obliged to swallow. However, we have lived over it; we are glad to see success attend such earnest laborers as Messrs. Wolf, Lusk & Co.; for our luscious entertainment we were grateful.

Called at the garden of Mr. John Smith, and think we have found the very real John Smith now, for they say John Smith is a wonderful man, and his strawberries are so large, it requires a knife and fork to eat them. Mr. Smith is very successful. From Mr. Smith to Mr. Bogge's, who grows vegetables admirably, and to Captains Reed, Daily, Schander, at each place we found pleasant garden spots, kind friends, refreshing calls, and then called at Messrs. White & Kelsey's, who fill our market daily with raspberries. Messrs. White & Kelsey have four acres in raspberries, and three in strawberries, and their crop large and fine. They have sent out one hundred to one hundred and fifty boxes per day, and obtain good prices. We enjoyed a feast from the vines and then again in the house, and thus refreshed doubly, in seeing them grow and enjoying the fruit, we took leave of our friends giving all our thanks, and came again to our sanctum.

Educational

A Public Examination was had at the Benicia Institute for boys, under the charge of C. J. Flatt, Esq., on the 11th and 12th inst.

The Examination was one of general interest; about thirty youths were in attendance upon the institute at the last term, and on the day of Examination an unusual interest was manifest and the large hall was filled with guests.

In addition to common English branches they are taught French, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, History, Algebra, Geometry; these with Music and Compositions form the studies of the Institute.

The whole Examination was one of honor, reflecting credit upon teachers and pupils.

The Institute is under the sole charge of C. J. Flatt, Esq., who with his accomplished lady and associate teachers, form the cordon around which these youths cluster, and the advantages found here are beyond that of any school or academy in the State. As an evidence of the health of this vicinity, we can mention that no case of sickness has occurred at this Institute for the five months; this is guarantee sufficient.

We noticed in this schoolhouse the Boston desk, an excellent article, and we believe are the only specimens in the State. They are made of black walnut, highly polished, and give to the pupil an easy and very desirable attitude.

Mr. Flatt deserves well of the State for his efforts in behalf of the cause of Education, and we feel that parents should know of this Institute and its advantages.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Scrofula and Diseased Blood.**—"DR. GUYSOTT'S improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it." It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all humors from the Blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands preëminently above all other Sarsaparillas. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor restored through the system, take Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds.

☞ Be careful and buy none but QUART BOTTLES. Sold by Druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and importers for all valuable Patents Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. v7-22

☞ **WHAT CHEER HOUSE,**
MAY 27TH, 1857.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, } ss.
State of California. }

KNOW all People by these presents that R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor of the above named establishment, hereby announces that from and after this date his scale of prices shall be as following reduced rates to wit:

BOARD, Per Week, SIX DOLLARS.
BOARD, Per Day, ONE DOLLAR.
MEALS, FIFTY CENTS Each.
LODGINGS, Per Night, FIFTY AND SEVENTY-FIVE CTS.

French Patent Spring Beds, with best of Curled Hair Mattresses, Clean Bedding, &c., has gained a lasting and world-wide notoriety for the superior and celebrated Lodgings to be had at the What Cheer House.

In addition to the above, there is also a spacious Reading Room (well supplied with papers from all parts) in connection with the extensive Library of over two thousand volumes of the choicest selection of standard works.

Determined and untiring efforts to please and furnish the very best of fare at the lowest prices, backed up by a rigid adherence to the cash system, has made the What Cheer House the best and most popular establishment on the Pacific Coast, for which the public will please to accept the thanks of

R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

Nos. 119 and 121 Sacramento street; and
Nos. 87, 89 and 91 (new addition), Leidesdorff street. v7-20

Fine, beautiful hair—jet black or brown;
Or tresses, curling and golden—
Is the certain result—without chance or doubt—
Of the use of LYON'S KATHAIRON.

The immense sale of **LYON'S KATHAIRON**—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—proves its excellence and universal popularity. It restores the Hair after it has fallen out, invigorates and beautifies it—making it soft, curly and glossy—cleanses it from all Scurf and Dandruff, and imparts to it a delightful perfume. The Ladies universally pronounce it the finest and most agreeable article ever used. Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
53 Liberty street, New York.
PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 20-1m

☞ **RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.**—The *London Quarterly Review*, the *New York Daily State Register*, and others on "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR, "COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains near a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 388 Broadway;" and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "'Costar's' Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; and we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merit. The name of 'Costar' is a 'household word' to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 388 Broadway, is thronged by customers daily. As the summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the *Exterminator*. Druggists and dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a *constant demand*, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

☞ See advertisement in another column. v7-20 3m

☞ **OXYGENATED BITTERS**—*A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia*—The history of this remarkable medicine, and its unbounded success in obstinate cases of DYSPEPSIA, ASTHMA AND GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, places it among the most wonderful discoveries in medical science of the age. It has given it a reputation far beyond any remedy known to the public, in all their various forms.

The *Oxygenated Bitters* contain nothing which can injure, and the medicine has no similarity whatever to the various alcoholic mixtures disguised as "Bitters," being purely a medicinal compound, in which are combined the most valuable remedial agents, and a peculiar oxygenated property, hitherto unknown, but highly efficacious in all complaints arising from weakness and derangement, or prostration of the nervous and system generally. It is a mild and agreeable tonic, removing all disagreeable symptoms, and assisting nature in her efforts to restore the impaired powers of the system.

Sold by W. Fowle & Co., 123 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. McALLE, cor. Third and K sts., Sacramento; Jansen & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 20-1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **THE EDITOR'S CARD.**—We would ask an especial favor of our friends in every county—we want their aid in a plan which we trust will do our State some service, and make her character and resources better known. Will our Grain growers and Haymakers aid us? Will our Farmers aid us? Will our Miners, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and all other friends of the industry of our State aid us? The following is our plan and these are our wants:

We want a collection of Grain from every county in the State, both in the sheaf and in the grain; we desire the best specimens of every county, and of every farm, if we can have them—a sheaf of a hundred and fifty heads, and full length of the straw; also about one quart of the same grain, cleaned. We want Barley, Wheat and Oats, and all new species of Grains and Grasses. We would like rare specimens of Vegetables in their seasons, and Fruits; specimens of Minerals, petrified Acorns, or Seed of Trees, or whatever is curious. The object of such articles, especially the grain and products of the soil, as well as all others, is to have them shown at the different Exhibitions of the States, and in Europe, that the character, productions and resources of California may be truly known, and thus induce an emigration of the right character.

As this object is one of a public nature, and intended to accomplish a great public benefit, we shall hope our friends will aid us in this enterprise. We shall keep a record of every contribution, and their kindness will be remembered, and their donations made known abroad as well as at home. All who are pleased to respond to our call, will please pack Grains and Grasses carefully in boxes, so as to preserve the grains perfect, and let them be so far ripe as not to mold—but not too ripe; other supplies can come in bags or boxes. Forward by Express, and we will cheerfully pay all charges on boxes, etc., and quickly acknowledge receipt of same through our journal, and with our grateful thanks to those who aid us in this enterprise. Direct to our Office, at San Francisco. v7-23 if

☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.**—These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.
HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 3m

LINDSEY'S
Double Acting Rotary Force Pump.

THIS is a new Pump, patented in America and England in 1855; and for Cisterns, Wells, Mines, Engines, Railroads, &c., has no rival: in that it works easier at great depths, discharges water at different hights, can be used for a hose, is made entirely of wrought and cast iron, without suction or packing, simple in construction, easily put in, not likely to get out of order, will last for an age, and is cheaper than any other Pump. It has a wrought iron pipe, side gearing and balance wheels, with everything complete to raise water by hand, from one to one hundred feet; and costs, boxed and shipped, from $18 to $60.

It must stand in the water, and will not rust.

Drawings and a full description sent to all parts of the world, free of postage, by addressing the general agent.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
56 John street, New York City.

☞ Circulars to be had, and orders received at the Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER.

Circulars mailed to any address, by sending to the Editors of the FARMER. v7-23 1y cop

Works of an Abiding National Interest,
PUBLISHED BY
DANIEL DANA, JR.,
381 Broadway, New York.

MEN AND TIMES OF THE REVOLUTION; or, Memoirs of Elkanah Watson: including Journals of Travels in Europe and America, from 1777 to 1842, with his Correspondence with Public Men, and Reminiscences and Incidents of the Revolution. Edited by his son, Winslow C. Watson.

SECOND EDITION: With a copious Index, a Portrait of the Author, engraved on Steel, after the famous portrait by Copley; and twenty fine Wood Engravings. 12mo., 576 pages, on tinted paper, $1 50.

[From the Knickerbocker, Monthly Magazine.]

"This work rolls back the tide of years, and almost places the reader in the very shoes of the writer. It is a volume of wonderful interest, not only from the deeds and events recorded, but from the admirably graphic and simple manner in which they are presented."

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser.]

"Were this fiction it would be considered most entertaining reading; as fact, its interest surely cannot be less."

THE OLD FARM AND THE NEW FARM: A Political Allegory. First published under the title of "A Pretty Story." By Francis Hopkinson, a member of the Continental Congress. With an Introduction, Historical Notes and Illustrations, by Benson J. Lossing, M. A., author of "The Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," &c.

"This allegory is one of the happiest efforts of the greatest wit of the Revolution. It explains, by means of striking pictures of real life, the causes of the war, and thus powerfully appeals to the common sense of all men."—[Publisher's Circle.

"It is an admirable political tract of the true stamp."—[New Orleans Picayune. v7-23 3mis

Fine Blooded Stock.

THE Subscriber has been engaged for about twenty five years in rearing fine blooded stock of all sorts, on the same farm, and for life; and few, if any, breeders have been more careful or more successful. My stock registers (long and carefully kept) numerous silver premiums, and constant private sales at fair prices attest my success.

The imported Bull "Senator II," and about twenty-five head of thorough-bred Durham Cows, chiefly by imported bulls; about twenty Boars and Sows of the best tried and most approved breeds; and also about one hundred head of select Ewes of my new and popular breed of Sheep, known as "Improved Kentucky Sheep;" and also a few pure imported Cotswolds, constitute chiefly my present breeding herd.

Stock of various kinds carefully prepared in all respects for shipment, have been sent to order by me to almost all parts of the United States, and, I am happy to say, with uniform satisfaction to purchasers.

Moderate prices are asked, and remittances may be made by drafts on well known banks and bankers anywhere.

Orders from California will receive prompt and special attention. ROBERT W. SCOTT,
v7-23 2t* near Frankfort, Kentucky.

Cochin China Hens, Rabbits, &c.

THE subscriber would desire to call the attention of the public to his stock of very fine Cochin China Fowls, which he believes cannot be surpassed in the country, and it is very doubtful if they can be equaled. He devotes his whole time to the raising of this one variety of fowls, and believes he has accomplished a desired object by securing perpetual layers. Certain it is he has the largest and finest fowls in the country.

The varieties of Rabbits are unsurpassed, and for size and beauty, cannot be matched in this State.

The undersigned can now offer 300 Fowls for sale, and 1500 Rabbits, all of the best stock.

Purchasers are invited to call at his Ranch on the San Pablo Road, about two miles from Oakland.

v7-23 F. S. SMITH.

Hay Baling Rope.

THE undersigned are receiving by every clipper 2, 3 and 4-yarn Manilla Hay Baling Rope, being a superior article to anything of the kind manufactured in this State. We would call the attention of Dealers, Farmers, etc., to our stock. For sale in lots to suit.

v7-23 3m P. H. & P. A. OWENS,
Ship Chandlers, 91 Front street.

Grain and Flour Sacks.

THE undersigned have on hand every description of **Grain, Flour, Wool and Grocers' Sacks**, which they offer to sell at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit.

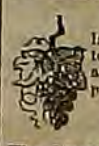
v7-23 3m P. H. & P. A. OWENS,
Ship Chandlers, 91 Front street.

Peach Baskets.

150 DOZEN PEACH BASKETS—Just landing and For Sale by
HAWXHURST & SON,
v7 23 3m 39 Sacramento street, bet. Front and Davis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TURNER'S
GINGER WINE



THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famed Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and **Invigorating Medicinal Beverage** That is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

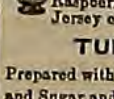
TURNER'S
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,

Warranted to be the pure Juice of JUNIPER BERRY.

TURNER'S EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP



Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

TURNER'S RUM SHRUB,

Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger

Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription: "TURNER'S GINGER WINE, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

☞ CORDIALS, SIRUPS AND BITTERS, of every description, manufactured by

M. C. TURNER & BROTHERS, New York City;
JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and
R. TURNER & BROS., San Francisco, Cal.,
Market street, opposite the Catholic Orphan Asylum.
v7-23 3m

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE
(FORMERLY WILSONS' EXCHANGE),
IS UP TO THE GRADE!
SANSOME STREET,
Opposite the American Theatre.

MR. BAILEY SARGENT, the Proprietor of the American (late Wilson's) Exchange, begs leave to inform the traveling community that he has undertaken the personal charge of that House. He has made extensive alterations and improvements, and has renovated the House throughout, making it the first Hotel on the Pacific coast. There has been added to the house a fine Sitting Room and Dining Hall, newly furnished. In point of comfort and all the conveniences which modern Hotel keeping have rendered essential, the

AMERICAN EXCHANGE

Can compare favorably with any of the Atlantic Hotels. The best talent has been employed in the various departments, and the proprietor will set the best table the market affords. Prices to suit the times.

The American Exchange COACH is always in readiness to convey Passengers to and from the House to the landings or to any part of the city, for $1—Baggage free. P. B. SMITH has charge of the Coach.

All orders left for him at the Office will be promptly attended to. v7-23 2mis

Who Wants a Cheap Piano?

THE subscriber has for years been engaged in the purchase and sale of PIANOS, HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c., and, being a *practical musician*, has given entire satisfaction. He buys *directly from the manufacturers*, and is thereby relieved from heavy rents and other expenses. Every instrument sold by him receives his personal attention, is *guaranteed* not only as to *quality*, but as being *cheaper* than it can be procured at any wholesale house in America. A printed list of prices, accompanied by the most unquestionable references, will be sent free to all parts of the world, on application to JAMES M. EDNEY,
56 John street, New York City.

*** Circulars to be had, and orders received at the FARMER Office, San Francisco. v7-22 1y cop

Brush Manufactory.

NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Shoe, Sluice, Scrubbing, Tanner's, Currier's, Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. Fine, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
74 Battery street,
one door from Sacramento street.
N. B—Cash paid for Bristles. v7-23 3m

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give the satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Nich. Reynolds. [v7-13] L. V. H. Howell

To Farmers and Traders.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices, in **Cash**, on delivery, for California and Oregon *BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS and BACON*. Large Dairies can make contracts for all they may make through the year, at the market price, when delivered, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon. Should any one feel disposed to consign to me, for sale on their account, any of the above articles, they can have very liberal *CASH* advances made on such consignments, and prompt returns. E. S. CROSS,
38 Commercial street, first store above Front,
San Francisco.

*** Refers to the Merchants on Front street generally. v7-23m

BUSINESS CARDS.

GOUPIL & CO.,
Publishers and Importers of Engravings,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
ARTISTS' MATERIALS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
366 Broadway, New York,
Have constantly on hand a great variety of the above named Articles.

☞ Catalogues sent per mail to all parts of the United States. v7-20 6m

C. S. HOBBS. G. W. GILMORE. S. D. GILMORE.
PREMIUM BOX FACTORY.
San Francisco Planing and Sawing Mills,
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO., PROPRIETORS,
MANUFACTURERS OF BOXES,
Corner of Drumm and Washington streets, San Francisco.
Gold Dust, Specie and Fruit Boxes, and all other kinds of Boxes used in trade, on hand and made to order with dispatch.

☞ Planing and Sawing done to order, at the lowest rates. v7-14

A. P. FLINT,
Importer and Dealer in
Crockery, Glassware, Britannia Ware
Cutlery, Plated Ware, Lamps, &c.
Especial attention paid to furnishing complete sets of Ware for Families, Hotels, Public Parties, &c., &c.
ALSO,
AGENT FOR THE SACRAMENTO POTTERY.
Orders received for Earthenware, and furnished at Pottery Prices. A fine assortment of FLOWER POTS, of all sizes, now on hand and for sale low, at the
CORNER OF E AND FIRST STREETS,
Marysville.
☞ A liberal discount to the trade. v7-15 3m

HENRY BLACKMAN, Marysville. } { C. C. FRENCH, San Francisco.
FRENCH & BLACKMAN,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Furnishing Goods,
&c., &c., &c.,
North side Plaza, Second Door from High street,
v7-15 tf Marysville.

Samuel Soule. Nath'l Page, Jr.
SOULE & PAGE,
Dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
ALSO,
Doors, Windows, Sashes, Blinds, &c., &c.
Corner of Market and Spear streets,
v7-15 tf San Francisco, Cal.

BENJ. F. HARDY, M. D.
OFFICE---Rassette House,
2d door west of entrance on Bush street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Residence—Room No. 8, up-stairs, third floor from Parlor. v7-10

JACK W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NAPA COUNTY
☞ Office in the Court House, No. 12, up stairs, Napa City, California. v7-8

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND,
Guilders and Ornamenters,
Manufacturers and Importers of Plain and Ornamental
PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES
OF EVERY STYLE,
No. 80 Montgomery street, near California,
San Francisco
N. B.—A selection of fine Engravings always on hand. v5-6 3m

DR. S. F. ELLIOT,
NOS. 4 AND 6
Court Block, Clay street,
v6 17 SAN FRANCISCO.

COLBY & BELL,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
171 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ Every description of Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.
*** Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
C. A. COLBY. [v6-21] WM. J. BELL

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, &C.,
PURCHASED BY
RUD STEINBACH,
No. 87 Front street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ALSO BY
E. C. FOGG.
Near the Gas Works (on the Levee),
v5-14 tf SACRAMENTO.

COMMISSION CARDS.

E. J. LOOMIS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in
PRODUCE.
Foot of Washington street, two doors above East street,
San Francisco.
Corn, Barley, Wheat, Oats, Onions, Potatoes, Beans, Gunny Bags and Twine constantly on hand.
Shipping, Dealers, Hotels and Families supplied with choice Vegetables, Fresh Eggs, Butter, &c., &c.
☞ Farmers in the Country are solicited to call see us.
v7-13

G. P. LOUCKS,
Produce Commission Merchant,
No. 6 Clay street Wharf, opposite East street,
San Francisco.
☞ Liberal advances on Consignments, and Storage in first class Warehouses. v7-6 3m

R. H. BENNETT, & CO.,
Produce Commission Merchants,
STORE SHIP,
Corner of East and Washington streets, San Francisco, Cal.
☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments of Flour and Grain in Store.
*** Storage taken at lowest rates in Fire-Proof Stores or Store Ship. v7-9 3m

C. C. HUNTER,
Flour Merchant,
Corner of Front and Oregon streets,
v7 14 3m San Francisco.

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—No. 46 Front street, San Francisco.
BRANCH—Corner L and Front streets, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 46 Front street, where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
3,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.
Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.
All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.
STANFORD BROTHERS, Proprietors,
v7-9 3m San Francisco

Powder! Powder!!

500 KEGS of Hazard Blasting Powder;
200 Kegs Mass. Mill " "
500 cases 1 lb cans Hazard's;
500 " " Dupont's;
500 Kegs gun, in 12½, 6½;
300 5 lb cans.
For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

The Victoria Regia.

A FEW COPIES of this beautiful Flower, in all its stages of bloom, as illustrated in the Book of its name, for sale at the OFFICES OF THE FARMER, either at San Francisco and Sacramento. v6-24

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. H. MOORE,
SAN FRANCISCO
BRASS AND BELL FOUNDERY,
NO. 58 HALLECK STREET
(Rear of American Exchange),
SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURER OF BRASS, ZINC, And Anti-Friction or Babbet Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Bells, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.

Steam, Liquor, Soda, Oil and Water COCKS, And Valves of all descriptions made and repaired. HOSE And all other Joints, Spelter, Solder, *Copper Rivets, &c.*

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes, Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles
FOR MINING PURPOSES.
☞ COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v7-22 3m

"Costar's" Rat Exterminator.

AN infallible destroyer of RATS, MICE, ANTS, GROUND MICE, MOLES, &c., &c., &c. (Not dangerous to the Human Family.) Rats do not die in holes, but come out and die.

Put up in 20c., 35c., 65c., $1, $2, $3 and $5 Boxes.

"COSTAR'S" BED BUG EXTERMINATOR.
Never known to fail—and used every day by thousands in New York and elsewhere.

Put up in 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, $1 50, $2 50, $4 50 Bottles.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER.
For the destruction of Moths, Muskotos, Flies, Fleas, Plant Insects, Vermin on Fowls and Animals, &c., &c.

Put up in 25c. and 50c. Boxes.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at "COSTAR'S" PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 388 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, and by the principal DRUGGISTS and DEALERS throughout the *United States, the Canadas, West Indies, California and South America.*

☞ Orders must always be accompanied by the cash.
☞ No goods sent on commission.
☞ Small Sample Packages put up at the lowest wholesale prices for first orders in new places, with Cards, Show Bills, Posters, &c., &c.
☞ Packages expressly put up for Ships, Steamboats, Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.
☞ A Paper with full particulars—terms to wholesale dealers—scales of prices, &c., &c., will be promptly mailed (prepaid) to any address, on receipt of a three cent P. O. stamp.

Address "COSTAR" No. 388 Broadway, New York; or
A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton street, " "
BARNES & PARK, 303 Broadway " v7-20 3m

H. S. BURGESS,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,
No. 260 J Street
(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),
v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

BLACK HAWK DAVID HILL.

THE ONLY ENTIRE HORSE in this State sired by the celebrated BLACK HAWK, of Bridport, Vermont, and can be seen at the Black Hawk Rancho, sixteen miles from this city, on the San Jose road, for the ensuing season of four months.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1856.

Persons owning the same are requested to call on the undersigned before they are one week old, register and receive certificates for the same.

Colts Sired by David Hill in 1855.

I will give for Entire Colts five hundred dollars, and three hundred for Fillies, delivered sound, at the office of the agency, Black Hawk Stables, 99 Pine street.

April 1, 1857. B. F. FISH, Agent.
v7-13 3m

School Books.

WHITTEMORE NILES & HALL, Boston, publish the following valuable School Books, which they commend to teachers:

Russell's Series of Reading Books, in seven parts. $1 75.
Russell's Exercises on Words. 16mo.; 63 cents.
Emerson's Series of Arithmetics, in three parts. $1.
Fosdick's German Dictionary. $1 25.
Comer's System of Book-Keeping. 63 cents.
The original Duntonian Writing Books, in eleven numbers: by A. R. Dunton—10 cents per number. These writing books are used almost exclusively in all the schools in New England.

Copies of all our books mailed on receipt of advertised price.

W. N. & H. are Wholesale Dealers in Books and Stationery of every description, and respectfully solicit orders.

☞ Catalogues furnished gratis. v7-14 3m

Benicia High School.

THIS Institution, formerly the "Collegiate Institute," under the charge of the Rev. C. M. Blake, A. M., is now conducted by CORNELIUS J. FLATT, a graduate of the New York State Normal School.

This is the oldest Boarding School in the State.

The next Semi-Annual Session will commence on the 17TH of JANUARY, 1857. It will be the plan of this Institution to unite the system pursued in our best public schools with the usual academical course. We shall pay particular attention that our pupils, in pursuing the dead languages, shall not neglect their own language. History, Mathematics and the Physical Sciences will occupy a conspicuous part of our Course of Institution. Thoroughness in the Elementary Branches, before advancing into Higher Studies, will be a primary requirement.

A daily account of recitations and deportment will be kept and sent monthly to parents.

The location is easy of access, the buildings excellent, and the quietness and healthfulness of the village are unsurpassed by any place within the State.

TERMS:

	PER MONTH
Tuition in the Higher English Studies (including the Theory of Surveying, Linear and Linear Perspective Draughting and Book-keeping)	$10 00
Tuition in the Common English Studies	4 00
Tuition in the Ancient or Modern Languages	6 00
Board (per week)	5 00
Washing (per session)	6 00
Private arrangements will be made for Instrumental Music when required.	25 00

No Lights, Bedding or Furniture for rooms required to be furnished by the pupils, nor extra charges made therefor.

For further information or references, address the Principal.
v6-24 C. J. FLATT.

Rags Wanted.

THE HIGHEST PRICE, PAID IN CASH, FOR PAPER RAGS, at the Office of the Pioneer Paper Mill, No. 25 California street.

Our friends in the country are invited to save their Rags and send them to us.

Printers, Publishers, Book Binders, &c., can be supplied with extra sized paper at short notice.

v7-19 3m TAYLOR & POST.

Ladies' Department.

[For the California Farmer.]

To T. G., of Louisiana.

Though the falsehood of others pursue thee;
Though they blame—though they seek to condemn;
Let them torture—yes, even defame thee;
Still for *thee* will I grieve—not for them.

Though thy soul with deep grief may be shaken,
Though thy last hope in darkness shall flee,
Think not that by *all* thou art forsaken,—
In *this* land there's a prayer breathed for thee.

Like thee have I felt the foul slanderer's breath,
But they shall not, though still they pursue,
Effect what they wish—a dark living death!
No, my spirit they ne'er can subdue.

I know friends may profess, yet deceive;
That they mask their dark falsehood the while;
I've learned not to trust or believe,
For venom lurks 'neath a fair smile.

Deep misery's cup, have I tasted again;
And my soul they have tried to belie;
But more sad, and far deeper the pain,
To know of thy dark lowering sky.

And oh! if but now my spirit had wings,
To soar—how quickly 't would fly to thee,
To chase from thy brow each shadow that flings,
A stain on thy heart's memory.

Yes, though our paths are on earth rent in twain,
Though thou 'st wronged me, I'll still pray for thee;
And oh! may my prayers not all be in vain,
May they brighten thy dark destiny!

FLORENCE PERCEY.

A short note to the Editor:

DEAR SIR—The false insinuations which were made in regard to Florence Percey, by another journal of this city, in relation to the poetry which appeared in the columns of the FARMER, two weeks since, might have wounded hearts less firm—but her's is proof against such attacks. Conscious of her own innocence of the charge of plagiarism, she can say with the poet:

"Here's a sigh to those who love me,
And a smile to those who hate;
And, whatever sky 's above me,
Here's a heart for every fate."

FLORENCE PERCEY.

[For the California Farmer.]

Home Sickness.

WHAT! a man talk of home-sickness? Yes, a man. And a man that has seen the elephant, bodily, and felt the weight of his foot press heavily upon him. A man clothed in a woolen shirt, cotton overalls, slouched wool hat and cowhide boots. Such a man as this one, with hands hard as horn, and heart warm with affection, gets homesick if any do. Was you never homesick? never felt yourself alone in the busy scenes of life? never felt that there was no one to care for you? whether you did well or ill, that there was no one to share your joy, or lighten your sorrow? never felt that there was no kind mother near, with words of sweetness on her lips? no gentle sister to smile proudly for your success, or blush for your faults? Did you never feel that longing for the old fireside, that none but the wanderer can feel?

Let us see. You have seen many faces more beautiful than your mothers. Yet you never saw one that could smile so sweetly, nor never yet one that you would change hers for. You have seen statelier mansions, skies more sunny, loftier trees, mountains higher, rivers larger, and scenery more grand, than those that come back in memory-prints from home-land. But did you ever see any you loved so well?

You have left that mother's face and smile behind, you have seen the old hills fade in the distance, gradually the rugged steep was smoothed down, the broken and uneven hillsides were converted into gently sloping lawns; all beautiful in the distance.

You are in California; you have toiled in hopes till hope deferred hath made the heart sick. You thought you had friends about you; you became attached to them, loved them; you defended them from the vile tongue of the slanderer and shielded them from the sting of scandal, and was happiest when seeking their welfare. Yet you have been passed by, slighted, and scorned by those you fain would call your friends. And all for the simple reason that you have not the glittering dust wherewith to blind the world.

Then you receive your letters from that long neglected home: you open one, and there, in the trembling hand of your aged mother, you read, "My boy come home." In the next you recognize the fairer and steadier hand of your loving sister: you fancy you can almost hear her sweet voice speaking, "Brother come back to me." Inclosed in this last comes a scarcely legible scrawl, which you know has been scratched by tiny fingers, scarcely able to wield the pen. After some time you make out, "Uncle do come home." Then you contrast the cold selfishness displayed toward you here, with the wealth of affection ready to be poured out for you at home; and as you bow your head upon your hands, and the scalding tears course down your sun-burnt cheeks, what would you not give to once more kneel by your mother's chair and lay your head in her lap, and feel the soft hand of your gentle sister again smooth back the locks from your throbbing temples. Yes, you would give all you possess, and buy the privilege cheap at that.

So I pronounce yours a case of home-sickness of the most malignant type, and you do yourself honor by acknowledging it. So much for the malady—now for the remedy. I shall give what the doctors call a specific. Provided you should be attacked about this time next year—or a few weeks earlier would be better—come to the Tuolumne river, join a party of fifteen or twenty, ride over to the Merced, go down on Gwin's ranch and pick blackberries all day in the broiling sun, get bitten all over by musketos, stain your hands and face with berries, get scratched and torn by briers, be laughed at till you are mad as a hornet, then laugh at some one else till your sides are sore; finally, go home tired, get your supper, sleep on the floor, and get up next morning completely cured; and if you have an attack within the year again, just set down for a quack

Your humble servant,

BEN BOLT.

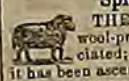
LA GRANGE, June 10.

WE LIVE IN DEEDS, NOT IN YEARS.—A pleasant, cheerful, generous, charitable-minded woman is never old. Her heart is as young at sixty or seventy as it was at eighteen or twenty; and they who are old at sixty or seventy are not made old by time. They are made old by the ravages of passion, and feelings of an unsocial and ungenerous nature which have cankered their minds, and wrinkled their souls. They are made old by envy, by jealousy, by hatred, by suspicions, by uncharitable feelings, by slandering scandalizing, ill-bred habits; which, if they avoid they preserve their youth to the very last, so that the child shall die as the Scripture says, a hundred years old. There are many old women who pride themselves on being eighteen or twenty. Pride is an old passion, and vanity as gray as the mountain; they are dry, heartless, dull, cold, indifferent; they want the well-spring of youthful affection; which is always cheerful, always active, always engaged in some labor of love that is calculated to promote and distribute enjoyment. There is an old age of the heart which is possessed by many who have no suspicion that there is anything old about them; and there is a youth that never grows old, a love who is ever a boy, a Psyche who is ever a girl.

THE MARRIAGE RELATION.—The great secret is to learn to bear with each other's failings; not to be blind to them—that is either an impossibility or a folly; we must see and feel them; if we do neither, they are not evils to us, and there is obviously no need of forbearance; but to throw the mantle of affection round them, concealing them from each other's eyes; to determine not to let them chill the affections; to resolve to cultivate good-tempered forbearance, because it is the only way of mitigating the present evil, always with a view to ultimate amendment.

THERE is a young lady in Louisiana who has won a medal for her modesty. She dismissed her lover for remarking in her presence that there was a prospect of the wind *shift*-ing.

Splendid Merino Stock.



THE value of MERINO SHEEP, and all fine wool-producing Sheep, is beginning to be appreciated; and, from the experiments already made, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Sheep raising will prove one of the most important branches of domestic industry on our coast, as well as the most profitable. The finest grades of Sheep are easiest cared for; the most productive, and pay the best, as fleeces of the common breed of Mexican Sheep produce 2, 2½ or 3 pounds, and sell at from 12½c. to 18c. per pound; while the finer Sheep yield 4, 6, 8 and 10 pounds each, and often more, if clean washed, which sells more readily and commands 40c., 45c. and 75c., thus far outstripping, in value and productiveness, all other kinds, and all idea of raising hereafter the common breeds of Sheep.

The undersigned having fully tried the experiment and proved the above, and having a few very fine Merino Sheep for sale, now offer some fine Bucks and Ewes from the flock that have verified the above facts, as the increased character of the Sheep and Wool produced the past year will prove.

Persons wishing to purchase of this kind of Sheep, can learn all the particulars and price, by addressing the undersigned either at Sacramento (where the Sheep can be seen), or at San Francisco.

GEO O. WHITNEY & CO.,
115 and 117 California street, San Francisco;
Corner K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.

P. S.—Reference for the above important facts may be made to the EDITOR of the FARMER. v7-22 3m

Manila Rope.

JUST RECEIVED—

50	Coils—One	Inch;
50	" 1½	inches;
25	" 2	"
25	" 2¼	"
25	" 2½	"
25	" 2¾	"
25	" 3	"
25	" 3½	"
25	" 3¾	"
10	" 4	"
10	" 4½	"
5	" 5	"
5	" 6	"
5	" 7	"
3	" 9	"

For sale at San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.

JUST received, ex "Flying Mist," a very large and complete assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

To Buyers of Family Groceries.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(Opposite the Market),
SAN FRANCISCO,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they are now offering the largest stock of FAMILY GROCERIES, FINE TEAS, OREGON HAMS, LARD, &c., in the city, and at prices which cannot fail to please. Every article guaranteed as represented.

☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

To Farmers and Others.

We will purchase BUTTER, EGGS and CHEESE at the market price, *for cash*; or, we will make advances to those who may consign to us.

REYNOLDS & LAW,
No. 134 Washington street
(opposite the Market—Fire-proof Building),
v7-21 San Francisco.

ENCINAL TANNING CO.'S
LEATHER DEPOT,
Corner of Battery and Washington streets,
(U. S. Court Building.) SAN FRANCISCO
DANIEL C. McGLYNN, Agent.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
LEATHER.

Premium Leather.—The Encinal Tanning Company have been awarded the Premium at the Annual Fair of the State Agricultural Society, held at Sacramento city, September, 1855, for the best exhibit of *California Harness, Skirting and Sole Leather*; and also the Premium at the Annual Fair, held at San Jose, October, 1856, for *Superior Leather*.

N. B.—Highest price paid for Hides, Calf, Sheep, Bear, Deer Skins, &c. v7-14

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜
FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention of the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of

Five Hundred Wood Engravings!

It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:

Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH C. MORRIS,.....Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.
☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-18 3m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.
PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO.,
v7-16 3m Proprietors.

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
v7-11 G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.

FLORENCE HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
400 BROADWAY, CORNER WALKER STREET,
NEW YORK.
GEO. L. PENDAR, Proprietor. v7-8 3m

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).
Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. S. ROBINSON.]

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, San Francisco, Cal.
This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.
☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E. and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.
A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.
P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v7-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar.
JOSEPH RASSETTE,
v6-1 Proprietor.

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.

The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.

A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-18 3m

Estudillo House,
SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the interest of the former proprietors in this popular and well-known establishment, and trust, by strict application to business and attention to the comforts of their patrons, to merit a share of public patronage. It is their intention, as soon as practicable, to make great improvements on the premises, and their patrons may rest assured that none but the choicest of Liquors will ever be found at their house. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the rooms are furnished in a manner not to be surpassed by any hotel in the State.

To those of our friends who may not be "posted," we beg leave to say, that our house is located at the county seat of Alameda county, six miles from San Antonio, to which place the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day. Stages leave San Antonio immediately on the arrival of the boat, and return in season to meet her on her return trips.

San Leandro is situated on the main road to San Jose, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State. The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families who may wish to retire for a season from the bustle of city life. The house is admirably adapted for the accommodation of families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.

The long experience of Mr. Biggs, formerly one of the well-known firm of Biggs & Kibbe, is sufficient assurance that the public will always be able to find, at this house, the choicest articles that the market affords.

v7-13 A. R. BIGGS & CO.

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-14 San Francisco.

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE.

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

For Sale.

INDIA Rubber Packing, Submarine Dresses and Rubber Cement. For sale by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

AGRICULTURAL.

A CARD.

WE would take this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.

HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of Haying Tools, consisting in part of—

Hay Forks, Batchelder's;
Hay Hand Rakes;
Horse Rakes, wood teeth;
" " steel spring teeth;
Scythes and Snaths;
Grape Vine Cradles.

For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Mowing Machines.

KETCHUM'S Improved Mowers, with Extras.
For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Threshing Machines.

HALL'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Reapers! Reapers!!

MCCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower; Seymour & Morgan's Reaper and Mower. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Ox Yokes and Bows.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a large assortment of Ox Yokes and Bows. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Straw Cutters.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," Gale's celebrated Straw and Hay Cutters. For sale by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—

McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power;
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest rates by
TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
San Francisco.

N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 3m

Threshing Machines.

16 SMITH'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, with Smith's extra eight and ten Horse-Powers. Also, Extras suitable for the Machines.

Just received and for sale low by
SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-17 tf

Reapers.

20 PALMER & WILLIAMS REAPERS;
10 SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S REAPERS, with or without Self-Rake or Mowing attachments. Also, an assortment of Extras, suitable for the same.

For sale low by SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-19 tf

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.
SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
Boston, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS,
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.
. Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco.

Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra irons knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.

For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this stumpy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 500 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. [v7-9] WARREN & CO.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

P. S A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting v7-6 2m

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

SEEDS, &c.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following seasonable Seeds, of growth of last year, and of unsurpassed qualities. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:

Best quality Red Top Turnip;
Red Top Strap Leaf do
Large White English Globe Turnip;
do do do Norfolk do
Long White Tankard do
Yellow Stone do
Yellow Aberdeen do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip;
Imported do do do
Imported Purple Top do do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips.
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot;
Improved Long Orange Carrot;
Long White do
White Sugar Beet;
Yellow do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns.
Also—The finest qualities of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers;
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass;
English and Italian Rye Grasses;
Orchard, Sweet Scented Vernal;
The Fescues and other Grasses;
With a large and complete assortment of

Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds

of the Best Qualities, at reasonable rates.
JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
☞ Catalogues furnished on application. v7-13 3m

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscores Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one. We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid*. Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (SORGHUM SUCRE).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Cane in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; NEW ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.
(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.)

HAVING purchased from Mr. WRAY, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and $1 each. The Seed so superior to any other in the market, can be procured from
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
v7-19 3m 15 John street, New York.

SEEDS.
HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass.

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. 6-3

New Flower Seeds.

A superior lot of very choice Flower Seeds—rare kinds—just received from a Boston house. Persons wishing any of them can procure them by applying at our Office, 130 Washington street, San Francisco, or address by letter marked "Seed Order," and it will be promptly attended to. [7-11] WARREN & CO.

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar manufacture. Persons who desire a superior article can order by mail, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seeds.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco.
v7-11 WARREN & CO.

Seed of the Great Tree.

A FEW packets of the Seed of this famous Tree for sale at the State Society's Rooms, on Fourth street, or Office of the CALIFORNIA FARMER. v7-

Smith's Pomological Gardens
AND
NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.

THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines, Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Care and experience in selecting and propagating scions are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple,	Peach,	Pear,
Cherry,	Nectarine,	Apricot,
Fig,	Currant,	Gooseberries,
Raspberries,	Strawberries,	Grape Vines.

All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS, HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm,	Locust,	Catalpa,
Maple,	Laburnum,	Weeping Willow,
Ash,	Ailanthus,	and Cutleaf Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs of numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size and flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for form and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

. Orders sent by either of the Express companies, and stating they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Seeds, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents to sell *for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their contract, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 7 Washington Market, is our Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

Splendid Merino Rams and Ewes.

ANY person wishing a few very superior Merino Rams and Ewes can be supplied if they call immediately.
v7-10 WARREN & CO., 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-14 2m

J. L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of my natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more as between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Goddis' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is permanently recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other remedy fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sized) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make,
"Golden" Rotaller Harrows, all sizes;
Trussed or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast tooth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Sugar Furnace and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Mowers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Single Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Grain Cutters and Crushers;
Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Force Pumps with Jubing;
Grain Mills, Mart Mills,
Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Tea Asters and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail.

v7-14 3m

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.

For sale by WARREN & CO.,

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GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

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SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

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EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
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1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
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WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu, Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper, Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates, Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - - $250 EACH, PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

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The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

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BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

Also—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulu and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny), Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N B—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

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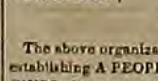

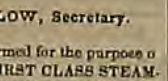

Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales,

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97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

v7-7

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S

BOILER AND STEAMBOAT

BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,

Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, high and low pressure, cylinder and tubular, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipes for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Works of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

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Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

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THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-19 HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

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Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

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☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

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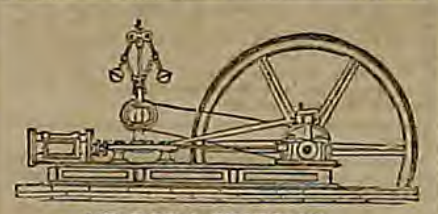

'DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor,

130 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

R. H. VANCE.

v7-14

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

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J.G.CLARK & CO'S FURNITURE WAREROOMS
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FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, OTTOMANS, LOUNGES AND EASY CHAIRS; BUREAUS, SIDEBOARDS, WHATNOTS, MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS, ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD, MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-20 JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

Ho! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?

Do you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

Do you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S

87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff street---119 and 121 Sacramento street.

This establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, $6. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travelers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

v7-18 R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

Scarcity of Grain at the West.

From careful inquiry, personally made, both of people from the country and along the lines of three of the principal roads leading into this city, we are convinced that the expectation indulged in by some of our cotemporaries in regard to the quantity of grain to come forward to this market during the present season, are not founded on facts. The crop of last year was by no means remarkable; it has probably been largely overestimated, as the events of the Spring and Summer will prove. Though it was large enough to have left, in an ordinary season, a very considerable surplus in the hands of the farmers, the extraordinary duration of the Winter has cleaned out their granaries and cribs entirely; and even in our own State thousands of men who usually have corn and oats to sell have been for a month past, and are yet, buying from their neighbors to keep their cattle and horses alive until a few warm and pleasant days bring out the new grass. All along the Mississippi, on the Iowa side, there is the greatest distress among farmers for feed, and many of them, so great is the scarcity, are losing entire herds by starvation. A gentleman from Maquoketa tells us that in that region—by the way, one of the richest and most productive parts of Iowa—cattle are dying by hundreds, and that farmers who hauled their surplus to the river and sold it in the fall, are now buying it back by wagon loads at three times the price they got for it six months ago. In the country west of Davenport, and about Iowa City, the same state of things exists.

At Quincy the demand for corn to take over into Missouri is much greater than the supply; and one distillery at least is buying grain at St. Louis, and sending it up the river by the boat load, to avoid stopping work, as it would if obliged to depend upon home supplies. At Keokuk and Burlington the demand is very active, and the supply small, as it is, indeed, in every other part of the West from which we have heard. Along the St. Louis and Chicago road there is more corn, but not half the usual quantity. Along the Galena Air Line, Galena and Chicago, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and the Chicago and Rock Island roads, hardly a full crib is to be seen. In one word, the cattle have eaten up the entire surplus of corn, oats, hay, and in many places the potatoes also. The winter has exceeded its usual length by full forty days; and in those days the mischief has been done. Let the doubter take his pencil and make his own figures. There are in Illinois fully two million horses, mules, cows, oxen and other cattle. Admit that only a half of this number, saying nothing of the three million sheep and swine, have required forty days' extra feed, and then see what, after their wants were supplied, would be left of the very moderate crop of 1856.

If the warning that may be gathered from our account—which, we admit, is doleful enough—will prevent any from overstocking, or from selling present stocks upon expectations of speedy pay, or if it will stimulate the farmers to sow and plant a wider area, and to practice more economy in the use of their hay and grain in the subsequent seasons, we shall have accomplished all we desire.—[Chicago Tribune.

A Famine.—Great distress is said to prevail in parts of Russell and adjoining counties in Kentucky, owing to the scarcity and high price of provisions. There is but very little grain or meat in that section to be purchased at any price; and while many families are in a destitute condition as regards food, many are actually in a state bordering on starvation. A public meeting was held at Jamestown to devise some plan by which the necessities of the sufferers could be relieved, and liberal donations were made, with the view of sending to Nashville for provisions.

Hens and Rabbits.

We feel it will oblige our readers and friends to tell all who desire to procure a very extra breed of laying hens, to go to Mr. Smith, on the San Pablo road, and if they wish to see one of the prettiest sights of domestic rural life, go and see the Hens and Rabbits he offers for sale (see advertisement). The hens are the largest we ever saw, and the rabbits the finest. The hens are the large Cochin China, and we were shown one that has laid 107 eggs; laying fifteen or twenty, resting a few days and commencing again without the usual desire of sitting. This hen has heretofore hatched 15, 18 and even once 23 chickens from 24 eggs.

We saw 2000 rabbits, from pure white to jet black, and of many fancy colors. Mr. Smith has fifty very large fine grey rabbits, for which he was offered $3 each and refused. The yard and buildings for the raising poultry and these pretty animals, are finely arranged and well worthy a visit.

Mr. Smith has also a small orchard of peach and plum trees which have made some extra growth. We measured one plum 4ft. 6in. growth, and one peach 4ft. this year from the bud. We advise all who can to visit these grounds.

A Valuable Grass.—When at Sacramento last week, we were invited to call at the garden of Mr. Williams, on N street, between Fourth and Fifth, to examine the product of a parcel of grass seed we had given to him in the spring of last year. The sight of this grass was pleasing in the extreme to us. We found it to be the Italian Ray Grass; a very handsome green, a graceful foliage, a soft and delicate yet firm grass; and we were pleased to see so fine a plat of it. It was in full head of seed, and we learned that Mr. Williams intended to collect it carefully, and offer it for sale this fall, in small parcels. This grass is of an uncommon excellence, and we would particularly recommend it. Having been acclimated, it is indeed of priceless worth. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have a very neat and well cultivated garden, full of rich roses and other flowers, and some of the finest carnations we have seen this year above San Francisco; and they can make up as pretty a bouquet of flowers as need be required, and we most cheerfully recommend those who need such articles to call and procure them. We received such a gift and appreciated it.

Holloway's Pills.—A supreme remedy for Female Complaints. Were it possible to have a collection similar to Barnum's Baby Show, a premium of $10,000 would be given could any be found as handsome as lively, as vigorous, as those who use these wonderful Pills.

Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

Of the City of San Francisco,

WILL BE OPENED IN

SAN FRANCISCO,

On Monday, September 7, 1857,

And continue Open at least Ten Days.

CIRCULAR.

In accordance with the announcement contained in a brief circular issued in December last, THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL FAIR of the Mechanics' Institute of the City of San Francisco, will be held in said city in September next, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of the month, and continuing open at least ten days.

The Board of Directors having carefully considered in all its bearings the subject of holding a Fair at the time proposed, have arrived at the conclusion that with a reasonable amount of exertion on the part of Mechanics and others interested—such an Exhibition can be made not only creditable, but highly beneficial to our young State.

The advantages of Fairs must appear obvious to every reflecting mind, and in no quarter of the globe do they promise more than in California, where so much may be accomplished by the dissemination of correct information, relative to her natural and artificial resources. Besides exciting emulation; extending practical knowledge; suggesting ideas to ingenious minds; affording tangible evidence of superiority; stimulating talent; promoting extensive social intercourse among producers and their patrons, and exhibiting the progress of the arts; they cannot fail to excite a world-wide interest in regard to our State and extend reliable information respecting its resources, which will tend to encourage immigration and to permanently establish beneath our genial skies, an industrious, enlightened, prosperous and happy population.

We earnestly solicit for exhibition the products of every department of Industry—works of art every variety—choice specimens of ingenuity and skill—rare and valuable productions, natural or artificial—the delicate and beautiful handiwork of women—useful labor-saving machines—implements of mining and husbandry—new models of machinery—the products of the quarry and the mine, the hot-house, the orchard, the vineyard, the garden and the field—in short whatever Nature or Art can contribute, Curiosity discover, or Ingenuity devise.

Importers and Dealers are cordially invited to participate in the Fair by exhibiting whatever is calculated to excite interest or extend information in regard to useful improvements.

Persons throughout this State and Oregon are requested to communicate such facts relative to the natural resources, and the facilities for industrial pursuits in their respective districts, as may be deemed by them important; also to give reliable information concerning the geology and mineralogy of their particular localities; and, a Committee of scientific and practical men will be appointed to prepare a report based upon the information thus derived.

We cordially invite the co-operation of all classes in the community, believing that *all* are interested in making this, an Exhibition worthy of general notice and admiration. Medals and Diplomas will be awarded to the owners of such articles as may be deemed worthy of such distinction, and we intend that the strictest impartiality and fairness shall be observed in the appointment of Judges and the distribution of awards.

We confidently hope that the experiment about to be made of holding an Annual Industrial Fair in San Francisco, will be crowned with success and give general satisfaction.

The California Steam Navigation Company—the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and other Transportation Companies, have generously offered to carry articles intended for the Fair, free of charge.

All articles forwarded, should be labeled, "*For the Industrial Fair*," and addressed to "H.F. Williams, *Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Of the First Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, of the City of San Francisco.

I.

The Rooms will be opened for the reception of goods on Monday, August 24th, and continue open for that purpose until Saturday, September 5th, and the Exhibition will be opened to the public on the Monday following.

II.

When articles are entered, a check for the same will be given, which must be presented when the articles are returned.

III.

The name of every article should be attached to it, and also a description, pointing out its merits, when thought desirable by the exhibitor.

IV.

Articles intended for sale will be labeled accordingly, but cannot be removed until the close of the Exhibition except by the written permission of the Committee of Arrangements.

V.

Light, fancy, or perishable articles will be received, or may be removed, at any time during the Exhibition, with the consent of the Executive Committee.

VI.

Proof of origin must be given when required.

VII.

Committees will be appointed to examine all articles presented, and the Executive Committee will award premiums, on such as the several Committees shall decide most worthy. The Premiums to be delivered as soon as they can be prepared.

VIII.

The morning of each day till 9 o'clock, will be appropriated to the Judges, and visitors will not be admitted during said time.

IX.

In case of misunderstanding, application may be made to the Executive Committee, who will at all times be in attendance.

X.

Steam power will be provided, that Machinery of all kinds may be seen in actual operation, and every facility possible will be given to exhibit all working machinery to the best advantage.

XI.

All articles deposited will be at the risk of the owners, who are invited to be present during the hours of exhibition. In the intervals of the exhibition, efficient measures will be taken for the protection of property.

XII.

Articles from a distance will be stored free of charge, until the rooms are in readiness.

XIII.

Owners or agents offering articles for exhibition, will receive tickets of admission gratis, but in no case transferable.

XIV.

Persons intending to take part in the Exhibition, are earnestly requested to make known their intention at the earliest practicable period—stating the kind of article or articles they intend exhibiting and the probable amount of space required.

XV.

For further information, address, H. F. Williams, *Corresponding Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco.*

John Sime,	Gardner Elliott,
H. F. Williams,	P. B. Dexter,
J. E. Kincaid,	J. A. Banks,
Eli Cook,	Isaac E. Davis,
Wm. McKibben,	G. D. Street,
C. L. Taylor,	Daniel Van Pelt,

Executive Committee.

BOOKS, &c.

SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,

BOOKSELLERS,

PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,

389 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK,

ARE continually adding to their extensive stock, by importation from England and France, as well as American Works, which they offer on reasonable terms.

Merchants dealing in Books will be served at low prices. LIBRARIES for Towns, District Schools, or Clubs, furnished at wholesale prices.

School, Classical, Theological and Miscellaneous Books; Bibles in great variety, in plain and fancy bindings; Elegantly Illustrated Books, suitable for presents; Blank Account Books of all kinds; Globes, Maps, Atlases; Writing, Letter and Note Papers; Envelope and Wrapping Papers; Buff, White and Fancy Envelopes; Stationery of various kinds, &c., &c.

MEDICAL BOOKS.

S. S. & W. WOOD,

389 Broadway, New York,

Have the largest assortment of Medical Books to be found in the country, amongst which will be found not only the works of the day, text books for colleges, &c., but a great variety of finely illustrated works on Diseases of the Eye, Skin, Kidneys. Surgical Anatomy, Botanical Plates, Anatomical and Obstetrical Plates, works of the Fathers in Medicine, &c., &c.

☞ *Catalogues of their entire Stock sent free of postage to applicants.*

Amongst their stock are the following valuable periodicals, which they offer at the low prices affixed, delivered in New York:

Duncan's Medical Commentaries, from commencement to 1795. 20 vols, 8vo. half calf.....$10 00

London Medical Gazette, from commencement to 1849. 43 vols, half calf, *very fine copy*.....50 00

London Lancet, from commencement to 1844. 46 vols bound in 42, 8vo, half calf, *fine copy*.....70 00

London Pharmaceutical Journal, from commencement to 1853. 14 vols, half calf, *very fine copy*.....35 00

Transactions of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, numerous colored plates, from commencement to 1851. 18 vols, half Morrocco, *very fine copy*.....35 00

Sydenham Society Publications, from commencement to 1856. 37 vols 8vo and 1 vol. folio, full cloth, gilt tops, fine copy.....100 00
Complete sets of these works are rarely for sale; several of the volumes being out of print.

Medico-Chirurgical Review, from 1816 to 1847. 58 vols, half sheep, not quite uniform.....85 00
This set includes 7 vols, edited by Drs. Shearman, Johnson and Palmer, which have been long out of print.

American Journal of Insanity, from commencement to 1856. 12 vols, bound in 6, sheep.....15 00

Ranking's Half Yearly Extract of Medical Sciences, 1846 to to 1855. 10 vols, half cloth.....7 00

New York Lancet. Edited by Dr. Houston. 2 vols, half sheep.....2 50
Containing Lectures of Professors Mott, Revere, Stevens, Swett; also Drs. Detmold, Forry, Marshall Hall, John Hunter, &c.

New York Medico-Chirurgical Bulletin. Edited by Dr. Bushe. 2 vols in 1, all published, half calf.....1 50

Journal of Health. By an Association of Physicians. 1829 to to 1833. 4 vols, all published, sheep.....3 00

London Lancet for 1845, reprint. 2 vols, cloth.....1 50

The following will be sent to any part of California by mail, free of postage, at the prices affixed:

Bedford's Diseases of Women and Children. 4th ed...$3 50
"Eminently practical, and therefore valuable as a contribution to medical knowledge."—[Southern Med. and Surg. Journal.
"The most valuable work on the subject ever presented to profession."—[Cincinnati Med. Journal.

Hassall's Microscopic Anatomy of the Human Body in Health and Disease. With colored plates. 2 vols.....8 00
"Pre-eminently the best illustrated microscopic human anatomy that is accessible to us in this country."—[Medical Examiner.

Comstock's and Coming's Principles of Physiology. With colored plates.....3 50
"It is a fascinating book for man, woman or child."—[Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.

Smith's Treatise on Fractures in the vicinity of Joints. 191 Illustrations.....4 50
"One of the most valuable works which has ever issued from the press on the subject of fractures."—[Ranking's Abstract.

Harrison's Text Book of Anatomy. Second Edition. With engravings.....3 00
"Such a one as every student should possess."—[Ohio Med. and Surg. Journal.

Vidal on the Venereal Disease. Edited by G. C. Blackman, M. D. With colored plates. Second edition.....3 50
"The best general treatise that has ever been published. The colored illustrations are the most beautiful and faithful things of the kind we have yet seen."—[Montreal Med. Chronicle.

Fuller on Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout and Sciatica...2 00
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VOLUME VII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1857. NUMBER 24.

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Interesting Letter from the Tuolumne.

The annexed letter from our esteemed correspondent will show that the *Country* is prosperous, and it will show that we have an *industrious* population, and one that is regarding the vital interests of California—the Schools and the Homestead.

We wish some of the Farmers in each section of the State would follow the example of our friend, visit their neighbors, and give us an account of their condition and progress. By so doing, a spirit of neighborly brotherhood is created, which results in greatly benefitting all, and we believe no one can adopt such a practice without being greatly benefitted personally. The information they acquire is manifested by the great improvements shown upon their own farms, and if we needed a strong case in proof of this, we would point to the splendid Ranch of our present correspondent, who has thus while making known the improvements of others, been constantly applying his practical knowledge, until his Ranch shows he has not failed to secure, by the information thus acquired, the benefits to himself.

We call the attention of our readers to the facts given by our correspondent, showing the large breadth of cultivation; and also that *new Flour* was made at the mill of Mr. Nelson, on the 11th day of June. These are important facts. New flour long before the Old crop is exhausted! This does not look like scarcity of Breadstuffs!

With many thanks to I. D. M., for his interesting letter, and for his kind interest for our journal, we lay his letter before our readers:

—

Tuolumne River, June 12, 1857.

Editors Farmer: As the Harvest is now almost through with, I take the liberty to report the prospect and condition of the crops on this and the Merced Rivers.

Harvest is so far advanced on the Tuolumne, that we can make a close calculation as to the amount of crop, having had the privilege of paying a visit to most of the Ranches on the river that are producing grain and hay. Altogether, on this river, the crop is light. Machines are at work, which proves the yield.

Yesterday, I was on the Merced River. Here the harvest was not as far advanced as in other neighborhoods. This is owing to the lowness of the land. And here I must mention that the Merced Valley is one amongst the best in this State. The Valley is from one to six miles wide, and thirty to forty miles long, containing quite a large population, with many very interesting families, who, to all human appearances, intend to make California their home.

I will now give you a passing description of the Ranches above the county seat (Snelling's), along the line of the river.

The first place we come to is owned and occupied by Judge Fitzhew, the active County Judge of Merced; and if he attends to his official duties as he does to his farm, we must come to the conclusion that Merced county has a good Judge. Having been acquainted with the Judge for the last four or five years, we consider him almost an exception among judges, in regard to good morals, a well wisher to education, and also a good farmer. He is not of the kind that make *dog, mock,* or *watch* fences; but goes to the mountains, gets good cedar posts and rails, and erects fences that would do an honor to any of the older States. Would to God that we had more like the Judge. Quite an important work has been accomplished by the Judge and a few of his neighbors united, who have taken water out of the Merced for the purpose of irrigation and for the comfort of stock in their fields. I am happy to say that for six to eight miles up along the north bank of this river, every farmer looked like thrift, having good fences, mostly of cedar posts and pine plank or boards.

C. Mugler, a short distance above the Judge, has a fine farm, comfortable house, and like every good Dutchman he has a good barn, which he says is profitable. The next place is Lewis Bunday's. He has a good two-story house, well painted, and like his Dutch neighbor, has a good barn, and all looks like thrift about the place.

I omitted to say, that Judge Fitzhew has a large crop of Barley; he has not much Wheat, as the crop is light. Mr. Bunday has 360 acres of grain, mostly Barley, and light. Mr. Mugler has the same amount, and it is also light. I may mention that my Dutch friend has set the farmers on the Merced a good pattern in putting up his grain. Mr. Mugler gathered his grain soon after it was cut; while many were not through cutting, and had none hauled. Mugler's was about equal to any of his neighbors', and on the 11th day of June was mostly in stacks, not in piles and sprawls as some leave it.

Just above is the Ranch of Hempsted and Ivet. They have a good farm, under good improvement, and are farmers of the right kind. Mr. John Mack has a good crop. The next above is H. Wilson, who a fine farm. E. Kelsey, County Surveyor, is next above Wilson, and has a good crop on his fine farm. He and Wilson have water to use for irrigation. The next place is Mr. Kelley's, a new beginner. Next to him is R. B. Hall, Esq., practicing law. He has a family, and is one of the strong advocates for Common Schools throughout the land; this he has proven by example as well as precept. The next place is that of Wm. Nelson. He has a fine farm, and a good Flouring Mill propelled by water—one of the best in the State. This is at the foot of the low hills on the road leading from Stockton to Mariposa town and adjacent camps. The mill is situated in a good agricultural district, and the location for the dam is one that is natural, being on the rocks where the channel is narrow, and no matter how much water comes, the dam is safe; neither is there any fear of the mill being swept away by high water. I was at this mill on the 11th day of June, and saw Mr. Nelson manufacturing *new flour*. In previous years Mr. Nelson has made for me as good flour as ever I saw or had in any of the older States, or in California. In addition to farm and mill, he has a good garden and various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees. He has Peach, Pear, Apple, Plum, Cherry, Quince, Grape, Fig, Pomegranate, Orange, Currant; and the Catalpa and Mallow, ornamentals. He also raises Potatoes, Melons, Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Corn, and in fact many luxuries. And I may remark that Mr. Nelson is also a man that goes in for good schools, which he fully demonstrates by his acts. A few weeks ago he made an effort to get up a good school. At the time there was no schoolhouse in the vicinity, but through the efforts and perseverance of Mr. Nelson, a schoolhouse was soon erected, though he had to bear the major part of the expense. They now have a good school, taught by Mr. C. L. DesRochers. At the present time this school has twelve or fifteen scholars, and if I am not laboring under a great mistake, this man is well qualified to teach, and gives satisfaction to all in the district.

Referring to schools, I would say that we have also a good school at Branch's Ferry, four miles west of the town of Lagrange, and it is in a prosperous condition. More schools are needed throughout the length and breath of our glorious State, and if a gentleman should chance to come into the neighborhood to seek for a school, let us not do as some have done and first inquire if he is from the South or from the North. If I entertain the correct notions, we should inquire if the person desiring to teach is well qualified to do so? has he a good moral character? can he govern?—these are the main questions to ask and look after; and when you find a man asking, Did he come from the South or the North? you may soon make up your mind that that man is not a Union man, no true patriot to his country, but a demagogue, or perhaps aspiring after some small office, and would sell his country for a mess of pottage. Good public schools are what we want; we want good ones, and no matter where the teacher comes from—whether from the North or the South, East or West, or from another country—if he or she is competent to teach and govern, let them have a fair chance and no partyism. Let us instruct the young; if we do not, a sin will lie at our door. Those that are now young will soon hold the reins of this great government; on them will the mantles of this generation of statesmen soon fall, and from this time on, let us act nobly our part.

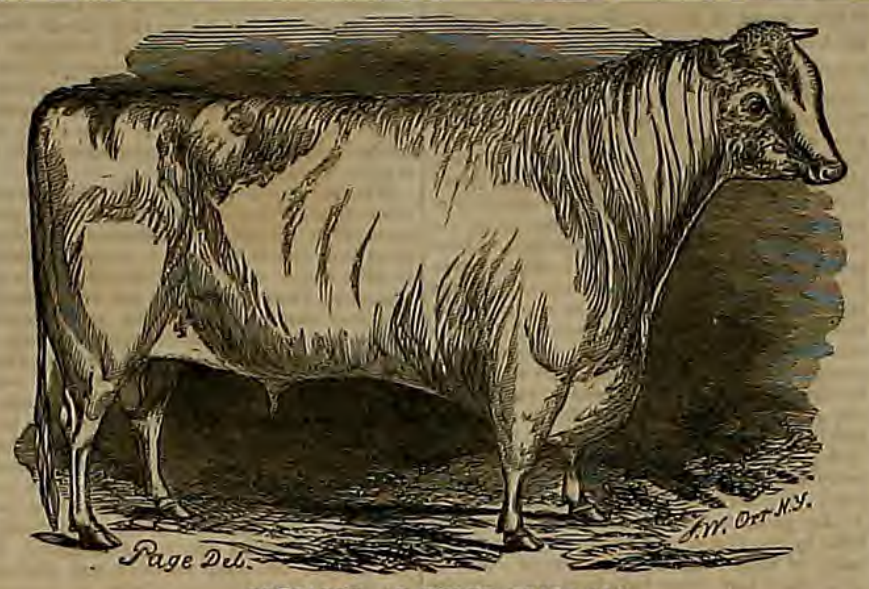
On the Merced, not many farmers read, yet I am sure that I can get ten or fifteen subscribers in the distance of seven or eight miles, and am fully satisfied that many will subscribe soon for the Farmer.

I like to have forgotten to notice Murray's Bridge, across the Merced River. This bridge cost from 12 to $16,000, and is one of the best bridges in the State. Mr. Murray has a good Hotel, and is also a grower of American stock.

From time to time I hear the people speak of the State Fair. They are preparing to be there.

Yours in haste, I. D. Morley.

New Ditch.—The Shasta Republican learns that Messrs. Stoddard & McConnell have undertaken an important ditch enterprise, by which they will convey the waters of Five Mile Gulch to French Gulch and the adjacent mining ground. The ditch will be five miles and forty rods in length, and will be of sufficient capacity to convey twenty sluice heads of water. The proprietors expect to complete the work on the 15th of July. The work will have sufficient elevation to enable them to deliver water to the bed of French Gulch about half a mile above the village.



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Owned by R. G. Corwin, Esq., of Lebanon, Ohio. White; calved July 5th, 1852; bred by James Douglass, Athelstaneford, Scotland. Got by Cruside (7938); dam Cracus, by Daniel (5007); g. dam Woodlass, by Homer (2134); gr. g. dam by Stamford (8629).

Coloring of the Skins of Apples and Pears.

Duhamel, in his Treatise on Fruit Trees, says that to encourage the coloring of kernel fruits, it is merely necessary, when they have attained their full size, to remove the leaves which shade them, first from one side, then from the other, and finally all round. He adds, that their color may be rendered more brilliant by marking the side next the sun with a hair pencil dipped in cold water. This passage applies more especially to pears. It suggested to M. de Flotow experiments, the results of which he has detailed in a lengthened article on kernel fruits in general. He selected some favorably situated fruit of the Napoleon, Beurré d'Hiver, B. Diel, Merveille de Charneux, and more particularly of the Poire longue blanche de Dechant, on which he had never observed, at the time of ripening, the least degree of redness, whilst the other varieties had several times exhibited a little red, approaching to yellow or brown. He moistened these fruits in the morning, and repeated the operation several times during the day, when the sun shone upon them; and he continued this treatment as long as the weather permitted. The result of this experiment has justified the assertion of Duhamel. All the fruits thus moistened were remarkable among others of the same variety and on the same tree, by a more brilliant red. The Poire de Dechant, in particular, exhibited a decided red tint, while the fruit usually presents no such appearance.

M. de Flotow had remarked, but without being able to account for the fact, that in apples and pears which were striped on both sides, the rays or stripes were longitudinal, that is, from the eye to the stalk, but never transversely, although he says that in several works on pomology, fruits are figured with the stripes in the latter direction. The results of the experiments have led to the conclusion, that the action of the sun's rays upon the skin of fruits, wetted or moistened by dew, is the cause to which the production of these red bands is to be assigned. If, says he, fruits wetted by dew are observed whilst the rays of the rising sun strike upon them, it will be seen that the moisture collected in drops on the edge of the cavity in which the stalk is inserted, and on the sides, forming lines of moisture, of greater or less length, according to the size of the drops, and according as the sun evaporates them with greater or less rapidity. It will be understood that there must be great differences in the streaking, according as the dews are more or less frequent, according as they are light or heavy, and according to the power of the sun's rays, and the fineness of the skin. It is likewise probable, that the difference between the day and night temperatures has some effect in this respect; and streaked fruits are generally autumn or winter varieties. Pears are seldom streaked, or at least not distinctly so.

To throw some light upon the coloring of fruits, M. de Flotow has tried the action of acids and alkalies upon the skin. The following are, briefly, the principal results of his experiments. Strips of skin, removed from the fruit and cleaned, became intensely red when treated with diluted sulphuric acid; at the same time they yielded a red juice. The color only became brighter and more beautiful, when treated with diluted hydrochloric acid. Ammonia restored the original color. Other pieces of skin having been, in the first place, treated with ammonia, became brown, and their color darkened to such a degree that they appeared black; on the application of diluted sulphuric acid, their natural color was speedily restored. The Pomme douce d'Amérique, which is streaked with bright red and pale yellow, underwent no particular change when treated with sulphuric and hydrochloric acids, the red lines only becoming a little more conspicuous; and, with ammonia, they became of a blackish-brown color.

Whilst leaving to botanists and chemists the explanation of these facts, and several others contained in his memoir, M. de Flotow believes, however, that he can conclude from them, that the matter which reddens the skin of fruits is totally different from the green matter which is also found there; and that it likewise extends to the flesh immediately under the skin.—[Gard Chron.

A Visit to the Sacramento Schools.

Editors Farmer: After a lapse of two years and a half I have again visited the "Queen City of the West." I find the Orleans to be the same good Hotel, under the same good management; but many portions of the city have undergone an entire change within that time. As I strolled southward through Second and Third streets, the beautiful residences and shaded walks carried my mind back to the delightful suburbs of some of our Eastern villages; I found myself constantly attempting to remember if such a grove, or such a garden was not there at my last visit; it seemed impossible to conceive that such a beautiful suburb should have sprung up within so short a time. Nor are the good taste and refinement wholly displayed upon the grounds and exterior of the buildings, as I had a chance of observing, through the kindness of a friend who introduced me to several of the families. Fine paintings and other works of *vertu*, were quite as common as in our Eastern cities. I remarked to my friend that the men of J and K streets must be doing a thriving business to afford such a style of living. "Ah," said he, "that is the difference between Sacramentans and San Franciscans; here the business men expend their gains in adorning homes, there in an increased display of business."

After having sauntered through the streets in various directions, I found myself in front of the High School, and, opportunely meeting a friend, was introduced to its principal, Mr. Hill. Witnessing so much taste in the private residences, I cannot say I was prepared for such an appreciation of the wants of education as I found displayed in this and the other public schools of the city, which I successively visited. The exterior of the buildings present nothing attractive, while several of them appear to be almost destitute of playgrounds. We saw but few maps on the walls, and not a single room, so far, has presented a picture or a flower. The black-boards are small, and made of wood. The desks put me in mind of the days when I used to go to school, a "long time ago," being either so high, or having their tops set at such an inclination, that is is impossible a pupil should assume a natural position in writing or drawing. In one schoolroom we found that the architect had taken particular pains that the tops of the desks should have a fine curve. As yet, I have not found a globe, or any other piece of apparatus for illustrations. One of the teachers informed me that his scholars had offered a reward of two dollars to any person who could give information of the actual visit of any parent to the public schools of this city. Omega.

[To be continued.]

A Fine Garden.—We visited a very fine spot of ground, occupied by B. Richardson, Esq., corner of Howard and Fifth streets, and were surprised to see how much one person can accomplish in a short time. A fine lot of fruit trees, flowers and vines are here growing, and it promises to be one of the finest spots in that part of the city. Mr. R., suffering from an affection of the eyes, wants to find a good gardener for another year, to whom he will give a good chance.

We were shown on Saturday, says the Stockton Argus, a jawbone that must have belonged to one that was monarch of all he surveyed. The teeth in the jaw were still sound, showing no symptoms of decay. One of the teeth measured 2¼ inches one way across, and 2¾ inches another. The jawbone was found forty feet below the surface of the earth, in Tuolumne county. Although the teeth measured so much across, yet their shortness from the jawbone, in comparison to their width, had the appearance of belonging to a young animal. They belonged to a proper animal to feed on the big trees of Calaveras.

The Approaching Industrial Exhibition.

Those who intend contributing to the Industrial Exhibition, to be held in this city on the 7th of September next, under the auspices of the Mechanics' Institute, will be gratified to know that the Committee of Arrangements are energetically at work in making the necessary preparations for the accommodation and fit display of the articles to be contributed. The Bulletin states that the Committee have been tendered, free of charge, the use of the 100-vara lot of Mr. James Lick, bounded by Montgomery, Sutter and Post streets, which is one of the most eligible sites in the city. They will immediately commence there the erection of a building in the form of a Roman cross. This will be after the plan of the Crystal Palace in New York, each arm being 180 feet by 60 feet, covering an area of 18,000 square feet. This This space can be increased, as the necessity of additional room may require. The interior will be fitted up in a style which will add much to the comfort and pleasure of the visitors. In the centre will be placed a large and magnificent marble fountain, which will be constantly supplied with water, and, from its position, command a view of the whole building. Each department of Mechanics, also Agriculture, Horticulture, the Arts, Minerals, &c., will have a separate location assigned it in the building.

From the interest already manifested and the encouragement received from every portion of the State, the Bulletin continues, this bids fair to be one of the greatest exhibitions ever held in California. It will be perceived that the Fair although under the control of the Mechanics' Institute, is not intended to be for mechanics exclusively, but to embrace every branch of industry. Any and every one is invited to add a mite, no matter how trifling; it may not appear much to them, but may prove of great interest to others. The Agricultural Fairs which have been held in the State have done much good in opening and developing the resources of the State, and creating a spirit of emulation among our agriculturists; and we are confident that the present Exhibition, if properly supported, will be of immense benefit to our mineral, mechanical, and other interests. Contributions have already been promised from the East. The gentlemen who have charge of this matter are of high standing in this community, and their names alone are sufficient guarantee that everything will be managed with energy and system.

As the future arrangements are determined on, we will notify our readers. In the meantime, we refer to the programme of the Exhibition which we publish. We look with considerable interest to the part the ladies of California will take in the Fair. In such exhibitions in the East, they have been favorably represented. We hope their contributions to this Exhibition will forever silence the slanders promulgated in the East as to the indolence and want of public spirit of California ladies.

Splendid Collection of Plants for Sale. The celebrated farm and country seat, the residence of T. Cope, Esq., eight miles from Philadelphia, on the Bristol road, with the hot-houses, conservatories, green-houses, &c., and the complete collection of plants, was to be offered for sale on the 20th of May, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continue till the whole property is disposed of. Mr. Cope will make his future summer residence on his property in Westmoreland county, Pa.

The greenhouses, conservatories, &c., are fourteen in number, and include a cactus house, lily house, orchard house, camellia house, vineries and nectarine house. These are all stocked with the choicest specimens of plants, many of them rare and of large size, particularly the century plant, palms, cactuses, camellias, &c. A pamphlet, containing a description of the houses and some of the plants, by our correspondent, T. Meehan, formerly gardener to Mr. Cope, may be had of the auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, Philadelphia.

We regret to record the sale of such a fine collection, fearing it will pass into the hands of some one who may not have the taste and zeal of Mr. Cope to keep it up to its present condition. We trust, however, that among the wealthy gentlemen of Philadelphia, some one will purchase the place, who will maintain it in all the beauty which has given it so high a reputation under the ownership of its present proprietor.—[The Magazine of Horticulture.

The Times.—Are the times hard or easy? In our last issue a gentleman caused an advertisement to be inserted in our paper offering to loan $4,000 on approved security for four or six months. No person has yet made application for the money. The same gentleman is desirous of hiring six workmen. He has been endeavoring to effect this object for about ten days last past. He has not yet found any laborer who is dissatisfied with the character of the work to be done, or the wages offered, yet he has hitherto been unable to find more than two persons who are willing to work. Are these circumstances signs of hard or easy times? It seems that there are none who are in want of money or work.—[Shasta Republican.

Sugar Beet

In California we can raise *two* crops of this root; one before July; one planted in July. Two pounds of seed per acre planted in April, and three pounds in July, soaked as required, will produce forty to fifty, or even more, *tons* per acre. The true *French seed* is best. We copy the following from the Am. Agriculturist, in corroboration of what we have said in favor of this valuable food for stock:

"We cannot too often or too confidently recommend the cultivation of this valuable field crop. It is a greater yielder, hardy, easily raised, and is superior, we think, to any vegetable grown for milch cows and fattening cattle, especially when fed raw. We have grown large quantities for our own use the past seventeen years, and can therefore speak of it practically and experimentally. One of our neighbors, a lady farmer, informs us that she made thirty pounds of butter per week from six cows, in December, fed upon hay and sugar beet. She adds, that the butter was fully equal to the best made in September and October, on rich pasture.

"The Sugar Beet does best in moderately rich, loamy soil, but will grow where any other root does. The seed should be soaked two to four days in tepid water, previous to planting, so as to insure its germination. If planted without first soaking, its shell is so hard it is a long time germinating. Hence the ill success of many who do not take this into consideration.

"For field cultivation the rows should be three feet apart, so as to admit working easily with the cultivator among the rows. The plants, when finally thinned out, should not stand nearer to each other than six inches in the row. It can be pulled and secured in the fall the same as turnips.

"The best variety is the White Silesian, though the French Yellow has been so much improved lately, we are informed it has become nearly as good as the latter. We have never found it to keeep so well.

"The beet requires about four pounds of seed per acre, and can be planted very readily in drills with a seed-sower, costing about eight dollars."

Water—The Value of Cisterns.

The following article (by L. D. Morse, M. D., in the Iowa Farmer) is of great value and interest to those who live in a dry and dusty clime like our own, and the suggestions and facts here presented, of great importance:

Health can as little be supported without pure water as pure air. When either of these fluids are deteriorated by admixture with foreign matters, disease will be a common if not constant attendant. The Ancients were aware of this fact. An old Roman writer informed us that the livers and spleens of animals were inspected in order to judge of the salubrity of the waters and alimentary productions of a country, and to regulate accordingly the sites for the construction of cities. The size and bad state of the above mentioned organs are in fact a pretty certain sign of the insolubility of the pasturage, and the bad quality of the waters. The *rot*, in sheep, for example, is a disease of the liver, and is generated by pasturage on low marshy grounds, and by drinking the water of stagnant pools or ponds. The horse is known to thrive better when supplied with soft than with hard water. The latter gives his coat a rough, unhealthy appearance; and his own instinct prompts him often to drink muddy rain water in preference to very hard well water. The inhabitants of a country exposed to the double influence of bad water and impure air suffer much from disease. Bad air will be comparatively innocuous, if pains be taken to improve the quality of the water.

Painful and unseemly eruptions of the skin, indigestion, and many other complaints have been caused by the long use of bad water, and have been promptly cured by the substitution of this beverage in a purer state.

Water used for domestic purposes is commonly spoken of as soft or hard. The first or soft is rain, snow, or ice water. The latter or hard is generally obtained from wells or springs. The hardness depends chiefly on their holding in solution super-carbonate of lime (chalk), or sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), or both. A very small proportion of one of these salts is sufficient to give the water the character of hardness, whereby it curdles in place of dissolving, or intimately mixing with soap. River water is hard or soft, according to the nature of the country through which it flows. The purest river water is that which flows over a gravelly surface, with a swift course.

The value and importance of cisterns, in hard water localities, especially, appear to be very much overlooked, as contributing to the health of both man and beast. Again, "everybody ought to have a cistern at his house, or barn, or both, as a safeguard against fire, if nothing else—it is a cheap kind of insurance. Water will put out a fire, and many a fire will be put out if water is plenty and handy." "Therefore, build cisterns. God will give water if man will build vessels to hold it." Your cisterns will often hold water when all upon the surface is dried up, or locked in the embrace of rigid winter. For your own use, it is the healthiest and purest water in the world.

A cistern ten feet deep and six feet wide will hold seventy barrels of water. The best form is to dig a hole the shape of an egg, with the big end down. Such a cistern, nine feet deep, and eight feet in diameter, will hold one hundred barrels of water. If your soil is clay, or any compact earth, you have no need of brick or stone work. Make your mortar a little at a time, as fast as you want to use it, of one part water lime to two parts of coarse clean sand, and plaster right on the earth. When the first coat is dry, put on a second. Two barrels of water lime are sufficient. Cover the top with plank, put in a curb and a pump if you choose.

For family use the cistern should be divided into two compartments by a partition, with small apertures at the bottom. On the bottom of one side should be placed alternate layers of gravel, sand, and coarsely pulverized charcoal. Into this compartment the water from the roof should be discharged. It passes slowly through the filtering materials into the other compartment from which it is drawn for use. Muddy, filthy water, which has been thus filtered, may be drawn as pure and clear as crystal.

The Civilizer.

It is not gold, or silver, or precious stones—it is not agriculture, nor exclusively commerce—it is not republican institutions, great and free as they make men and nations! Spain has dug the gold of the world, and impoverished herself at last. England has dug the iron—she is the banker of all nations. Where iron is made, the gold must go. Iron is the master—gold is the slave! Iron is the very shark of commerce; gold is only the pilot-fish. Men can live without gold, but they cannot dispense with iron. It is in the ax of the frontiersman who levels the forest and opens it to the sun; it is in the marriner's compass, whose magnetic needle turns to the pole; it is in the rifle of the backwoodsman, in the hair-spring of the chronometer, in the nail that holds the clapboard on the houses of hundreds of millions of men; in every plowshare that turns up the soil, in every sword that gleams in the battle-field; it is everywhere under the sun. The world could not go on one year without iron. It could move ages without gold! The subject of iron is inexhaustible—it has no limits. Every hour is developing some hitherto undiscovered element or application in this tremendous agency of Nature. One of the most striking applications of it has been witnessed as a building material. The crude iron building is an European invention, but American genius perfected the first dim conception; and the age is just on us when great cities will spring out of our iron mines, and flash forth every classic form of architecture in enduring iron! We have had two New Yorks, and now we are going to have a third. The first was built by the Dutch of bricks; the second was made of stone; the third will be of iron. A good many hard things have been said about the late Administration, and probably most of them were deserved, but the country is indebted in no small degree to Mr. Guthrie, late Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Bowman, head of the Bureau of Construction, for the elaborate investigation they made of the whole subject of building materials in connection with some of the public edifices. They chose iron, and it would be hard to believe that any Administration that succeeds them will be induced to go backward when the whole Republic, by irresistible impulse, is crowding on to the great future. We might here remark that in Mr. Guthrie's investigation he chose a new invention, which is being successfully applied in the construction of the Marine Hospital at New Orleans. This invention is known as the "Pise Iron Building," and from the Government report we learn that the invention consists of imbedding the columns of the exterior walls of iron buildings in a cheap non-conducting preparation of common earth, water and straw, by which the inside wall (which costs very little) is supplied for the iron skeleton. The iron shell is made in the usual form, with the panels or outside plates thrown back a few inches from the columns or frame-work—thus interposing non-conducting substances between the point of contact to prevent (as in iron safes) the transfusion of heat from the exterior plates to the interior of the edifice. It has been found by many experiments that iron buildings, like iron safes, may be partially preserved in intense fire, and may preserve their contents, but they themselves are ruined in the process. The invention which we have alluded to, which the Government has taken up, and which we have partially described, is one which can be applied with extreme economy in the whole system of domestic architecture. The thin external framework of an iron building of the most beautiful style of ornamental architecture can be made very cheap; but it absorbs heat and admits cold to such an extent that it is impossible, in our climate, to live inside such buildings. This invention remedies that defect entirely, and preserves a more equal temperature than has ever been obtained by any other process. The facts presented to the Government and the report on the subject would seem to settle this question. We rejoice in this as another triumph of the genius of our countrymen in the mechanic arts. The wizard wand of empire has been transmitted through a hundred nations. The Egyptians held it by science; the Greeks, by art; the Romans, by the sword! England has held it by iron! but her power to produce iron is not increasing in proportion to the demand; it never can. Her empire is passing away; the scepter is moving over the Atlantic. America has long enough been buying English rails to lay over her own iron and coal beds. But this will stop. The Briarean arms of this Western Hercules are being wielded to drag up from the reluctant earth its deep-hidden treasures. The best genius of the world is here, or will come at our bidding. It should be the business of this Republic to award premiums, in every department of exertion, to the mind that creates. The consumer is the drone in the hive; it is only the man that does something, that is worthy of the name of citizen! Favoritism here should not make men of puppies, who can live only by sucking the roaming wolf of the West. Partisans are clamoring for a protective tariff; but this means, at best, only a premium offered to idleness and stolidity. There is protection enough in the laws of God and the course of Nature to every true worker—to every true creator—to every good, original thinker. It is so of every art. With the inexhaustible resources of this continent, to go whining around Congress for a bill of protection for men who cannot outstrip the world is mean and contemptible. Providence is substituting something better than any Congressional laws for protection. We are dragging from the earth, the forest, the sky, and the ocean, materials with which the arm of industry, guided by the inventions of genius, will enrich the nation beyond the dreams of avarice.—[U. S. Magazine.

The Sugar Cane.—We are pleased to see the statement that "the agricultural bureau of the Patent Office has made arrangements for the introduction and cultivation of sixteen or more varieties of the *sorghum sucre*, or sugar cane, and sincerely hope the experiments which are now being so extensively made with this new plant may prove successful. If we can raise our own sugar and molasses in Maine, or even the molasses alone, it will prove an invaluable acquisition to our crops.—[Maine Farmer.

Camphor a Remedy for Mice.—Any one desirous of keeping seeds from the depredations of mice, can do so by mixing pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The little animal objects to the odor, and keeps a good distance from it.

How to Get Dyspepsia, and How to Cure it

E. J. TO HIS FRIEND M. E. P.

New York.

My Dear Friend: I am sorry to learn, as I do from your last letter, that you are "not quite well, and suffer from certain unmistakable symptoms of dyspepsia." This is unpleasant news; but I trust you will not allow your ailments to become chronic. Let it be your first care, my friend, to get well; and then see to it that you *keep well!*

You ask me to prescribe for you. I am not a physician, and am no more familiar with the laws of health than you are, or *ought to be*. They are plainly written on the vital organism, and if we are ignorant of them, we are willingly so. But, alas! we know more of the mechanism of the stellar universe than of the structure of our own bodies! How little heed do we give to that old and wise injunction: "Know thyself!"

Health is the natural state of the human system. If disease invades the vital domain, there is a constant effort on the part of the system to expel it. In this, if we do not unwisely interfere, it generally succeeds. But disease generally enters the fortress of life through some act of treason on the part of its garrison. In other words, we are the authors of our own misfortunes in this as in other respects.

Whence come, in your case, the stomachic disorders of which you complain? You have a good constitution. There is no hereditary predisposition to dyspepsia, as there is in many persons. In what way or ways are you accoustomed to sin against your own body? Do you sleep in an ill-ventilated chamber, and neglect your morning bath? Do you rush down stairs and bolt, in haste, a breakfast of hot biscuits, or buckwheat cakes, saturated with butter, and washed down with three cups of strong coffee? Do you take a cigar? but I beg your pardon, I know you have not *this* sin to answer for. Do you eat roast beef, with plenty of greasy gravy, and other condiments, for dinner, and finish off with plum-pudding, covered with wine sauce, and smoking hot? Do you eat hot biscuits or muffins, and drink a cup or two of strong green tea for supper? Do you exercise the brain too much, and the body too little? I need not go on with the enumeration. Of which of these, or of what other transgression, are you guilty? Disease, like every thing else, has its cause.

Ascertain the causes of your illness, and remove them at once; this is the first step toward a cure, and will, perhaps, be sufficient. Nature will do the rest, if not too much fettered by unfavorable conditions already induced. It may, however, be necessary to abstain almost entirely from eating for a time; to drink plenty of soft water; to bathe and rub yourself frequently; to take a good deal of moderate exercise in the open air, and to let your brain as well as your stomach *rest*.

You know my opinion of drugs; avoid them, by all means. Trust to the recuperative powers of your own system, aided by abstinence, exercise, and bathing, and you will soon be well. When your stomach has regained its healthy tone, begin to eat moderately of plain, wholesome food, and, unless you would invite another attack, carefully avoid the causes which have led to the present.

You have my prescription. Dr. Pillsbury will give you a very different one, no doubt, if you apply to him. Choose between us. In one thing, at least, mine has the advantage—it costs nothing.

Hoping to hear of your speedy recovery and continued prosperity, I remain,

Very truly, your friend, E. J.

M. E. P., New Orleans.

[From "How to Write."

When does Wool Grow?—I answer, when it is wanted to cover the sheep and keep it warm. From the time the sheep is sheared until the frost comes, you can see the shape of every clip of the shears; when the frost and cold weather comes, it grows out immediately. Now, if you wish for a heavy clip, feed when the wool is growing. If you have any extra feed, then is the time to use it. The wool draws very hard upon the carcass and growing out fast deceives almost every farmer. They think their sheep are doing will when they are growing poor. I can make an additional pound of wool with one bushel of corn, and my sheep will afterwards winter one bushel of corn easier. Let your sheep get poor while the wool is growing and you cannot recruit them until the next summer.—[J. D. Chamberlain, in Genesee Farmer.

Beans for Sheep.—Bean straw is valuable for sheep, and when properly cured they eat it with avidity. In a chemical analysis of beans it is found that they abound with a greater quantity of the elements of wool than any other grain or vegetable, to make sheep produce heavy fleeces. They will eat them with avidity, whole or ground, even in a damaged state. To our store flocks during the winter season we generally give a pint of beans per day, and potatoes. Corn is good for fattening sheep, but not so valuable as beans, peas, oats, and most other grains, for the production of wool.—[Wool Grower and Stock Register.

Large Sale of Fayette Cattle.—In April last, Thomas H. Shelby, of Fayette, Ky., sold a lot of 120 head four year old beef cattle, very fine animals, to Mr. J. W. Taylor, at $9 per hundred net. They were purchased for the New York market, and in the form of steaks and roasts will cause many a thrill of delight among the good livers of Fifth Avenudity.

Maneless Horses.—The Persian Ambassador at Paris, Ferouck-Khan, has just presented to Louis Napoleon, four Arab horses of the purest blood, from his master the Shah. Their peculiarities are two—that they are larger than any blood horses hitherto seen, and that they have no manes. Paris was very much delighted with the beauty of these animals.

A farmer, near Binghampton, N. Y., last year, in order to convince a neighbor of the usefulness of birds, shot a yellow bird in his wheat field, opened his crop, and found in it two hundred weevils, and but four grains of wheat, and these four grains the weevils had burrowed!

Corn Scarce.—The crops in Greensville county, Va., are said to be in a sad condition, and the people are purchasing corn for food purposes at the rates of $5 and $6 per barrel. This, in Greensville county, one of the richest agricultural counties in Virginia, is a sad state of things.

Sale of a Jack.—Mr. Robert E. Miller, of Bourbon county, Ky., not long since sold his imported Jack to a company of Madison county for $2,250.

Sale of Sheep.—J. B. Fowler, of Harrison county, Ky., recently sold to Mr. Hopkins, of Shelby county, one hundred head of sheep for the large sum of $1,000.

Shall San Francisco be the Great Entrepot of the Whale Fisheries of the Pacific?

The following very important letter from the master of the bark Alice Frazier, published in the New Bedford Shipping List, is of the highest importance to the merchants of San Francisco, and to the whole Pacific coast; and feeling the interest we do in the prosperity of California, and having often advocated measures and published valuable data relative to this subject, we now take large space to lay this matter before the merchants of San Francisco particularly, and hope the truths here presented will awake them to duty:

Bark Alice Frazier, Falta, Jan. 10, 1857.

Mr. Editor: Within a few years past there has been much said in the various newspapers in the whaling interest, relative to which is the most desirable recruiting mart for the North Pacific whaling fleet—San Francisco, or the Sandwich Islands. There are many points at variance, and I propose to solve them from a thorough and practical knowledge of both places. I have been a frequenter at the Islands since 1841, and profess to know them root and branch. And after several years of unavailing trial to learn something definite of San Francisco from the few transient ships visiting there (some masters speaking for, and others against the place), I have at length made a thorough test for myself, and through the valued columns of our Shipping List, would impart the full extent of my knowledge and views to my brother spouters throughout the fleet. I propose to give them the entire facts as they transpired with me, that they may judge for themselves. Also, to advance my own views as they have become developed, for the benefit, and at the request of many masters and people connected with both ports.

It has been currently reported, so as to gain credence through the fleet, that we cannot retain our men at San Francisco as we have been in the habit of doing elsewhere. It is not so. I have thoroughly tested this matter, even against the convictions of half the legal fraternity and courts at law, and in the face of a general discouragement from many of the most intelligent shipmasters and merchants of San Francisco. They judge the whalemen's case by the many defeated efforts of the merchantmen. The difference is in this: Nearly all the merchant vessels clearing from home ports for San Francisco, clear from the home custom-house under their *original* Articles, which constitutes a domestic voyage only; hence they cannot compel their crews to go beyond San Francisco, as they have adhered to the ship to the extent the law demands by their contract. It is useless to produce Articles showing the men have shipped "to perform a voyage to San Francisco, and *elsewhere*;" for the laws do not compel seamen to go from domestic ports upon a foreign voyage when sailing under original Articles.

But with the whaleman, who always has certified Articles, it is different. We never sail from home ports under original Articles, but, going forth as we do upon a foreign voyage (to the Pacific and elsewhere), sailing under duplicate Articles certified by the Collector of Customs, depositing the original in the custom-house, it follows that, go where we will, into this port or that,—foreign or domestic—the true interest of the voyage is not fulfilled until the ship returns back from whence she came.

Under this belief, I dropped anchor in San Francisco in the month of November last, intending only to lay a few days to get my recruits and obtain a few small stores, and, perhaps, to ship my sperm oil should chance occur. While at supper, some five hours after having come to anchor, with one of those migratory officers on the lookout whom every ship is apt to be cumbered with,—promoted perhaps for their whaling qualities, but totally irresponsible as an officer—a boarding-house landlord who had a sailboat alongside for the purpose, took off nineteen of my men entirely unknown to the gentleman with the beaver on, who was gazing with a marine glass at the fort and the shipping around with all the innocence and curiosity of a country schoolmarm. I came from the cabin, and seeing the boat gone, put a glass upon and saw at a glance the several heads of my men peering over the gunwale; called the officers from supper, cleared away a boat in chase, with orders, if unsuccessful, for the mate to go to the Chief of Police and demand the arrest of the deserters. The chase proved of no avail. The men landed and soon dispersed through the town, even before my boat could reach the shore. The application to the Police proved of as little import, for the chief declined arresting them without a warrant, and was unable to tell the proper place to apply for the required warrant. On application to the Police Judge (Coon), he had doubts of being able to help me in the matter, thinking it out of his jurisdiction; but with a courteous spirit of accommodation, promised to study my Articles and take time to consider the case, as to the legality of an arrest. On arresting his attention at Section 7th, of Act passed July, 1790, he thought a doubt no longer existed. Some days after, while Judge Coon was giving orders for the warrant I had demanded, I employed Geo. W. Baker as my legal adviser,—the ex-Judge of Police Court—who was thought to be conversant with the marine law. Mr. Baker soon convinced Judge Coon it was not in his jurisdiction to arrest my seamen, having once undertaken the thing himself and failed. He advised my applying to the U. S. Commissioner (Johnson), who at first declined acting, until we read to him the above mentioned Sec. 7th, whereupon he concluded to give us a warrant for the U. S. Marshal to arrest certain of my seamen, most of whom had already shipped in the merchant service and gone to sea during the delay caused by the utter ignorance of almost every one applied to upon marine law, as regards deserters.

Several days having passed, I had already opened my new Shipping Articles and partly shipped a new crew; and finding men so plentiful, I only proposed testing the matter of arresting deserters upon a few of my best men. One of my boatsteerers, a prime forecastle man, had shipped on board the Borodino, from the same office where I was shipping my new crew, such was their confidence in the supposition that they could not be arrested for desertion. The Borodino was at that moment in the stream with her topsail yards hoisted aloft, her yard-arms loosed, with fair wind and fair tide, awaiting the arrival of her master, to sail for Callao. I proposed to the Marshal to take those two men, as being the best available test we could make, except we went on board the man-of-war where four or five of my seamen had donned their blue shirts and clean faces, amounting to quite a disguise.

After some little detention from the men having been stowed away, on seeing us coming, the mate of the Borodino, a gentlemanly fellow, dug them out from their hiding places, and the Marshal quietly made his arrest and we took them before the Commissioner to prove property and put them on board my vessel in irons.

While the men were yet retained in custody by the Marshal, awaiting the leisure of the Commissioner, a lawyer of the place, one I. B. Manchester, made his appearance and began to be inquisitive to learn what we were going to do with those sailors. I knew him instantly by the previous description given of him. Proposing to learn his intentions, I immediately accosted him, demanding to know if he was inclined to make me trouble about the arrest of my seamen. Before answering my query, he wished to know who I had employed as counsel; who advised me to the step taken; and finally, who had the profound ignorance to issue a warrant for the U. S. Marshal to arrest deserters? I had been repeatedly told that Mr. Manchester was one of the most profound marine lawyers in the city, and from the utter ignorance I had found elsewhere, I proposed conciliating this gentleman and testing his marine knowledge. Among other things, he told me he could prove instantly that even the present arrest was illegal, and that too by precedents which had come up for trial under that same roof we were then under. Furthermore, that men put on board under this arrest could be got out before night under the Habeas Corpus act. I demanded proof, and promised future employment for him should any more cases occur. He directly took me into an adjoining library and producing the 2nd vol. of California Reports, turned to page 144, Exparte Lewis Crandell, where Justice Hydenfeldt delivered the opinion of the Court, and where it was proved in the case of a deserter from the ship Hornet, that Justices of the Peace *alone* could commit and try deserters.

Thus every word Mr. Manchester had told me was proved true, and within the next half hour I gained more shrewd, profound knowledge of the substitutes of marine laws than I had ever been able to attain before. This gentleman had long practiced at the New York bar; and from my own experience of his abilities in marine law, I would advise our masters frequenting that port to employ him in all their pettifoging cases connected with sailors, in preference to any other.

Thus it will be seen from my own experience and cases found in California Reports, that we should apply to Justices of the Peace alone for the arrest of deserted seamen, in which case only they cannot be again taken out under the Habeas Corpus act.

The only remaining law case I was troubled with, was that of one of the men who attached the day previous to my being ready for sea, in a suit to claim his voyage upon demanding his discharge, which I declined giving. The gentleman came down to the ship drunk one night, when the plank connecting the ship with the wharf not being of that meandering, sesaw curve which geometrically applied to his gait, his under independence of circumstances led him to insist upon maintaining his serpentine way on board, when he misstayed on the point of tacking and fell into the dock. On the strength of the slight hurt he received under these circumstances, after having deserted the ship for several days and engaging to work in a distillery on shore, he demanded his discharge. I pronounced him a deserter, and declined having anything further to do with him. He seized the ship, which a few hours sufficed to redeem again, by bringing two merchants to give bonds to the amount of $1,500. When, after giving in the mate's and my own depositions, we sailed, leaving the case for future trial.

Seamen were as easy got as at the Islands; as I obtained a full crew of the heaviest men I have ever had, and upon more favorable terms of shipment. Lays from 150th to 170th; carpenters, stewards, &c., 130th, with advances of from $15 to $30. There was also a good show of boatsteerers and officers.

Now let us see the relative benefit to be derived from either port in the great contending matters of exchange, recruits, commissions or disbursements, freighting oil and bone, and on sales of oil, harbor dues, and the ease of access to and from all the great cruising localities in the Pacific. First, in the matter of exchange at San Francisco, I found Whaleman's Bills worth a premium of 2½ per cent. And as the West must always remain in debt to the East in money matters, it follows that good Bills would probably always sell from the above rate to par value. While on the other hand, the mean discount at the Islands for the past several years is about ten per cent. The charges on my disbursements was 2½ per cent, which would have made my bills of exchange netted at par, had I been drawing money there. Commissions on sales of oil 5 per cent., with the sale guaranteed; or 2½ otherwise. Commissions on freighting, 1 per cent., though masters may freight their oil themselves, as well there as at the Islands, except they leave it behind for others to freight after their departure. These commissions, it will be seen, about balance the cost of exchange at the Islands, where there are none whatever to pay.

It will be seen by reference to the subjoined tables of harbor dues, recruits and cash to crew, comparative between the two places, that as it stands, the balance is somewhat in favor of the Islands. Yet where a ship is purchasing provisions, slops, whale line and gear, the balance would turn greatly in favor of San Francisco. I purchased towline at 19 cents from Tubbs & Co.'s new rope walk, made in the best manner, of the choicest material imported from Manila. While at the Islands the prices range from 25 to 35 cents. I also purchased slops, chain and anchor, and craft for one hundred per cent. less than they are ever got at the Islands.

Vessels can be repaired in the dry dock, up the bay, at very reduced rates, as may be seen by the published list of prices.

For the locality of San Francisco is connected by easy access to our whole extent of whaling ground, it offers the same advantage in the fall season, which the Sandwich Islands afford in the spring. Quicker passages can be and are made from all our northern whaling grounds to San Francisco, than to the Islands. I have been from Kodiak to San Francisco in ten days. From Kamschatka Sea (land to land) on my last passase, in fifteen days; and should set the passage from the Ochotsk to be about 20 days. From San Francisco we have the entire command of every whale ground in the eastern board of the Pacific; consisting of the California ground, seven days sail; Gallipagos Islands, one month; the Line, off Shore, and all the more southern grounds. These grounds can only be attained to from the Islands by the tedious method of tacking out through the trades into the variables, to make eastern, at the expense of from thirty to forty-five days time. But in the spring, the Islands are much the most easy of access to any ship coming from the south, leaving her in the same weatherly position to the northern grounds which San Francisco is to the southern grounds in the fall season.

But summing all the favorable points connected with San Francisco, a ship should not be induced to go there except they have a good catch of oil

on board, that it may pay to let the crew run, when it becomes cheaper to ship a new crew than to arrest the old ones. Though it has been seen that we may arrest them in spite of landlords and lawyers, and have them confined, or put on board at our discretion. Yet, it is not with the same ease as at the Islands, and upon this coast, where we have but to call a *kaiko*, or native constable, and have the deserters secured or put on board. But there is a certain formula to be gone through with, which becomes both tedious and expensive when applied to a whaleship's company. It cost me upwards of $30, to arrest and put on board two deserters. It would have cost me between $50 and $75 to have shipped two equally as good men; including advance, five dollars for shipment, &c. It should be understood that it will not do to arrest deserters where there has been any corporal chastisement, as the same trouble and expense would arise as at home.

Those not having oil enough to wish to run the risk of losing their crews, can anchor on the bar outside of the Golden Gate heads, in from six to eight fathoms water, from three to five miles off shore. Whoever, taking one of the many pilot boats around, they can procure their recruits in two days and be ready for sea again in twenty-four hours. The great objection to this, however, is that where a ship has been out on a seven months cruise—as was my case—it becomes both necessary and prudent that the men should have a run on shore to counteract the latent scurvy which may be supposed to be lurking in the system; though Cape St. Lucas may answer the purpose.

There are four light-houses in and around San Francisco, leaving it easy for the most timid navigator to go in night or day. Coming on the coast, make the south Farallone Rock, lat. 37° 41 N., lon. 122° 50 W., on which is a revolving light plainly seen twenty miles in every direction, around the whole sweep of the horizon. Steer from the Farallone light N. E. by E. ½ E. (by comp.) until you make the first high light on Bonita point (the north head of the entrance), a fixed light, as are all but the Farallone—keep Bonita light bearing N. E., until you make the light on Fort Point (the south head), which you are to bring in range with the light on Alcatraz Island beyond, and steer in, which clears the Mile Rocks (some 20 feet above water) laying about one mile S. W. by W. (comp.) from Fort Point. Give Fort Point a good berth as you pass in as the strong eddies on either side of it trouble ships in light wind, though other dangers only extend out a few ships' length. Steer down the bay, keeping Alcatraz open on the port hand until you find anchorage near the shipping.

It is safe to know that the currents do not set directly in and out of the entrance, but the flood tide sets up the south shore, sweeping across the entrance before it turns in; while the ebb, in setting out, turns short around the Mile Rocks and Point Lobos, down the south shore. Consequently, in light winds, ships will be set past the entrance to the north by the flood tide; when, after the harbor lights are shut in, steer to the south, if there is a wind, to open them again; or, if calm, come to anchor on the bar, to avoid the Duxbury Reef making out four miles from the north shore, being about six miles from Bonita light. The soundings in the passage are from 15 to 25 fathoms, between points Lobos and Bonita, deepening to 45 and 55 fathoms, along through the entrance until you pass Fort Point, then shoaling again to from 7 to 15 fathoms, as you pass in. There is 12 fathoms inside of the Mile Rocks, and they are Safe to approach.

The firm of McRuer & Merrill, Nos. 47 & 49 California street, is one of the most accommodating and reliable houses adapted to the use of sealing masters, and I take pleasure in recommending my brother whalemen to their consignment, in preference to any I know of. I found their charges under that of any other house I inquired of. In matters of advice about the shipment or sales of oil, Mr. Asa T. Lawton has the largest experience and the most profound knowledge of any man in California, and is possessed of that spirit of accommodation and courtesy of manner which always leaves him easy of access to any master requiring his advices.

Scott & Ellis are among the best shipping-masters in the place—men that may be entirely relied upon and who have shipped most of the whaling crews heretofore shipped there. The usual rates of shipment, are five dollars per man; advance given upon advance notes, so that where the seaman deserts after shipping, it becomes no loss to the master.

Table of Expenses at San Francisco.

HARBOR DUES.

Pilotage in and out, per foot, -	$1 a $25 00
Custom House fees, entrance, clearances, manifests and recruits,	3 00
Dock masters fees, per ton, -	4 a 16 25
Commissioner of emigrants fees -	3 00
	$48 25

RECRUITS.

100 bbls. Irish potatoes, at $3 75 -	$375 00
10 bbls. sweet do. at $5 -	50 00
100 heads cabbage, at $8 - -	8 00
100 pumpkins, at $25 - - -	25 00
10 bbls. onions, at $3 50 - -	35 00
1000 lbs. fresh meat, at 12½c -	125 00
300 gals. fresh water, at 30c -	90 00
Towing water alongside - -	26 00
5 cords oak wood, at $8 50 - -	42 50
	$776 50
Cash to crews and officers, - -	500 00
The premium of Exc. is here, supposed to balance disbursements com.	$1,324 75

Table of Expenses at the Sandwich Islands.

HARBOR DUES.

Pilotage in and out - - -	$16 00
Towing in by the natives - -	16 00
Depositing papers with Consul -	4 00
Entrance, permit and clearance at Custom House - - - - - -	3 00
Harbor Master's fee - - -	5 00
	$44 00

RECRUITS.

100 bbls. Irish potatoes, at $2 50 -	$250 00
10 bbls. sweet do. at $1 50 -	15 00
100 heads cabbages, at $6 - -	6 00
100 pumpkins, at $10 - - -	10 00
10 bbls. onions, at $5 - -	50 00
1000 lbs. fresh meat, at 6c - -	60 00
300 bbls. fresh water, at 12½c -	37 50
Water delivered alongside - -	20 00
5 cords hard wood, at $10 - -	50 00
	$498 50
Cash to crew and officers - -	500 00
Exchange on $1,042 50 a 10 per cent.	104 25
Balance in favor of Sandwich Islands,	178 00
	$1,324 75

C. M. NEWELL,
Master of Bark Alice Frazier.

If betting is immoral, how can a man who sells be any worse than the one who is no better?

Miscellany.

"HOE OUT YOUR OWN ROW."

One lazy day a farmer's boy
Was hoeing out the corn;
And moodily he listened long
The hear the dinner horn.
The welcome blast was heard at last,
And down he dropped his hoe;
But the good man shouted in his ear,
"My boy, hoe out your row!"

Although a "hard one" was the row
(To use a plowman's phrase),
And the lad, as sailors have it,
Beginning well to "haze,"
"I can!" said he, and manfully
He seized again his hoe,
And the good man smiled to see
The boy hoe out his row.

The lad the text remembered,
And proved the moral well,
That perseverance to the end,
At last will nobly tell.
Take courage, man! resolve you can,
And strike a vigorous blow;
In life's great field of various toil,
Always hoe out your row.

The Lie.

"Children and fools always tell the truth" is an old adage, which people quote when they wish to make out a case to suit their own purposes. We often hear it said again, "Children will always lie," and it is an expression from which we recoil as a slander upon the bright, beautiful class whose transparent souls reflect the celestial arcana. Children never lie unless some brutal man, or vixenish woman, has terrified them into the cowardice of falsehood—or each, by their own lives, akin to that of the fox, have perverted their heaven-born instincts. It is the nature of the child to be out spoken and truth-spoken. Even when the product of weak and badly organized parents, the child's face tells the truth while its instincts may tend to the false. We have seen a poor little thin-faced child with a lie upon its lips, when every nerve in its fine body was in a tremor, and its poor eyes were cast down, and a paleness—more truth-telling than a blush—rested upon its cheek, while the veins of the neck throbbed visibly.

Poor innocent—for it was innocent—how our heart ached for it! How gladly we would have wiped out the stain from its white soul! How gladly would we have stilled its perturbed nerves, and carried it up into the white lights of truth and beauty and divine peace. The sin did not rest with the child. "Woe unto him by whom the offense cometh." The child who has been taught in any way to lie, either from fear or by the ill example of those about it, is a transformed being. His whole nature has touched the confines of chaos. His smile has lost its freshness and candor; his cheek glows less loyally from the heart, and his hand has an uneasy, uncertain grasp, while the eye wavers from side to side.

Well may all these charges follow falsehood. "God made man upright." Our whole being is based upon truth. The nerves and muscles of the body respond to it, as truly as the true heart thrills to it. Your candid man is your brave man—your out-spoken man is your true man. He who has nothing to conceal has nothing to fear. He who honors the laws of his own being fears no creature living, for God has made the whole brute creation subordinate to the man or woman, and hence the beautiful story of Una and her snow-white lamb, and of the lion crouching at the feet of the true virgin.

The liar is a solitary man at heart. It is the nature of falsehood to isolate, for he who cannot be trusted is to be avoided. The worst penalties of the demons must consist in their perpetual distrust; hence we opine that, bad as the office of the infernals may be, to distribute error and to sow the world with falsehoods, they must be condemned to speak truth with each other, else their compact for evil would close.

The whole universe rejects the lie. It is tossed from nook to nook, crying to the rocks for shelter, but even they refuse to hide it, for they are held allegiant, atom by atom, by the eternel laws of truth, in all affinities. We are created for the truth from the very center of our beings—the blood mantling, the pulse beating, and the conscious eye attesting to the spirit within us, whether it be true or false, and so every created being is made to be a co-worker with God for the evolvement of this divine element. Were it otherwise, a miracle would be daily required to hold the world in its place.

We are all created with an exact adjustment to the truth, and it is easier for us to adopt it, and to speak it, than to take the tortuous path of error or deceit. Our sympathies instinctively go out to the candid man, while we as instinctively recoil from the false one, which is proof enough that God designed us for the truth, and not for the lie.—[U. S. Magazine.

Confused Idea of Names.—Three wild mudlarks were recently captured by a young divine, and brought into a Sunday School in New-York, where they were severally questioned as follows:

"What is your name?"

"Dan," replied the untaught one who was first interrogated.

"Oh, no, your name is Daniel; say it now."

"Daniel."

"Yes; well, Daniel, take your seat."

"And what is your name?" was interrogated of number two.

"Sam," ejaculated the urchin.

"Oh, dear no, it is Samuel; sit down, Samuel. And now let us hear what your name is, my bright little fellow," said he, turning to the third.

With a grin of self-satisfaction, and a shake of the head that would have done honor to Lord Burleigh, the young catechumen boldly replied, "Jimuel, your honor."

To make a horse feel good and have fine hair the following recipe is given:

R— Take—

Brushus et curricomus -	Ad libitum.
Elbow greasus - - -	Quantum suff.
Blanketisus - - - -	Firstratus.
Stabulus - - - - -	Never say dietus, but mealus et otus.
Exercisus - - - - -	Non compromisus.

The effect of the above is truly wonderful. It results in—coatus shinus, appetitus wolfitus, muscularitus two-forty-itus.

Conscience is a curious commodity. It is warranted to stretch; and though it will not exactly wash, it will turn perfectly well, and often nobody can tell when the "seamy side" is without or within.

"Did you ever go to a military ball?" inquired a lively girl of an old soldier—"No, my dear," replied the old Revolutionary; "in those days the military balls came to us."

Why "Brudder Dickson" Left the Church. Mr. Dickson, a colored barber in one of our large New England towns, was shaving one of his customers, a respectable citizen, when a conversation occurred between them respecting Mr. Dickson's former connection with a colored church in the place:

"I believe you are connected with the church in Elm street, Mr. Dickson," said the customer.

"No, sah, not at all."

"What! are you not a member of the African church?"

"Not dis yeah, sah."

"Why did you leave their communion, Mr. Dickson, if I may be permitted to ask?"

"Why, I tell you sah," said Mr. Dickson, strapping a concave razor on the palm of his hand. "It was jess like dis—I jined dat church in good faif. I gib ten dollars toward de stated preachin' ob de gospel de fuss year, and de peepil all call me Brudder Dickson. De second year my business not good, and I only gib five dollars. Dat year de church peepil call me Mr. Dickson. Dis razor hurt you, sah?"

"No, razor goes tol'bul well."

"Well, sah, de third year I feel very poor—sickness in my family—and I didn't gib nuffin for preachin.' Well, sah, arter dat dey call me ole nigger Dickson, an' I left'em."

So saying, Mr. Dickson brushed his customer's hair, and the gentleman departed, well satisfied with the reason why Mr. Dickson left his church.

Early Marriages.—A woman who was brought before the magistrates of Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriages. She is the wife of Patrick Casey, a tailor. They reside in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who is just fifteen years old, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—[Manchester Guardian.

Go it strong when you advertise—business is like architecture—its best supporters are its columns.

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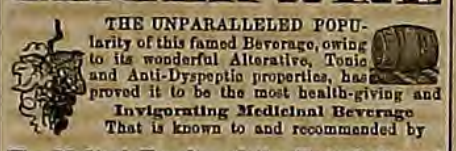
GINGER WINE



THE UNPARALLELED POPULARITY of this famed Beverage, owing to its wonderful Alterative, Tonic and Anti-Dyspeptic properties, has proved it to be the most health-giving and
Invigorating Medicinal Beverage
That is known to and recommended by

The Medical Faculty of the United States!

The superior facilities the TURNER BROTHERS possess, owing to their having in New York city, Buffalo, N. Y., and in San Francisco, the

Most Extensive Manufactories in the World

For the preparation of

GINGER WINE;
AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS;
EXTRA RASPBERRY SIRUP;
SPICE AND WORMWOOD BITTERS;
ESSENCE PURE JAMAICA GINGER;
TURNER'S STOMACH BITTERS;
SUPERIOR RUM SHRUB;

And all other Sirups and Cordials in use.

They can defy competition, by making from the BEST materials, the greatest quantities of the various articles that bear their name. Their celebrated and superior

GINGER WINE

Is now so well known that no similar beverage can find consumers where it is in the market.

TURNER'S

AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS,

Prepared with great care, and put up expressly for this market, is composed of the best

SCHEIDAM GIN,

Warranted to be the pure Juice of Juniper Berry.

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Has been confessed by consumers to be the best article in use, as it is made from pure Raspberries, gathered in New York and New Jersey expressly for them.

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Prepared with great care from the best Jamaica Rum and Sugar and other materials, and is warranted equal to the best London Shrub.

Turner's Spice and Wormwood Bitters

Need only to be tried once to be properly appreciated and acknowledged as the best Bitters in this State.

Turner's Stomach Bitters

Is a preparation that even the best connoisseurs cannot deny is "first rate."

Turner's Essence of Pure Jamaica Ginger

Cannot be equaled by any preparation in the world, and the best test of its extra qualities is, that it can be found in almost every public and private house in the United States. To protect them from imposition, consumers of Ginger Wine manufactured by us, will find our portraits in a circle, on a steel plate, surrounding the inscription: "Turner's Ginger Wine, prepared and sold by Turner Brothers, New York, Buffalo and San Francisco, California."

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JAS. TURNER & BROS., Buffalo, N. Y.; and
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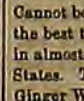
Splendid Merino Stock.



THE value of MERINO SHEEP, and all fine wool-producing Sheep, is beginning to be appreciated; and, from the experiments already made, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, that Sheep raising will prove one of the most important branches of domestic industry on our coast, as well as the most profitable. The finest grades of Sheep are easiest cared for; the most productive, and pay the best, as fleeces of the common breed of Mexican Sheep produce 2, 2½ or 3 pounds, and sell at from 12½c. to 18c. per pound; while the finer Sheep yield 4, 5, 8 and 10 pounds each, and often more, if clean washed, which sells more readily and commands 40c., 45c. and 75c., thus far outstripping, in value and productiveness, all other kinds, and all idea of raising hereafter the common breeds of Sheep.

The undersigned having fully tried the experiment and proved the above, and having a few very fine Merino Sheep for sale, now offer some fine Bucks and Ewes from the flock that have verified the above facts, as the increased character of the Sheep and Wool produced the past year will prove.

Persons wishing to purchase of this kind of Sheep, can learn all the particulars and price, by addressing the undersigned either at Sacramento (where the Sheep can be seen), or at San Francisco.

GEO O. WHITNEY & CO.,
115 and 117 California street, San Francisco;
Corner K and Fourth streets, Sacramento.

P. S.—Reference for the above important facts may be made to the EDITOR of the FARMER. v7-22 3m

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The Fruit Garden.

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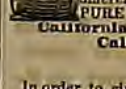

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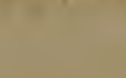

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1857.

Letters and Exchanges.

Our correspondents are kindly requested to direct all letters to us at our principal office, San Francisco.

Those journals and periodicals with whom we exchange will much oblige us if they will be particular to note this, so that we may be in receipt of their favors at the earliest date. Those Publishers abroad, and at home, who kindly favor us with their publications for review, are requested to direct to our office, 130 Washington st., San Francisco

Our New Volume.

With our next issue we shall commence Volume Eight of the California Farmer, and it will be our endeavor to present such a journal as shall meet not only the approbation of all who have thus far given us their encouragement and support, but we hope win to us many thousands who have not yet become our patrons. The past seven volumes of the California Farmer must be the best guarantee of the future. We believe our friends and patrons will give us the credit of having steadily advanced both in typographical appearance and in all the other departments of our journal.

If we can have the kind co-operation of the practical farmer, the manufacturer and the mechanic, the *great trio* of human laborers, and the great promoters of the prosperity of every country, then we will make our next volume far better than any preceding one. This will be our aim at all events; but with such aid we can accomplish much more. We do therefore entreat all who feel a desire to build up California, to furnish us, from time to time, those practical results which almost every working man can furnish, whose heart or mind is engaged with the labor of his hands.

We shall make no extravagant promises, for those who know us best know we have devoted, and will still devote, all the powers of our body and mind to the cause in which, for the past five years particularly, we have been engaged—the developments of the agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical resources of California. And although these efforts apply more particularly to the first of these great interests, yet the success of the first secures the prosperity of the latter, and without the success of the agricultural interest, all others sink into insignificance in any country.

It will be our earnest effort and endeavor to present in number one, of volume eight, some new and beautiful illustrations in the several departments of the journal. These illustrations, with new type and cuts, have been received; and with these we shall introduce to our readers a new correspondent in each department, and valuable matter prepared especially for our new volume. Other improvements we have in contemplation, of which we shall speak as we present the number to our readers. To each and all of our readers we would speak personally, and ask their kind aid to carry on the work of progress—of human progress—and this can be best developed by calling out the resources of mind; these acting again upon matter, and thus developing the resources of our highly favored State; for we believe that in California we have the material, in all departments of art, science, and literature, to establish institutions and exhibit such proof of genius and skill as shall vie with any part of the world.

We would therefore ask of all our patrons to give us their aid in extending the circulation of our journal. We have been very much indebted to many of our subscribers in various parts of the State for their kind aid and generous sympathy. To very many we are under deep obligations for handsome lists of subscribers. Such friends are real ones, and they have our heart's gratitude; and now we ask, in view of the commencement of our new volume, each and all to look among their neighbors and friends, and try what they can do for the Farmer. We wish to issue a large edition, and hope to receive large accessions to our list now, so we can make many more valuable improvements. We have only begun the work. All that is done for us will but serve to stimulate us to do more; and each friend or subscriber who sends us a list will know the more we have the better our paper shall be.

Those who please to form clubs will see our terms on the first page, and can remit accordingly; and most happy shall we be to know this cause has a host of friends. Every Farmer that is circulated, either at home or abroad, we know will speak in favor of the best interests of California, and tend to bring to our shores the best kind of a population; and all who have dear friends in the East can send them no better gift than our journal every week, which we will mail to their order.

We hope to introduce to our readers with our new volume, our son and Associate Editor, from the East. Eight and a-half years' separation, and thus meeting here in this new country, will furnish many a theme of converse of the deepest moment both to him who came in early days, and to him who comes to see cities finished and peopled, as it were in a day. This new event, and one of so much moment, and the celebration of our national holiday, the Fourth of July, occurring on the week of our next issue, will induce us to publish the first number of the new volume about the 7th to the 10th inst., with full reports of these events, and thus give a little time to ourselves for enjoyment and recreation, which it has not yet been ours to claim, for years of hard labor. For a few days' delay we shall present sufficient matter to amply compensate our readers. Those who stand in the relation of father will appreciate our motive, especially those who have not seen an only son for eight and a half years.

With these remarks we tender to our patrons and friends our most grateful thanks for their generous support to all the past volumes of the Farmer, and ask anew their smile and favor to the new volumne; and those who may be indebted to us, we only ask of them to show to us that they appreciate our efforts, by remitting without further call—for to ask what is our due, so hardly toiled for, takes away the greatest portion of the pleasure in receiving. To those journals that have always cheered us on our way, we tender our grateful thanks, and a kind word from them will always be greeted with pleasure.

A Morning Ride or a Morning Walk

Those citizens of San Francisco who never visit the environs of this great metropolis, have no conception of the pleasure and comfort they lose, and the loss they experience in health by not visiting the beautiful gardens of Walker (the Golden Gate Nursery), O'Donnell (the United States Nursery), on the new Folsom road to the Mission, or those fine and flourishing gardens at the Mission, Sontag's, Center's, O. Haro's and Henderson's. In each and all of these places we find enough to occupy the mind and heart for hours; and we wonder that so many of our intelligent citizens—those who have resided in San Francisco for years—have never set foot in either of those "beauty-spots" of California. Having visited each of these places several times recently, we can speak strongly in their praise, and can with propriety and earnestness urge the attention of the community to the subject, as important help to pleasure, health and happiness. And certainly if there was ever a place where one can fly to escape from the weariness and languor which arises from a mind care-worn with business, *the garden is that place.*

Mr. Sontag, at the Mission, has long been celebrated for the cultivation of roses: in these he excels, as his extensive collection will testify. It will be recollected that Mr. Sontag lost many thousands of fine roses this spring, as was believed, by the fumes of the chemical works which were near by. A difference of opinion relative to the cause of the injury arose, and no redress was had by Mr. Sontag. For ourselves we have no doubt but that great injury was done by reason of those works; and so believing, Mr. Sontag has purchased another piece of ground, with buildings, far away from those works, but a good location, on the road to the Mission, where he will remove and be prepared to receive his friends and patrons this fall; and where he will not fear losing the labor of his hands. Mr. Sontag is a true florist, and is a lover of the rose; and when we visited him in the spring after the blight rested on his pet flowers, as he saw the labor of the whole season lost, the beautiful roses, nurtured with his own hands; as we saw his disappointment, and the tear-drop in his eye, we could sympathize with him, for we have often been where the shot strikes, and being well inured to disappointment, we can feel for others; and when Mr. Sontag remarked, "my roses! my roses! oh, my *beautiful* roses! I do'nt want to live when I can't grow roses!" we knew that the innate love of culture was there, and *that* we know. Mr. Sontag's garden is well worthy a visit. Many new roses, the perpetual moss and others are in bloom; and these beautiful gifts of nature and art we wish to be seen and known.

From Mr. Sontag's we visited Mr. Henderson's fruit garden. Here we found a large collection of fruit trees in fine growing order: peach, pear, apple, plum, cherry, quince, nectarine and apricot; and also small fruits, currant, gooseberry, raspberry and strawberry. Of all the orchard and garden we can speak well. Order, good cultivation, and care speak everywhere: the promise of a harvest is good. Of the strawberries we would particularly speak. It was from this garden we received, a little time since, those enormous berries, and we went to see the vines which produced them. They were the British Queen, and the largest we have seen this year. Mr. Henderson has prepared his ground in a peculiar manner. The foundation of his garden is a hard clay bottom; upon this he has placed about eighteen inches of good rich mould, and planted in this. For the purpose of moisture he has trenches entirely around the outside of each square; into these the water runs, and finds its way to the bottom or hard clay pan under the whole garden, and thence it rises up through the light soil, and waters the entire ground in the very best way, *at the root.* No water is poured upon the ground only in the trench outside. The entire grounds are watered from below, by reason of the clay bottom retaining the water, and the heat of the sun drawing it up to the surface. This plan is excellent and we like it much. We were feasted upon the raspberries and strawberries fresh from the vines, and for this and other attentions we are grateful.

We next visited the garden of Messrs. O'Haro & Co., formerly Conter's, at the junction of the two roads. The garden is in beautiful order, and the roses, carnations and other choice gems abundantly bloom, and by their fragrance these beautiful flowers say to the hundreds and thousands that are sleeping away the best hours of their lives, come and see us; come before the dews leave our fragrant petals; come and enjoy with us the early breath of morn—thus speak the flowers.

Messrs. O'Donell's garden, near the first toll-gate, also abounds with the choicest of flowers; and great credit is due to the brothers O'Donnell for converting a barren waste to a fruitful garden. One of the brothers (Wm. O'Donnell) has now a beautiful garden at San José. We advise our readers not to lose a chance of seing this garden.

Mr. O'Connor, also near the gate, has a neat and pretty garden, worthy a call—'tis new, yet prospering.

From there we came on to Walker's, of which we will speak in a separate article. From all those we visited we bore away, through their kindness, a gathering of fragrant flowers, and left pleasant recollections and thanks for each.

Walker's Garden, Mission Road, San Francisco.

The citizens of San Francisco, and of every county of the State, who visit San Francisco, the great commercial emporium, should not fail to go and visit the beautiful garden, known as the Golden Gate Nursery. The proprietor of this garden has spared no pains or expense to make these grounds the most beautiful, and the collection the largest and finest in the State. We have often visited it; often spent hours in reveling among the pet flowers of the goddess Flora; and unless you should visit this garden you have no conception of the wonderful beauty that is presented to the lover of the beautiful.

Mr. Walker deserves high praise for the liberality he has shown in striving to introduce into our State so many rare and beautiful, as well as costly plants. Mr. Walker has been liberal in the extreme, by importing at great cost, everything that is rare, and his collection now stands unrivaled in the State. The Roses and Carnations are now in bloom, and present a brilliant show, and we do not believe any florist in the State or Europe can show finer flowers; certainly some varieties cannot be equaled.

A splendid collection of Dahlias is now in bloom, and this is the time to make note of beautiful flowers by those who wish to purchase for gardens in the autumn. *Go, see them in bloom.*

Mr. Walker has been very successful in raising many varieties of new seedling plants; among them we note the following: two new seedling Fuchsias, of very rare excellence, both in habit of plant, and form and color of flowers; a new white Verbena; new, and very beautiful Calceolarias; Carnations; Picottees; Pansies; and several Geraniums; all these new flowers we shall watch with interest; and if their further development sustains their present merit, appropriate names will be affixed to them, worthy their high character.

We feel that such a grand collection of plants, and such truly beautiful grounds, should be widely known, and we hope the denizens of our cities will not fail to go to this garden often. They will be amply repaid. Mr. Nelson, the Superintendent of the garden, will always be happy to wait upon visitors, and his skill and ability as a Florist, and his courtesy and attention, will add much to the pleasure of a stroll in these grounds, by his lucid explanation of the character of plants and flowers.

Abundance of Fruit.

Notwithstanding the little rain that has fallen, and the continued dryness of the atmosphere, arising from an uncommon degree of hot weather at this season, we can prophesy an abundant crop of rich and luxuriant fruit of all kinds. If any one doubts this, let them visit the San Francisco markets. There is the great head-quarters where the best kinds of fruit will concentrate. Let them go now, and see the different varieties there; their size, their richness of flavor, and their abundance, and they will doubt no longer; and there is no market in the world where better paying prices can be realized. In this market, for the last four weeks or more, splendid strawberries of mammoth size have been sold daily, from 75 cents to $1 50 per pound, and often from 1000 to 3000 pounds per day. Many individual growers bring in, to market, from 60, 100, 150 to 300 pounds each. Besides this fruit, superb cherries have been quickly sold from $1 to $2 per pound; raspberries, by hundreds of boxes daily, at 50, 62, 75 cents, and even $1 per box; blackberries in great abundance at 37 and 50 cents per pound; apricots, high flavored, $1 25 per pound; apples and pears are now appearing and bring 50, 75 cents and $1 per pound, for California fruit, and less for imported Chili fruit.

At the present moment the crops of strawberries are abundant, and are selling at the very low rate of 25 cents per pound, good fruit; extra, 37½ and 50 cents. Melons are now appearing, and in about two or three weeks we shall have peaches, and in five or six weeks grapes; then quickly follow our heavy crops of apples, plums, pears, figs, &c.

The great demand for fruit arises from the fact that more fruit is eaten, and less solid material, during the hot season. This is as it should be, for it greatly preserves health.

We noticed some very fine ripe apples—the River Apple—and apricots, the Moorpark, that grew upon the ranch of Mr. Taylor, about twenty miles above Sacramento. When in Sacramento, last week, we received a nice lot from Mr. J. R. Ray, grown at the famed ranch of the "Wolfskills," on the Puto. They were native apricots, but fine, and Mr. Wolfskill raises them in great quantities. Mr. Ray of Sacramento sells great quantities of fruit, and we take great pleasure in saying to fruit growers in this upper section, that they will do well to call on Mr. Ray and arrange to have their fruit sold in Sacramento while they are fresh, for we notice that some send to San Francisco first, and the same fruit finds its way back again; but it has lost a great portion of its freshness and beauty. Now, Sacramentans want all the good fruit they can get.

The markets of San Francisco should be visited at early morn, by all who love fruit.

Col. S. W. Inge, in a letter declining to attend the Settlers' Meeting in Mariposa, states that the Fremont grant will be held fraudulent and void.

Supreme Court Decisions.

On Tuesday the Supreme Court, at Sacramento, rendered a number of important decisions, of which we take the following synopsis from the Union:

The case of the Merced Mining Company vs. John C. Fremont and others, decided by a majority of the Court, settles definitely the right of the Merced Company to prosecute their mining operations on the Fremont grant, by perpetuating the injunction against the defendants. The importance of this case is evidenced in the fact that improvements amounting to upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars have been made upon the property. The decision is rendered by Mr. Justice Burnett, Mr. Justice Terry concurring. Chief Justice Murray dissents in a separate opinion. The majority of the Court expressing no opinion upon the point whether the minerals in the soil of California belong to the State or to the United States, hold that the license granted to work those lands, whether it be tacit or express, confers certain rights upon the occupants, which will enable them to sue. Although the right to enjoin trespassers was once quetioned, it is now conceded, and as the value of those lands consists in the gold contained in them, to remove that gold is an irreparable injury to the occupant. Hence an injunction to restrain the removal of gold was perfectly proper. Upon this the Chief Justice bases his disagreement. He does not consider the injury of such an irreparable character as to bring it within the scope of the rule laid down in the authorities as well as by the Supreme Court in a previous case.

The case of Henry M. Naglee vs. Palmer, Cook & Co. is one of considerable importance. In it, the plaintiff, as receiver of Adams & Co., sought to foreclose a mortgage for one hundred thousand dollars given by the defendants, Palmer, Cook & Co., to secure a certificate of deposit for that amount. The foreclosure was resisted, on the ground that the money belonged to the assets of Adams & Co., and should properly be set off against the amount due defendants by that firm. The dividends due Palmer, Cook & Co. were nearly, if not quite, equal to the sum, and, in the opinion of the Court in a proceeding in equity, were the proper subject of set-off. Judgment is reversed and the cause remanded.

In the case of Dominguez vs. Dominguez, an attempt was made to set aside a sale of land made in 1835. The decision of the lower court is affirmed, on the ground, among others, that the appellant had slept too long upon any right he may have had, and was besides barred under the Mexican laws of prescription.

In the case of Stone vs. Harris, the plaintiff admits in his complaint that he had been guilty of a fraud, and very coolly asks the Court to sustain him in it. The Court not being so complacent as the plaintiff, declines to do so, and reverses his judgment.

In the case of Landecker vs. Houghtaling, judgment is affirmed with costs. Fraudulent design on the part of a vendor, would not, of itself, be sufficient to vitiate a sale to an innocent purchaser, without notice and for a valuable consideration, but the fradulent intent being established, it is for the jury to determine whether from the circumstances the purchaser participated in the fraud.

In the case of Soule & Page vs. Dawes et al., the Court hold that where persons who contract to build a house agree to take land in payment, and after the lot upon which the house has been built has been mortgaged, vary the terms of the contract, the contractor cannot assert his lien under the statute, to the detriment of the mortgagee. The judgment of the lower Court is reversed.

The case of the people vs. Woods came up on review of the former opinion of the Court, which the Court is now satisfied was wrong. This is an important case, seriously affecting the Funded Debt of San Faancisco. The Court before held that the Funding law was simply a legislative provision providing a fund to secure an antecedent debt, and not a law creating a contract. In this it erred; and it is now held that the law could be altered or amended so as to impair or destroy the rights of the parties under the Funding law. The provisions of the Consolidation Act, which changes the manner in which the funds on hand shall be disposed of, must, therefore, fail, as this change would work an interference with the contract between the bond holders and the city. The judgment of the lower Court is now affirmed.

To our Readers and Correspondents.—We had mislaid a valuable memoranda of our trip to Suisun Valley and Sonoma; also a trip through the pass from San Leandro via San Lorenzo, from Hayward's to Stockton. They will appear, with due credit to those friends to whom we were much indebted for courtesies.

We have received articles from our valued correspondents, Laura, C. A. S., Florence Percey, Elliot, and the The Author of—&c., which shall appear promptly.

We call the attention of our readers to the valuable letter from the New Bedford Price Current, as one of moment to all who feel for the welfare of California.

Read the communication of Luna, and the article on Health, together with many letters from our correspondents, all are worthy a perusal.

We would call attention to the interesting letter of Omega, on the Schools of Sacramento.

Our thanks are due to G. W. Grannis, Esq., for rare seeds from Mexico, of which we shall speak hereafter.

The New Map of California.—We have noticed, once before, the new map of California, just issued by Messrs. Britton & Rey, Montgomery street, San Francisco. Then we had only time to refer to its general features and characteristics; but, upon a re-examination, we find a clear and perfect delineation of all the minute features of our State, which are so apt to be overlooked by those who design and issue a map of this character.

Messrs. Britton & Rey have succeeded in offering a map truly worthy of universal acceptance, and every family should have one. Parents, in particular, should have this map, that they can point out to their children all those important features and places in our State, so necessary for the youth of the present day to know. As the cost of this map is placed at the low price of $5, no one should be without it.

With many thanks to Messrs. Britton & Rey, for those sent to our office we trust they will be amply remunerated for the good work they have done the State.

The Big Tree Route.

The San Joaquin Republican says that a merchant train of twenty-seven wagons has crossed the Sierra Nevada from Carson Valley, by way of the Big Tree road, for the purpose of freighting and returning by the same route. Our Mokelumne Hill correspondent says that this train will arrive at Stockton during the week. We presume, however, that a portion of it will take up the freight of the ten mule team that left here a few days since. However that may be, the fact that this extensive train has crossed the mountains without difficulty, and will return with full freights, taken in connection with the uniform success attending previous experiments over the road, settles definitely and finally, the question of superiority of the several passes across the Sierra Nevada. It is a demonstrated fact that the Big Tree road is the only one thus far discovered, practicable for loaded vehicles. A glance at the geographical measurements of the county, shows that this is the most direct route. That it will be adopted as the pass through which the great overland mail shall enter California, there can be no reasonable doubt. If so, it follows, as a necessary consequence, that Stockton will be made the central point from which the mails will radiate to all parts of the State. The great body of the immigration will naturally follow the course of the mail, as the most direct, most eligible and safest route, which will make this the great entrepot of population, as well as of transmountain commerce and mails.

This valley being endowed by nature with a fertility and with resources superior to any other portion of the State, it is but rational to suppose that it will retain as permanent settlers the larger portion of those who make it their first stopping place in the country.

Hutchings' California Magazine.—Number one of the second volume of this welcome periodical comes to us, rich with valuable articles and beautiful illustrations. The large and fine view of the hydraulic method of mining, taken from an excellent ambrotype, will commend itself at once to the miner, and to all interested in the miner. The different methods of mining are well described in an interesting article, which is illustrated with a number of spirited engravings. The publishers have been untiring in their efforts to make this magazine acceptable to the reading public of California, and we are happy to see that they have been met with a flattering appreciation. We have not space to notice all the beauties of the July number, but we cheerfully recommend it as being fully equal if not superior to any of its interesting predecessors.

Fruit in Sacramento.—We noticed a very fine lot of fruit on J street, as we were passing, and, stopping to look, some fine figs, apricots and apples were politely placed in our hands, to prove. We can affirm, they were excellent. They were grown—the figs, by Wm. Wolfskill, Puto Creek; the apples and apricots, by Mr. Taylor, of whom we have spoken. Mr. H. Apple is the proprietor of the store, and a good and generous flavored apple he is, as we have experienced. We advise those who sell or buy to go and make his acquaintance.

We met also, at the fruit stand of Mr. Glass, a collection of fine fruits, and there we learned they came from San Francisco, and were on sale by Mrs. Weaver, who is so celebrated for fine fruit, in the Washington Market, San Francisco.

The Bulletin.—The disposition of the Bulletin toward the Farmer is manifest; and as we have said, we have no wish to measure lances with or checkmate a King, yet our sympathies are alive when the *plow* is called in question, and we shall endeavor to use it so well in our next issue that our neighbor of the Bulletin will think a "back furrow" will be best, and probably he will leave the land "fallow" awhile. We shall not *dodge* the matter, but convince him we know how to use the plow. And, as to the matter of the *inions*, we shall give a mathematical demonstration of the requisite number at the same time. A particular work on poetry, that we seek, shall then show that *two* minds may think alike that *never* met.

Guano.—This important fertilizer is now offered for sale in our markets, both foreign and domestic; the former from the islands of the sea, and the latter from the island of our own harbor. As many and valuable results are attained by the use of this wonderful manure, we need only say to our readers that samples of this guano can be seen at the office of William Schleiden, ship and custom-house broker, on Oregon street, opposite the Custom House.

To the Merchants of San Francisco.—We call the especial attention of the merchants of the Bay City to the important letter we publish to-day, in relation to the fitting out of whale ships in San Francisco. We have no doubt but that measures can be adopted that would secure this very important business to our city; and while it would save large amounts to the owners, it would give millions of dollars of trade to our merchants.

From a survey of the Tunnel of the South Yuba Ditch Company, made on the 17th, it was ascertained that there was 102 feet of the tunnel to be excavated. About eighty feet of the tunnel has been run in the past two months, but the digging is now much better and it is thought the work will be completed by the 20th of July. They have now 100 men at work on the ditch.

Mr. J. S. Marlett, who is now sinking a shaft just above Dog Point, Calaveras county, has struck a very thick bed of lava, with large particles of charcoal fused all through the mass. It was struck in a shaft at the depth of eighty-two feet. The lava is a common, white, friable substance, strongly contrasting with the black, fresh-looking charcoal interwoven throughout the substance. The bed is over eighteen feet thick, already prospected, and the shaft is not yet through the lava.

Over the Plains.

Capt. W. M. Harron, D. O. Mills, A. V. Sill, R. T. Sill, H. M. Sill, Chas. Forman, A. Eckman, H. Odell, Dr. Hoy, James Swartz, —— Sand and R. G. Davis, of Sacramento, left Thursday morning for the East, over the plains, *via* Salt Lake. They go in the saddle, and take wagons with their materials for comfort and luxury. They passed up J street, accompanied by a troop of friends, who were as an escort to them, for several miles.

Although ostensibly a visit to the States, we rather surmise they may find some good, eligible locations along the *new Wagon Road*, where, by and by, new cities will spring up. Such a body of intelligent and wealthy men do not often take such a tramp for mere pleasure. We wish them success, however.

An Intellectual Bouquet.

The Last Readings of Mrs. Lesdernier.

Mrs. E. P. Lesdernier, who leaves our shores very shortly, will favor her friends with her last readings, previous to her departure, at Musical Hall, on Sunday evening. The subject of this entertainment will be

A PROSE ESSAY.

This Essay, written by Mrs. S. M. Clarke, is entitled, "The Representatives of the Highest Enlightenment of the Ages." It is

A PROPHESY.

To those who have enjoyed the readings of Mrs. Lesdernier, it is only necessary to say this will be their last opportunity, and the whole entertainment will be *original*. It is to be hoped that an entertainment of this kind will not fail of drawing out one of the best audiences of the season. The theme is worthy of it; the name and fame of the author of the Essay is worthy of it, and the estimable and accomplished artiste who reads for the last time before she leaves our shores, should receive a testimonial worthy her talent and worthy the liberality of a San Francisco audience.

Post Office Affairs.

Reduction of Box-Rents—Other Improvements.

TO THE SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC: I deem it proper to announce in advance my determination to extend and improve, at an early day, the facilities and accommodations of this Post Office, which certain embarrassments and obstructions thrown in my way by interested parties have heretofore defeated.

On and after 1st July next I shall make a second reduction in box rents of *fifty per cent.* upon the present rates, which will bring them down lower than the rates charged at the principal offices in the Atlantic States, and I trust will meet the entire demands of a reasonable public. The rates will be: For Lock Box, one dollar per individual, per quarter (three months); for Glass Box, seventy cents per quarter—two or more persons required for a box.

A limited number of boxes of both kinds are now vacant, and can be had immediately by application at the front window of the office.

As soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, I shall have the up-country mails opened immediately upon arrival of the steamboats each night, and assorted into the boxes. The office will also be kept open one hour after the arrival of the boats for the delivery of letters to all who may call at that time—say from 10 until 11 at night. It is also my intention to have letter boxes or bags placed upon the river steamers to enable persons to mail letters there at the latest moment. Letters so deposited either at Sacramento or Stockton will be taken out immediately upon arrival, and as promptly and securely delivered as those in the regular mail.

In due time I shall endeavor to have receiving boxes put up in conspicuous and convenient localities in the business portions of the city, from which letters deposited therein shall be taken and mailed at a late moment each day before the departure of the mails.

I shall also make early provision for delivering letters at the residences or business places of persons desiring it, and who may leave directions accordingly at my office. Merchants and others may thus have their correspondence delivered at an early hour in the morning or a late hour at night. The additional charge for this service, to compensate the carriers, will be five cents per letter.

With these improvements and extended facilities I know this office will be able to do as efficient service as express companies can, and therefore it is expected an appreciating public will throw their correspondence into the legitimate channel provided by the general government, and by thus sustaining and supporting this branch of public service, add to its general efficiency and their own accommodation.

C. L. WELLER, Postmaster.

June 23d, 1857.

A quantity of marine shells, the *concha-fortis*, have been taken from Nicholas Suffalo's claim, out of a shaft one hundred and twenty feet deep, Buckeye Ridge, Calaveras county. The shells are not fossils, but fresh, with green tinted water marks in fringy interstices.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—An astonishing cure of an abscess, pronounced incurable by the faculty. Robert Parlett, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but for the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely cured it. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

A FAVORITE REMEDY.—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proofs of its efficacy than the Oxygenated Bitters. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility, restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

MELODIA.

A lady, well qualified to give Music Lessons upon the Piano or the Guitar, is desirous of obtaining a select number of young ladies for a class. Lessons can be given at private residences, or a class may be formed where it shall be mutually pleasant and agreeable. The advertiser feels confident that not only her ability to teach, but her manner of teaching, will secure the confidence and approbation of those who may be placed under her charge.

With a thorough knowledge of music, combined with a love of it, together with an earnest desire to impart to others the pleasure that music can confer, betokens a good teacher, then the advertiser is qualified as a teacher; and would be happy to prove it.

Letters addressed to "MELODIA," care of the Editor of the FARMER, will receive prompt attention. v7-9 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A SYLLOGISM!**

PROPOSITION 1st.

Every Lady and Gentleman desires a beautiful head of Hair.

PROPOSITION 2d.

The use of **LYON'S KATHAIRON** will, without fail, produce such an one.

THEREFORE:

Every Lady and Gentleman will, of course, immediately commence using LYON'S KATHAIRON. All pronounce the KATHAIRON to be the finest and most agreeable preparation for the Hair ever made.

Its immense sale—nearly 1,000,000 bottles per year—attests its universal popularity. Sold everywhere for 25 cents per bottle.

HEATH, WYNKOOP & CO.,
Proprietors and Perfumers,
63 Liberty street, New York.

PARK & WHITE, Wholesale Dealers, San Francisco. 24-1m

☞ **A Perfect Cure by Wild Cherry.—**

[From the Editor of the New York Mirror, August 9.]

About four weeks since, one of the compositors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one bottle of *Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry*. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be learned at this office. We should add that the cough in the above case was accompanied by profuse spitting of blood.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

Agents—C. MORRILL, cor. Third and K, sts., Sacramento; H. JOHNSON & Co., Washington st., San Francisco. 24-1m

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☞ **Scrofula and Diseased Blood.—**"DR. GUYSOTT'S improved Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla" is a true specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We can safely say, "Try it." It revives the drooping constitution, eradicates all humors from the Blood, and by its tonic properties restores the invalid to life and vigor. As a spring and summer medicine, it has no equal. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood, its strengthening and vivifying action on the system stands preëminently above all other Sarsaparillas. If you would have the rose brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor imbued through the system, take Guysott's Extract of Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla. It contains more of the pure Honduras Sarsaparilla than any other preparation extant, which is chemically combined with the Extract of Yellow Dock and the Extract of Wild Cherry, thus making the remedy more thoroughly efficient than any other Sarsaparilla before the public. At the same time it is perfectly free from all mineral poisons, which cannot be said of other Sarsaparilla compounds.

☞ Be careful and buy none but QUART BOTTLES. Sold by Druggists generally.

PARK & WHITE, General Agents, and importers for all valuable Patents Medicines, 132 Washington street, San Francisco. v7-22

☞ **RATS—ROACHES—BED BUGS, &c.—**

The *London Quarterly Review*,

The *New York Daily State Register*, and others on

"COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, &c., EXTERMINATOR,

"COSTAR'S" Bed Bug EXTERMINATOR,

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, for Ants, &c.

The London Quarterly Review contains near a column, and the New York Daily State Register, of April 27th, says: "The French Government does not permit rats to be killed in any other manner except by 'Costar's Rat Exterminator,' which is sold (in this city) at No. 388 Broadway;" and again, in issue of May 1st: "No judicious housekeeper should defer purchasing a supply of this invaluable remedy for clearing their houses of all kinds of vermin. With all confidence we can recommend it as an indispensable article for every family."

The New York Journal, for April, has the following: "'Costar's' Remedies for all domestic pests, such as Rats, Cock-Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Fleas, &c., are said to be invaluable; indeed, we can speak from actual knowledge of their rare merits. The name of 'Costar' is a 'household word' to New Yorkers, and his Depot, No. 388 Broadway, is thronged by thousands daily. As the summer approaches we advise every one who would be rid of the above named pests, to send and procure a timely supply of the *Exterminator*. Druggists and Dealers also should send their orders early if they would secure a trade in articles for which there is a *constant demand*, and on which a fair profit may be realized."

☞ See advertisement in another column. v7-20 3m

☞ **THE EDITOR'S CARD.**—We would ask an especial favor of our friends in every county—we want their aid in a plan which we trust will do our State some service, and make her character and resources better known. Will our Grain growers and Haymakers aid us? Will our Farmers aid us? Will our Miners, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and all other friends of the industry of our State aid us? The following is our plan and these are our wants:

We want a collection of Grain from every county in the State, both in the sheaf and in the grain; we desire the best specimens of every county, and of every farm, if we can have them—a sheaf of a hundred and fifty heads, and full length of the straw; also about one quart of the same grain, cleaned. We want Barley, Wheat and Oats, and all new species of Grains and Grasses. We would like rare specimens of Vegetables in their seasons, and Fruits; specimens of Minerals, petrified Acorns, or Seed of Trees, or whatever is curious. The object of such articles, especially the grain and products of the soil, as well as all others, is to have them shown at the different Exhibitions of the States, and in Europe, that the character, productions and resources of California may be truly known, and thus induce an emigration of the right character.

As this object is one of a public nature, and intended to accomplish a great public benefit, we shall hope our friends will aid us in this enterprise. We shall keep a record of every contribution, and their kindness will be remembered, and their donations made known abroad as well as at home. All who are pleased to respond to our call, will please pack Grains and Grasses carefully in boxes, so as to preserve the grains perfect, and let them be so far ripe as not to mold—but not too ripe; other supplies can come in bags or boxes. Forward by Express, and we will cheerfully pay all charges on boxes, etc., and quickly acknowledge receipt of same through our journal, and with our grateful thanks to those who aid us in this enterprise. Direct to our Office, at San Francisco. v7-23 tf

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☞ **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.—**These popular Pens are to be had of Stationers, Fancy Goods Dealers, and others in the various cities of California.

Thirty years' experience in the manufacture will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee that every effort will be made to maintain the reputation of these articles. Those of *Standard Quality*, only, are allowed to issue from the Manufactory.

Each box contains a warrant, bearing a *fac simile* of Joseph Gillott's signature.

Manufacturer's Warehouse,
91 John street, New York.

HENRY OWEN, Agent. v7-15 2m

☞ **BEAUTIFUL GIFT.**—One of the most beautiful Gifts of the season will be found in the superb work which can be seen at our Offices, 130 Washington street; and on Fourth street, Sacramento.

FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIST, OF VIRGINIA.

For particulars of the work see the Card of Messrs. Lucas, of Baltimore, who have sent us copies for sale.

WARREN & CO.,
State Agricultural Society's Rooms, Sacramento;
v6-21 tf And 130 Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **TO STOCK RAISERS.**—We earnestly invite stock raisers of all kinds to advise with us and give us information in regard to such stock as they may have for sale, and all the particulars of price, quality, &c. We are often inquired of relative to such matters, and can always find purchasers for almost all kinds of extra stock. Valuable stock will always sell; and we intend to keep a register of all such stock as may be in market, and assist in finding purchasers for it, and to do everything in our power to further the breeding of good stock.

WARREN & CO.
v7-10

MISCELLANEOUS.

SATHER & CHURCH, BANKERS,

Corner of Clay and Battery streets,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN SUMS to suit, as follows: on

New York.....payable at American Exchange Bank
Boston.....Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank
Philadelphia.....Drexel & Co
Baltimore, Md.....Johnston, Brothers & Co
Cincinnati, Ohio.....A. J. Wheeler, Esq
St. Louis, Mo.....Haskell & Co, Exchange Bank
Pittsburg, Penn.....E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier
Louisville, Ky.....A. D. Hunt & Co
Charleston, S. C.....H. W. Connor & Co
New Orleans, La.....Benoist, Shaw & Co

Also, Exchange on London;
Frankfort on the Maine, Stuttgart, } Germany.

Purchase Certificates of Deposit and other Exchange at current rates, and transact a General Banking Business.

P. SATHER, E. W. CHURCH, } San Francisco.
v7-24

Estudillo House,

SAN LEANDRO, Alameda County.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will continue the Hotel business in this popular and well known establishment, and hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed upon the House.

Having made great improvements on the premises, the public may rely upon receiving such attention and accommodations as can only be obtained in a first-class Hotel.

San Leandro, the County Seat of Alameda County, is situated on the main road to San José, in the center of the finest farming district of country in this State, distant six miles from Brooklyn, and eight miles from Oakland, to which places the Contra Costa boat makes three trips a day from San Francisco. Stages leave both places immediately on the arrival of the boat and return in season to meet her on her return trips.

The easy access from the city to this delightful village, renders it a very desirable place of resort for gentlemen with their families, and particular attention will be paid to those who may honor us with a visit.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. T. HEGEMAN, familiarly known as the "Judge," whose qualifications have but to be tested to be approved.

v7-24 THOMAS W. MULFORD, Proprietor.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Line TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

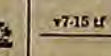
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, AT ASPINWALL,

For New York and New Orleans Direct.

Departure from Vallejo street Wharf.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander.

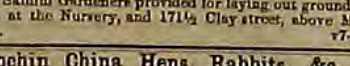


Will leave Vallejo street Wharf, with the United States Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On SATURDAY, - - - - - - - - JULY 4th,
At 9 A. M. punctually.

Passengers by this Line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the Wharf of the Railroad Terminus, by the Company's Steam Ferry Boat, and proceed immediately by

Railroad Across the Isthmus to Aspinwall,



Where the steamers of the U. S. M. Steamship Company are always in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans. Passengers for New Orleans proceed by steamer from Aspinwall.

THROUGH TICKETS

Are furnished, including the transit of the Isthmus.

Passengers are notified that the tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail Steamship Company must be presented to their Agent at Aspinwall for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock midnight, Friday, July 3d.

No Merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 P.M., July 3d, and a written order must be procured at the Company's Office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

☞ A Choice of Berths on the Atlantic Steamers is secured by the early purchase of Tickets in San Francisco. v7-1

Ornamental Shrubbery.

THE Greatest Variety in the State may be found at the
GOLDEN GATE NURSERY,
Corner of Fourth and Folsom streets,
COMPRISING
5,000 Monthly Roses, of 150 varieties;
2,000 Carnations, of 120 kinds;
500 Monthly Honeysuckles, of 8 varieties;
500 Acacias, of 10 varieties;
Laburnums, Arbor Vitæ, Myrtles, Euonymous, Silver Maples, Mimosa, Clematis, Cytisus, Eucalyptus, Lilacs, Jasmines, Mock Orange, Althæas, Spiræas, Weigelias, Deutzias;
and a general variety of
Hardy and Green House Plants.

☞ Skillful Gardeners provided for laying out grounds.

Office at the Nursery, and 171½ Clay street, above Montgomery. v7-24

Cochin China Hens, Rabbits, &c.

THE subscriber would desire to call the attention of the public to his stock of very fine Cochin China Fowls, which he believes cannot be surpassed in the country, and it is very doubtful if they can be equaled. He devotes his whole time to the raising of this one variety of fowls, and believes he has accomplished a desired object by securing perpetual layers. Certain it is he has the largest and finest fowls in the country.

The varieties of Rabbits are unsurpassed, and for size and beauty, cannot be matched in this State.

The undersigned can now offer 300 Fowls for sale, and 1500 Rabbits, all of the best stock.

Purchasers are invited to call at his Ranch on the San Pablo Road, about two miles from Oakland.

v7-23 F. S. SMITH.

Brush Manufactory.

NEWMAN BROTHERS are manufacturing all kinds of Brushes, at 74 Battery street, one door from Sacramento. Also, on hand a good assortment of Horse, Shoe, Sluice, Scrubbing, Tanner's, Currier's, Whitewash, and all other kinds of Brushes of California manufacture, which they offer to the trade at very low prices. Flue, Machine, and all other kinds of Brushes, made to order.

NEWMAN BROTHERS,
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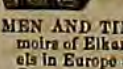

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THE Subscriber has been engaged for about twenty five years in rearing fine blooded stock of all sorts, on the same farm, and for life; and few, if any, breeders have been more careful or more successful. My stock registers (long and carefully kept) numerous silver premiums, and constant private sales at fair prices attest my success.

The imported Bull "Senator II," and about twenty-five head of thorough-bred Durham Cows, chiefly by imported bulls: about twenty Boars and Sows of the best tried and most approved breeds; and also about one hundred head of select Ewes of my new and popular breed of Sheep, known as "Improved Kentucky Sheep;" and also a few pure imported Cotswolds, constitute chiefly my present breeding herd.

Stock of various kinds carefully prepared in all respects for shipment, have been sent to order by me to almost all parts of the United States, and, I am happy to say, with uniform satisfaction to purchasers.

Moderate prices are asked, and remittances may be made by drafts on well known banks and bankers anywhere.

Orders from California will receive prompt and special attention. ROBERT W. SCOTT,
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THE undersigned have on hand every description of Grain, Flour, Wool and Grocers' Sacks, which they offer to sell at the lowest market prices, in lots to suit.

P. H. & P. A. OWENS,
v7-23 3m Ship Chandlers, 91 Front street.

Ladies' Department.

RETROSPECTION.

[We offer a welcome greeting to the fair Hortense, and although her thoughts come clad in a strain of grief, there is so much beauty in them that they chase away the sadness by which they are surrounded and make one feel there is a brightness beyond, bright as the "Sunny South" from whence they came. "Hortense will ever be welcome to our columns.]

Back, back ye surging thoughts, I cannot bear
To muse on those sad days when not a care,
Or sorrow flung its shadow o'er my brow,
And feel those halcyon days are vanished now:
I would forget, would bathe in Lethe's stream,
For rushing o'er my soul like some faint dream
Comes o'er the memory of those times of bliss;
Oh! Fate! what contrast cruel dark is this?

Alas! 'tis thus—e'en when I would forget
The past will linger and will torture yet,
And memories dim which I would fain dispel,
Still fling their shadows o'er my bosom's swell;
And one by one the leaflets of my heart
Are torn by memory's torturing hand apart,
And cherished dreams lie buried in the past—
Dreams too bright, e'en if realized, to last.

The harp-strings of my heart are rusting now,
Yet ever and anon a murmur low
Sweeps lightly o'er and thrills them with a line
Not of the blissful past—but future's own:
Perhaps to some the tone would sadness breathe—
But *Death* from me a welcome will receive;
It brings oblivion—rest—for that I sigh;
For now, my dearest wish is but to die.

May 3d, 1857. HORTENSE.

THE SOUL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

[The following exquisite morceau, by "Hattie Heath," in the Louisville Journal, will be enjoyed by all whose hearts have a resting place or a home for the reception of the beautiful:]

The soul of the beautiful! Where doth it dwell?
And what is it like that its presence we tell?
Say, hath it a form, like an angel all bright,
That flatters forever on pinions of light?
Or is it some gentle and fairy-like thing,
That is gliding about on a butterfly's wing,
Now hovering lightly o'er blossoming flowers,
Now resting so gently in fair maidens' bowers?

Doth it dwell in the voice of the bright-winged bird,
When the heart by its exquisite music is stirred?
Or hath it a home where the mermaidens throng,
Awaking the echoes with wild luring song?
I have thought that it slept on the bosom of night,
With the stars to keep watch till the coming of light;
But it rose on the light cloud that floated at morn,
When lightly on wings of the sunlight 'twas borne.

I thought that I saw it on bright dancing waves,
But they told me it dwelt in the earth's deepest caves;
I gazed on the face of a fairy-like child,
And felt it must be in her heart when she smiled;
Again, it looked forth from the violet blue,
When its bosom was sparkling with pearls of rich dew,
And I plucked the sweet thing—ah, it breathed but a sigh,
For the soul of the beautiful left it to die.

I fancied I saw in the tall waving grass,
Its footsteps, as there its bright form seemed to pass,
And I reached out to grasp it—the phantom had gone,
Flinging back on the breezes a light, mocking tone.
Then I looked on a maiden, all guileless and fair,
On her sweet lips were trembling the words of a prayer;
And the beautiful seemed of her young soul a part;
Say, doth it not dwell with the holy in heart?

A Leaf from My Diary.

[The annexed communication of our new and valued correspondent "Luna" will find many admirers. The tribute paid to one whose pen has been too long silent, is an evidence of an appreciating spirit, and we trust will awaken other spirits of like character to continue the great work of reform which "Luna" and many others feel to be so necessary to human happiness.]

San Francisco, Sunday, June 14.

I have concluded not to go to church to-day, for somehow I seem to feel nearer to God, and more truly devotional, seated here in my little room alone, than there, where there is much that leads the mind away from God.

Pope says, "the groves were God's first temples," and they ever will be the holiest place of worship to a purely devotional spirit; where alone, kneeling at the foot of some aged tree, with its broad umbrageous canopy of green leaves extended above you, comes the thought that thus it waved long ere you had an existence, and makes you feel how short is time, how perishable is mortal flesh! and as the pure breezes of heaven gently sway the leafy branches to an fro with a soft murmuring sound, like a mother's sweet lullaby, and fan your fevered brow, the deep-seated fountain of devotion is opened in the heart, and the soul feels truly in the presence of its God. There, as you lift your eyes to heaven and pray, while your voice of supplication is accompanied by the melodious singing of birds, and your tears mingle with the dew upon the flowers at your feet; though all unseen by mortal eye, and unheard by mortal ear, it will be a treasure laid up in heaven, which, through the merits of the Redeemer will purchase an eternal inheritance at God's right hand.

In vain do I strive to feel the same in the gorgeous temples built by the hands of men for the worship of God, especially as now conducted. The low soft tones of the organ fall sweetly upon my ear, but fail to reach the deep fountain of my heart; and so too with the singing by the choir, who are *hired* to sing the praises of God. My spirit cannot soar devotionally upon music, though of the sweetness of David's harp, unless it flows spontaneously from the heart, and that heart so filled with love to God as to rejoice to sing His praise.

A friend called on me to-day, and after staying a while here, I went with him, and was introduced to Mrs. C——, formerly editress of a journal in this city, but who has been disabled from using her gifted pen for nearly two years; but I hope God may spare us her truly angel presence, to light us on through life's intricate pathways, and her soothing voice to cheer the dying hour and dispel death's gathering gloom, and to weave bright garlands for the dead, that shall leave a halo round the tomb. As she spoke of that artificial life, falsely, wrongfully called society, and quoted the so much unheeded admonition of Christ, "except ye become as little children, ye can in nowise enter into the kingdom of heaven," her soul beamed from her eyes, lighting up her pale countenance with a spiritual radiance, and my heart was filled with a new and strange delight.

My friend illustrated the subject by presenting to us, in glowing language, the beautiful picture, in all its sweet natural simplicity, of our Savior when at the house of Lazarus and his two sisters, Martha and Mary; the latter sitting quietly at his feet, her head resting upon his knee, listening to those divine words which fell from his sacred lips, with no thought, disturbing her tranquil mind, of its *impropriety*, which alone would have been seen or noticed by the Mrs. Grundys of the present day. And before mankind can be really happy, this false mask, which serves but to hide deceitful hearts, must be torn off, and our natures perfected, and then left free to act out their own generous impulses, fearing nothing but God and the truthful monitor He has placed within us; for it is indeed "glorious to live and glorious to die;" and if we have lived here a truly glorious life, "death will be but the gate of endless joys;" and let us praise God for the hope of immortality; for that bright future, where, amid scenes which display the harmonious works of the Creator, we may contemplate their beauties, in the company of congenial spirits, ransomed forever from sin and death. And were we to live in strict accordance with the three-fold laws of our being, we should be happy beyond what we can now conceive, and should then feel the truth of this saying of our Lord, "the kingdom of heaven is within you."

Luna.

[For the California Farmer.]

"An Appeal to Wives and Mothers."

Messrs. Editors: In the Farmer of June 5th, under the above caption, your correspondent "Rosa" remarks, "Would you have your husbands spend more of their leisure hours at their own firesides, instead of seeking other society than yours? and spending night after night in drinking and gambling with beastly companions? Then make your homes attractive, and use economy; be saving of your time and money; dress neat and becoming, but ever within your means; * * * * * and if you would have your husband look up to you, and learn of you, you must show him that you love and appreciate *his society* and *he* is *all the world to you.*

"If he has got any heart he cannot see you toiling day after day, and denying yourself all society save *his* and your children's, to smooth the way of life for him, without (at least) giving you *kind words*, and spending as much of his leisure time in your society as he possibly can." Now this I conceive to be the *duty* of wife and mother; but why stop here? Why not go further? When all is done, when every effort which Love, Duty and Affection require have been made to no purpose, why not point out the Duty then? When he who stands pledged before high Heaven, to love, cherish and protect while life shall last, renounces the society of one whose heartstrings are already breaking—one who, perchance, for her love towards him has been banished from a Father's roof; alike regardless of her tears or prayers, turns him from his home and seeks amidst the Bacchanalian revels that comfort, which even beasts would loathe; until overcome by the intoxicating draught—reeling, swearing, staggering, he seeks his home, where is the duty of the wife and mother? Is it to persevere, and after oft-repeated trials, to still live with, and bear children to him, whose every act and deed is but a foul stain upon society? No! Even though public opinion (that is man's opinion) condemn, I conceive it to be the duty of no woman, to rear children to call a DRUNKARD by the endearing name of Father. Show me the man who would, like a slave, toil from the rising to the setting sun, week after week, month after month, not only debarred the society of his wife, but with the full consciousness that she sought him only when the grog-shops and gaming tables had been closed, and she had no other place to go, and even then with an angry scowl upon her face; with no kind word or sympathizing look, but whose aromatic breath denotes the contiguity of King Alcohol—tell me "Rosa" would it not be truly beautiful to witness the devotion of Man, under such circumstances, clinging through life's vicissitudes to *her*, from whom he receives nothing but abuse? Oh, Man! thou "noblest work of God!" Go take a lesson from the brutes that cringe at thy feet; but dream not, with the curse of drunkenness upon thy soul, that thou wilt ever be elevated to their level. Subscriber.

Rattlesnake, June 14, 1857.

We are glad to hear from a "Subscriber" upon this all-important duty of a *husband* or *wife*, in those cases of drunkenness, where to remain in what should be home, would be a *living death.* This question of drunkenness is one of vast moment and much could be said on both sides. We hope to draw others out, and therefore remain silent, only remarking that we hope this subject will be handled without gloves.

Don't Grumble.—He is a fool that grumbles at every little mischance. Put the best foot forward is an old and good maxim. Don't run about and tell acquaintances that you have been unfortunate. People do not like to have unfortunate people for acquaintance. Add to a vigorous determination, a cheerful spirit; if reverses come, bear them like a philosopher, and get rid of them as soon as you can. Poverty is like a panther—look it steadily in the face and it will turn from you.

Obituary.

[We take from the Chronicle the annexed beautiful and truthful tribute to the departed spirit of one whose life and memory are sweetly hallowed. No one can read such eloquent and glowing thoughts, from one of the most gifted writers of our land, and not be made better.]

"Death hath many forms, they should not all be fearful."

On Thursday last, at the peaceful hour of departing day, the Angel of Death passed through our city, and plucked from the parent stem one of the most lovely of human flowers, to transplant in the fair Garden of Paradise. We feel that a fragrance has passed from our social paths, and we mourn for the beautiful who will return no more; but we rejoice with the departed one that she closed her weary eyes on the sufferings of earth's sorrowful night, to open them on the morning of a brighter day.

Georgiana Gibson, the subject of this obituary, was the only child of Lewis and Almira Gibson, well known and esteemed in San Francisco as among the earliest and most respectable citizens of the place. The writer has known and loved Miss Gibson from her childhood, and watched with deep interest her gradual development into womanhood. She was very delicately organized, both physically and mentally, and combined rare personal attractions with a superior intellect and a most elevated moral and religious nature. Great attention was bestowed upon her education, by her loving and devoted parents, and to the charms of natural endowment were added the graces of high culture, which rendered her a most delightful companion and friend. Her soul was keenly alive to the harmonies of the universe, and she was a fervent worshiper at the shrine of the beautiful. The voices of the winds, and waves, and flowers, and distant spheres, were all familiar, and recognized by her as different parts in the great anthem of Eternal Love. Indeed she was touched in her cradle by the Genius of Song, and her spirit attuned to harmony.

Persons thus highly organized mature early, and die in youth—the discordant sounds, and conditions of earth jar harshly upon their sensitive natures, and the indulgent Father sends his loving, pitying Angels to bear them away to a more congenial clime. And it is well—we cannot hope or wish to retain them to struggle with the stern realities of life. We feel, while we look upon them, that they are stray children from the heavenly Eden, sent on a *Mission of the Beautiful* to Earth, and that our tenderest and strongest love cannot hold them back from the bright home for which their spirits pine. Death is not a melancholy and unwelcome visitor to such as they. And the last illness of our dear departed friend was in intimate correspondence with her life, and a striking illustration of Christian faith triumphant over the terrors of the tomb. Our departed sister was widely known and beloved in California as well as in the early home of her childhood, and her irreparable loss will be deeply felt and lamented. We grieve most of all for the bereaved Father and Mother. They will miss the pure and sanctifying light of her love—and the song she used to sing at the early morning and evening time—and the footfall near their chamber door—and the sweet ministration in sorrow—and the full sympathy in joy, and will go down mourning to the grave; but on its dark portals they will be welcomed by their angel daughter, and she will lead their earth-weary feet "through the green pastures and beside the living waters" of the "better land."

Through a lingering and distressing sickness of several weeks the deceased endeared herself more than ever to her parents and friends, by patient and loving spirit, and her quiet submission to the will of Heaven. And when, at last, she stood upon the utmost verge of Time, and her spirit-house dawned brightly upon her immortal mission,—and spirit voices fell in music upon her ear,—she caught up a lofty strain, as if from the golden harps of angels, and in words of exquisite beauty, poured forth on the receding earth the thrilling music of another world. Never had her melodious voice gushed forth in freer, gladder tones. And then she folded her delicate hands upon her bosom and gave utterance to a fervent prayer—and thus in song and prayer, and blessing, her transient, beautiful life flowed forth to God who gave it. A smile of ineffable sweetness still lingers upon her lips and a halo of glory about her saintly brow. Oh! who would not exclaim "Let me too, die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like hers."

Sarah M. Clarke.

PHALON'S

CHEMICAL HAIR INVIGORATOR.

The most complete article of the kind ever before offered to the public. It has stood the test of twenty years in this county, and not one of the many hundreds of imitations have been able to compete with it for preserving, dressing, and beautifying the hair, and keeping the head clear from dandruff, &c. It is inestimable; in short it is everything the hair requires. Price, 50 cents and $1.

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION, OR FLORAL BEAUTIFIER.

A great cosmetic for beautifying the skin and complexion, and for curing chapped hands, face, lips, tan, sunburn, freckles, pimples, scalds, burns, &c. A sure and safe cure for the piles—one washing will give instant relief. After shaving, it is very soothing to the skin. It keeps the hands soft and white, and for inflammations of the skin it will be found to be a great remedy. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Made and sold by E. PHALON.

PHALON'S MAGIC HAIR DYE.

One of the very best natural dyes in the world. Its long use has proved it to be beyond comparison; and being a vegetable production, no injury can possibly be done to the skin. It is easily applied, and you can obtain a black or a brown which will defy the best judges to tell it from nature itself. Price $1 and $1 50 per box. Made and sold by E. PHALON, at 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street, and 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, and all Druggists and Fancy Stores throughout the United States.

HENRY JOHNSON & CO., Agents, San Francisco;
S. T. WATTS & CO., " Marysville;
H. H. McDONALD & CO., " Sacramento;
And by Druggists generally. v7-20

Agricultural Implements & Mill Machinery.

ORDERS for all kinds of Farming Implements, Mill Machinery, Belting Cloths, Screen Wire, &c., &c., promptly filled by
v7-6 2m BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.

SEEDS, &c.

Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscribers offer the following seasonable Seeds, the growth of last year, and of unsurpassed qualities. Dealers and other requiring large quantities will be served at very low rates:

Best quality Red Top Turnip;
Red Top Strap Leaf do
Large White English Globe Turnip;
do do do Norfolk do
Long White Tankard do
Yellow Stone do
Yellow Aberdeen do
Best American Improved Ruta Baga Turnip,
Imported do do do
Imported Purple Top do do
Imported Purple Top do do
And twelve other fine varieties of Turnips.
Early Scarlet Horn Carrot;
Improved Long Orange Carrot;
Long White do
White Sugar Beet;
Yellow do
Long Red Mangel Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe do
Fine Mixed French Grass Seed, and other mixtures for Lawns.
Also—The finest qualities of Red, White, Dutch, Lucerne and other Clovers;
Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass;
English and Italian Ray Grasses;
Orchard, Sweet Scented Vernal;
The Fescues and other Grasses;
With a large and complete assortment of

Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds of the Best Qualities, at reasonable rates.
JAMES M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street, New York.
☞ Catalogues furnished on application. v7-19 3m

DIOSCOREA BATATAS,
New Chinese Potato, or Yam.

THE experience of another season in the cultivation of this NEW ESCULENT, warrants us in confirming all we said in relation to it last year. Wherever it has fallen into the hands of judicious cultivators, and received the care necessary to its full development, the result has proved entirely satisfactory in all respects, and we can confidently reaffirm that "of all the esculents proposed as substitutes for the diseased Potato, the Dioscorea Batatas is certainly the ONLY important one." We can now supply small roots from four to nine inches long, carefully packed for transport to the Pacific, at three dollars per dozen; and small seed tubers, suitable for transport by mail, at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, or ten dollars per hundred, *postage prepaid.* Description and directions for culture furnished with each package.

NEW CHINESE SUGAR CANE (Sorghum Sucac).—We can supply seed of this now celebrated and invaluable Plant, in packets, at twenty five cents each, prepaid by mail, or at seventy-five cents per pound, in quantity.

Also,—CHUFAS, or EARTH ALMONDS; New ORANGE WATER-MELON; KING PHILIP CORN. All of which, with the largest and most extensive assortment of Garden, Flower, Fruit Tree and Field Seeds, to be found in the United States, are offered at the lowest rates.

Orders by mail (including remittances) promptly responded to by J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
Seedsmen, Nurserymen, &c.,
v6-24 tf 15 John street, New York City.

Northern Sugar Cane Seed.
(HOLCUS SACCHARATUS.)

HAVING purchased from Mr. Wray, his importation of Chinese Imphee or Sorgho Seed, grown in France, under his own immediate inspection (thereby insuring the utmost purity), we offer it for sale in quantities, at fair rates, and in packets, prepaid by mail, at 50 cents and $1 each. This Seed, *so superior to any other in the market*, can be procured *only* from J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
v7-19 3m 15 John street, New York.

SEEDS.

HOVEY & CO.,
DEALERS IN SEEDS,
No. 7 Merchant's Row, Boston, Mass,

ARE now receiving their new and fresh stock, embracing all the best and most desirable varieties of Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, grown expressly for them by the most experienced cultivators. Purchasers who wish to obtain the most reliable Seeds are requested to forward their orders early.

Seeds packed securely for California or any other part of the country.

Also, from their own Nurseries, a very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c., embracing the best varieties in every department.

Catalogues sent gratis on application.
☞ Remittances must accompany orders. v6-19

Sugar Beet Seed.

WE have received a lot of very superior French Sugar Beet Seed. It is of extra quality, new and fresh, and imported expressly for trials of beet raising for sugar making.

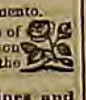
Persons who desire a superior article can order by express, and the seed will be carefully forwarded. Such orders should be addressed to our office at San Francisco, superscribed "Seed Order." [v7-11] WARREN & CO.

Garden, Ornamental and Forest Tree Seed.

A VERY choice assortment, selected by Messrs. Thorburn & Co., of New York, with great care, expressly for BRYANT & CO.,
v7-6 2m 68 Battery street.

Smith's Pomological Gardens AND NURSERY.

On the American River, 2½ miles from Sacramento.



THE stock of Trees offered to the patrons of the above well-known establishment this season is unusually large and fine, embracing by far the largest assortment of

Fruit and Forest Trees, Shrubbery, Vines and Greenhouse Plants

to be found in any one establishment on the Pacific Coast. Care and experience in selecting and propagating varieties, are always the safest guarantee for their correctness, and preventing errors as well as disappointment to purchasers.

FRUIT TREES—fine, vigorous, and in every variety of the following:

Apple, Peach, Pear
Cherry, Nectarine, Apricot,
Fig, Currant, Gooseberries,
Raspberries, Strawberries, Grape Vines,
All of the choicest kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, FLOWERING SHRUBS AND HARDY CLIMBERS.

Among the fine Trees are the following varieties:

Elm, Locust, Catalpa,
Maple, Laburnum, Weeping Willow,
Ash, Ailanthus, and China Trees.

Some fine Arbor Vitæ and other Trees and Shrubs too numerous too mention.

We would call particular attention to our large stock of *extra size* Peach, Plum and Apricot Trees, believing that the specimens of fruit exhibited by us in the Sacramento and San Francisco markets have been unsurpassed in size, quality or flavor.

ROSES, in all their classes, as follows: Tea, Bourbon, Noisette, Hybrid, Perpetual, Moss and Climbing Roses.

Our CAMELLIAS are of the finest varieties, and for health and beauty we challenge comparison.

GARDEN SEEDS.—4,000 pounds of Garden Seeds that have been raised upon our own grounds, all of the present season's growth, and of the best varieties, and sure to grow.

☞ Catalogues furnished to applicants.

*** Orders sent by either of the Expresses, and stating how they shall be forwarded, will meet with prompt attention.

A. P. SMITH.

NOTICE.

We caution the public to be careful that they purchase only of our regular authorized agents. Some venders of Trees, &c., have falsely represented themselves as our agents, *offering for sale spurious and worthless stuff*, very different from our fine and vigorous stock.

Our Agents will exhibit a certificate showing their right to act, and will furnish Catalogues to all who may desire them.

☞ J. F. SWIFT, No. 1 Washington Market, is Special Agent in San Francisco for Smith's Pomological Gardens.
v6-19 3m A. P. S.

Hydraulic Hose and Pipes.

A FULL and complete assortment of Rubber and Leather Hose, from one-half to six inches in diameter, from two to six ply, with and without canvas covers, with pipes to match. Globe Pattern Rubber Stocks, with and without Steel Rings. The whole coupling together in the most thorough workman-like manner complete for use placing in the hands of miners the most valuable gold washing apparatus ever yet introduced into the mining regions, and one which is destined to do more for the development of our mountain treasures, than all others yet introduced.

Orders per Mail or Express promptly executed.
BRYANT & CO., 68 Battery street.
P. S A full assortment of Rubber and Leather Belting. v7-6 2m

To Poultry Raisers.

A SURE Remedy for the Disease of Fowls, peculiar to California, put up in half pound packages, sufficient to cure from forty to fifty fowls.

Full description of the disease and directions for cure accompanying each package. Price $1.
For sale by WARREN & CO.,
v7-7 Fourth street, Sacramento

AGRICULTURAL.

Agricultural Warehouse.

TREADWELL & CO., corner of California and Battery streets, San Francisco, have in store and are in constant receipt of a full stock of the most approved styles of Agricultural Implements, among which are the following:

Boston Clipper Steel Plow—a beautiful article;
Galena and Peoria do Evans & Adams' make;
"Eagle" (all sizes) cast do Ruggles, Nourse & Mason make;
"Geddes'" Folding Harrows, all sizes;
Scotch or square do do
Triangular do do
Steel and Cast teeth Cultivators;
Emery's Seed-sowers, hand and horse;
Churns—thermometer, cylinder, dash and barrel churns;
do Patent English, with balance wheels and double dash, to go with Dog Powers;
Corn Shellers, double and single; Corn Planters
Vegetable Cutters;
Mott's Furnaces and Cauldrons, assorted sizes;
Boiler Kettles, do
Garden Tools, all kinds; Garden Barrows;
Threshers—Pitts & Hall's, 8-horse;
Rospers, Fan Mills, Hay Knives, Cheese Presses;
Hay Cutters, Grist Mills, Bark Mills, and Tanner's Tools
Horse Powers, double and single tread;
Shingle Machines; Ox Yokes and Bows;
Horse Powers, with Saw Mill attached for sawing wood
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers;
Belting Leather and India Rubber, Well Wheels;
Chain Pumps with Jubing;
Sugar Mills, Malt Mills,
Hand Coffee Mills, with balance wheel,
Hand or Horse Grain Mills;
Bushel Baskets, Half-bushel Measures;
Port Augers and Spoons; Grub Hoes and Spading Forks;
Grain Scoops and Manure Forks; Plow Points;
Field and Garden Seeds, &c., &c., &c.

☞ A Branch of our house is established at Marysville, where everything we import can be found Wholesale and Retail. v7-14 3m

A CARD.

WE would take this method to inform our customers and the public generally, that we have the greater portion of our goods purchased in Boston and New York by Mr. Collins, who selects them with care. One of the partners also resides in San Francisco to forward our goods, which enables us to sell as low as any house in the State.

Give us a call, and be convinced before purchasing your goods in San Francisco.
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Agricultural Implements.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a complete assortment of Haying Tools, consisting in part of—
Hay Forks, Batchelder's;
Hay Hand Rakes;
Horse Rakes, wood teeth;
" " steel spring teeth;
Scythes and Snaths;
Grape Vine Cradles.
For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Mowing Machines.

KETCHUM'S improved Mowers, with Extras.
For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Threshing Machines.

HALL'S 8 and 10 Horse Powers. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Reapers! Reapers!!

MCCORMICK'S Reaper and Mower; Seymour & Morgan's Reaper and Mower. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Ox Yokes and Bows.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," a large assortment of Ox Yokes and Bows. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Straw Cutters.

JUST received, ex "Wild Rover," Gale's celebrated Straw and Hay Cutters. For sale by HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Harvest Machines!!!

WE are now receiving our stock of Machines and Implements for the coming harvest, and having engaged the services of Mr. S. L. Palmer, we hope to give entire satisfaction to such as may favor us with a call for machinery this season.

We have—
McCormick's celebrated Reaper;
Burrill's do
Hussey's (Baltimore) do
Manny's do with Mower attached;
Palmer & Williams' do self-Raker;
Seymour & Morgan's do do
Ketchum's Mower;
Hall's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Smith's power—best power in use;
Pitt's Thresher, 8 or 10-horse power, with Pitt's power
Spencer's do do do Perigo's do
Emery's 2-horse Thresher's, with tread power;
Smith's and Perigo's Powers, extra;
Single and Double Tread Powers, extra;
Revolving Horse-Rakes, 8, 10 and 12 feet long;
Grain Cradles, Sickles, Barley Rakes;
Hay Rakes, Hay Forks, Scythes and Snaths;
Steel Teeth Hay Rakes;
Fan Mills, Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones—3, 3½ and 4 feet;
Boston Clipper Steel Plows—just received;
Eagle No. 2 Boston Plows;
Churns of all kinds, &c., &c., &c.
For sale at the lowest rates by TREADWELL & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets, San Francisco.
N. B.—Any of the above named articles can be had at our branch store at Marysville. v7-9 3m

Threshing Machines.

16 SMITH'S CELEBRATED THRESHERS, with Smith's extra eight and ten Horse-Powers. Also, Extras suitable for the Machines.
Just received and for sale low by SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-17 tf

Reapers.

20 PALMER & WILLIAMS REAPERS; 10 SEYMOUR & MORGAN'S REAPERS, with or without Self-Rake or Mowing attachments. Also, an assortment of Extras, suitable for the same.
For sale low by SOUTHWORTH & CO.,
44 Battery street, near California.
San Francisco, May 22, 1857. v7-19 tf

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT.

SEEDS, PLOWS AND TOOLS.

PARKER, WHITE & GANNETT,
Boston, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FARMING IMPLEMENTS and Dealers in SEEDS.
Offer for sale:

Steel Plows, Seed Sowers, Threshing Machines;
Grain Cradles, Wheelbarrows, Horse Powers;
Grindstones, with improved hangings and frames;
Ox Yokes and Bows, Sickles, Grass Hooks, &c., &c.
Handles for all kinds of tools, of Oak, Walnut and Ash.
Seeds of the very best quality, raised by the most experienced and reliable growers, expressly for our own trade.
*** Letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. v7-14 3m

Agricultural Store.

FOR SALE BY J. D ARTHUR,
Washington street, near Davis,
San Francisco.
Pitt's eight and ten horse power Threshers;
Hall's eight horse power Threshers;
Burrall's Reapers, extra iron knife, &c;
Seymour & Morgan's improved Reapers;
Ketchum's Mowers (best kind in use), Reaper Wagons;
Knives and Sections for Reapers;
Horse Rakes; Hay Rakes; three and four tine Hay Forks, &c, &c.
For sale as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the city. v7-10 3m

Go! There, Everybody! Face the Music and Read!

If you have business of any kind to transact, is it not important that you should endeavor to get as near as possible to where business of all kinds is known to center?

If you wish to patronize a house conducted on strictly temperance principles?

If you want to stop at an establishment favorably known throughout California, Oregon, and all other places, for its moderate charges, good tables and best of beds, together with order, comfort, convenience, and superior accommodations?

If you desire all these, we advise you to go to

WOODWARD'S

27, 29 and 91 Leidesdorff street---119 and 121 Sacramento street.

The establishment is centrally located in the principal business part of the city, and in the immediate vicinity of the Steamship Company's Office, the Express Companies Offices, and the United States Branch Mint.

BOARD, per Week, $5. BOARD, per Day, $1. MEALS, 50 cts. LODGINGS, 50 to 75 cts. per Night.

☞ Single Rooms, furnished complete, 75 cents per Night.

☞ Rooms or Lodgings can be had by the Night or Week, with or without board, to suit the convenience of all.

The Beds are fitted up in the very best style, with patent French springs, and the best of curled hair mattresses, clean bedding, &c.

☞ BATHS FREE! ☜

By unremitting attention and untiring efforts to furnish the greatest amount of comfort and convenience at extremely low prices, the proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the increasing patronage that the What Cheer House at present enjoys.

For the accommodation of miners and others having money or valuables, there are two large safes in the office.

There is an extensive Library and Reading Room, well supplied with papers, periodicals, &c.

THE HOUSE IS OPEN ALL NIGHT.

☞ Travellers will please to remember that there are no "Runners" connected with this establishment.

The What Cheer House is conducted on strictly temperance principles.

v7-1f R. B. WOODWARD, PROPRIETOR.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

128 WASHINGTON STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO;

49 AND 51 FOURTH STREET

(Between J and K streets),

SACRAMENTO, CAL.,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING,

HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich and Beautiful Furniture

EVER OFFERED IN THIS STATE;

CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

FINE ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

SOFAS, BUREAUS,

OTTOMANS, SIDEBOARDS,

LOUNGES AND WHATNOTS,

EASY CHAIRS; MIRRORS, OF ALL SIZES.

OFFICE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

IN GREAT VARIETY!

WE ARE NOW MANUFACTURING FROM OUR NATIVE WOODS,

ALSO FROM WALNUT AND ROSEWOOD,

MOST OF OUR

FINEST FURNITURE,

AND CAN PRODUCE AN ARTICLE SUPERIOR FOR

STRENGTH, DURABILITY AND BEAUTY,

TO ANYTHING IMPORTED FROM THE EASTERN STATES.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND ARE IN REGULAR RECEIPT OF FULL AND COMPLETE INVOICES OF GOODS ADAPTED TO THE

INTERIOR AND COAST TRADE.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers we would say, your orders will receive, as formerly, our careful and prompt attention.

v7-3f JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

IRON WORKS, &c.

COFFEY & RISDON'S

BOILER AND STEAMBOAT

BLACKSMITHS' WORKS,

Market Square, corner of Bush and Market streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

AT the above works may be manufactured all kinds of STEAM BOILERS, both low pressure, cylinder and tubular, in the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to all orders for Wrought Iron Pipe, for Steam and Mining purposes, and Sheet Iron Work of all kinds.

All the work done at the above establishment is under the personal superintendence of Mr. LEWIS COFFEY, who has had fifteen years' experience as a practical Boiler Maker in New York, Boston and San Francisco.

v7-1y COFFEY & RISDON.

Fulton Foundry and Iron Works,

On Davis street, bet. Sacramento and California, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders for castings of all kinds, and to any size or pattern, of the most approved finish. Patterns for castings in all the various forms, made to order, and all manner of finishing to iron work when cast.

Turning in all styles executed with dispatch.

Particular attention paid to heavy castings for Steam Engines, Quartz Machinery, Saw Mill and Flour Mill Castings, Cooking Ranges, Grain Harvesting Machinery, &c.

We particularly invite patrons to call.

v6-1y HINCKLEY, HYDE & CO.

PHENIX WORKS,

JONA. KITTREDGE, PROPRIETOR.

Manufacturer of

FIRE-PROOF DOORS, SHUTTERS, VAULTS, &c.,

Battery street, near Pacific, San Francisco.

☞ Orders from the country attended to promptly. ☜

A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low prices. v6-19 3m

DONAHUE'S

UNION IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY,

Corner of First and Mission streets, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FIRST ESTABLISHED IN THE STATE.

MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES, SAW AND GRIST Mill Machinery, Boilers, Quartz Stampers, Amalgamators, etc.,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

Have now the largest and best assortment of Gear and Machinery Patterns in the State, a list of which will be forwarded to any one desiring it, free of cost.

v7-6 3m PETER DONAHUE.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

WITH THE MOST IMPROVED PRESSES, AND NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

In the Best Style of the Art!

AT SHORT NOTICE,

AND AT THE LOWEST RATES.

☞ *NO SOLICITORS EMPLOYED*, and parties in want of Printing, by calling at this Office, will thereby save the commission which supports the runner, and comes indirectly from the pocket of the customer.

A. HAMILTON, Proprietor.

120 Washington street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE.—200 FONTS OF JOB TYPE, at New York Prices. v7-6 tf

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN

R. H. VANCE,

HAS, by the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, again received the FIRST PREMIUM, awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the THIRD TIME received against all competitors.

Rooms, cor. Sacramento and Montgomery streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

What is an Ambrotype?

'Tis a likeness of one's self,
So true to nature, that we feel
That we would speak to it and hold
A converse with our higher nature.
'Tis not the mortal part we see: but
That which gives us back look for look;
The very counterpart of our own selves:
And why is this? Who hath the power
To paint or picture thus, and make of us
A something more than shadowed self?
To bring before our vision a form
So true to nature, that e'en ourself deceived
More than when we see our face in glass?
Who hath this power, we ask again,
To make ourselves appear so plain?
To catch each look, expression, form—
The very eye with love to warm?
Who hath this power? this wondrous art?
This power to give our counterpart?
To paint like life, at single glance?—
There's but ONE ARTIST—

v7-14 R. H. VANCE.

GRAVES & SMITH,

COPPERSMITHS,

PLUMBERS AND HOSE MAKERS,

SODA WATER APPARATUS,

Stills, Worms, Brew Kettles and Heaters,

MADE TO ORDER,

Lift and Force Pumps, Brass Work,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

No. 80 Jackson street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

v7-14 3m

H. S. BURGESS,

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Brushes, &c.,

No. 260 J Street

(OPPOSITE THE PUBLIC SQUARE),

v7-4 3m SACRAMENTO.

J.L. POLHEMUS

DRUGGIST

J. St.

OFFICIAL NOTICE!

POLHEMUS' DRUG STORE,

No. 190 J street, corner of Seventh.

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have lived among you since the ever glorious FORTY-NINE, have suffered with you in three fires and three floods, and intend to live among you with my family during the term of our natural life, if not longer. I return you my most sincere thanks for your unfaltering patronage and support, which has enabled me to pay One Hundred Cents on the Dollar through all my adverse fortune. I would also give you a few reasons for your continued patronage, and inducements to new patrons likewise.

FIRSTLY.

I claim to be the Oldest Established Legitimate Druggist in this City.

Persons in this connection will please observe that there is as much difference between a DOCTOR and a DRUGGIST as there is between a Druggist and a Doctor, and rather more so between those who have picked up the Drug Business and those who have devoted their whole lives to it. To this latter class I have the honor to belong, having learned my business in the Atlantic States, and been engaged in said business for the last eighteen years.

SECONDLY.

Believing that life is sweet to all, and that the people wish to know where they can get their prescriptions filled with safety, I will hereafter fill them for

Half the Price Usually Charged

By other Druggists, legitimate or illegitimate, and of

The Purest Drugs and Chemicals.

THIRDLY.

I intend my store shall be ONE of the best, if not THE BEST place in California to obtain everything, NEW, ODD and STRANGE in the Drug line, and especially to make it the most extensive depot for every valuable Patent Medicine, Drug and Chemical. We invite proprietors of valuable and reliable Patent Medicines to send them along. We have a large and thoroughly fire-proof Drug Warehouse to hold them, and patrons to buy them.

FOURTHLY.

We Keep Open all Night!

And charge no more for medicines than in the day time.

FIFTHLY.

We will furnish those in indigent circumstances with MEDICINES AT COST! the same being attested by two or three good citizens.

SIXTHLY.

Hereafter we will do a business on a CASH BASIS ONLY. The amounts we have lost heretofore by crediting we intend to distribute equally among our patrons, in the future, in the decreased price of our goods.

SEVENTHLY.

We have received the agencies for the following valuable articles:

Budds' Nerve and Bone Liniment, warranted the best in California.

Dr. Carl Warburg's Tincture. This article is particularly recommended for Ague and Fever, when every other article fails to cure.

Flower of the West, for Fever and Ague.

Delight's Spanish Lustral, for the Hair.

HUDSON'S CALIFORNIA GROWN MUSTARD.

Also, agencies for all the other popular medicines too numerous to mention.

EIGHTHLY AND LASTLY.

We import nearly all of our goods. We think we know how to import them, and how to sell them to satisfy the public as to price and quality. At all events, give us a call, and WE WILL TRY.

v6-12 J. L. POLHEMUS.

WM. H. MOORE,

SAN FRANCISCO

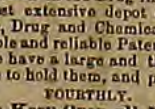
BRASS AND BELL FOUNDERY,

NO. 58 HALLECK STREET

(Rear of American Exchange),

SAN FRANCISCO.

MANUFACTURES OF BRASS, ZINC, And Anti-Friction or Babbet Metal Castings, Church and Steamboat Bells, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.



Steam, Liquor, Soda, Oil and Water COCKS, And Valves of all descriptions made and repaired. HOSE And all other Joints, Spelter, Solder, *Copper Rivets, &c.*

Gauge Cocks, Cylinder Cocks, Oil Globes, Steam Whistles, Hydraulic Pipes and Nozzles FOR MINING PURPOSES.

☞ COUPLING JOINTS of all sizes. v7-22 3m

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Nos. 115 and 117 California street,

Bet. Montgomery and Sansome streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVE ON HAND AND OFFER FOR SALE, AT LOWEST CASH PRICES,

To suit the times, as follows:

PARLOR SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany, covered with rich Brocatelle, Damask, Plush and Hair Cloth;

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

WARDROBES—In Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut and Painted Wood;

EXTENSION AND BREAKFAST TABLES;
SECRETARIES AND BOOK CASES;
ROCKING AND EASY CHAIRS;
CARD AND CENTER TABLES

1000 Cottage Bedsteads, double, single and medium sizes;
1000 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Chairs, all kinds;
500 Sofas and Tete-a-Tetes, in Mahogany and Walnut;
500 Bureaus, all kinds, from Rosewood to Painted Wood;
200 dozen Cane and Wood Seat Office Chairs;
100 dozen Mahogany and Walnut Spring-Seat Chairs;

Together with a great variety of

COUNTING-HOUSE DESKS,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
WHATNOTS,
CRIBS AND CRADLES,
PINE WORK, &c., &c.

☞ To Wholesale Dealers, we have in addition Curled Hair, Picked Moss, Dry Pulu, Feathers, Varnish, Glue, Sand Paper, Hair Cloth, Looking-Glass Plates, Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets and Bedding of all descriptions.

☞ *Give us a call, and examine our Stock and Prices before selecting elsewhere.*

GEO. O. WHITNEY & CO.,
Nos. 115 and 117 California street.

Also—Branch Store, corner of K and Fourth streets, Sacramento. v7-11

CALIFORNIA AND NEW YORK

STEAMSHIP COMPANY!!

Capital Stock - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.

4,000 SHARES, - - - - - - - - $250 EACH,

PAYABLE BY INSTALMENTS.

One Share entitled to One Second Cabin Ticket, yearly.
Three Shares entitled to One First Cabin Ticket, yearly.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

PRESIDENT.....M. R. ROBERTS.
VICE-PRESIDENT.....N. O. ARRINGTON.

JULES DAVID, M. S. MARTIN, F. FRANCK, EUGENE DELESSERT, R. KELLERSBERGER, WM. HAWLEY, Marysville, W. J. BALLEY, R. W. HEATH, G. TOUCHARD, Hon. E. L. SULLIVAN, JOS. STANFORD, E. S. HOLDEN, of Stockton, ——, of Sacramento.

JAMES LUDLOW, Secretary.

The above organization has been formed for the purpose of establishing A PEOPLE'S LINE OF FIRST CLASS STEAMSHIPS Between SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK and NEW ORLEANS.

The Books for Subscription to the Stock are now open at the Office of the Company, where the Plans of the Ships may be seen, and any information on the subject obtained.

OFFICE—124 Montgomery street, corner Sacramento street. v7-17

ROCHESTER

BEDDING AND FURNITURE STORE,

No. 179 Jackson street (Third Door below Kearny),

By JACOB SCHREIBER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Beds, Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Sheets, Comforters, and everything in the above line.

UPHOLSTERING DONE.

ALSO—Constantly on hand, Hair, Moss, Wool, Pulo and Feathers. For sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail.

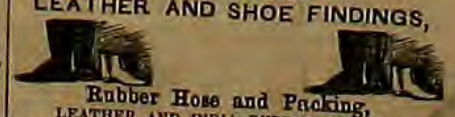
No. 179 Jackson street (3d door below Kearny), Nearly opposite the International Hotel.

N.B.—All orders promptly attended to, and executed with neatness and dispatch. v7-4

OTIS V. SAWYER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,



Rubber Hose and Packing,

LEATHER AND INDIA RUBBER BELTING

Hardware; Fairbanks' Platform and Counter Scales, Douglas' Force and Lift Pumps.

97 Front street, corner of Merchant, San Francisco.

v7-7

REWARD OF FOUR THOUSAND POUNDS.—A proclamation has been issued by the government of New Zealand offering rewards to the extent of £4,000 "for the discovery of efficient means for rendering the flax and other fibrous plants of New Zealand available as articles of export." £2,000 will be paid to the person who shall, by some process of his own invention, first produce from the *Phormium tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, one hundred tons of merchandise; £1,000 to any other person who shall succeed in doing the same thing; and $200 to each of the first five persons, other than those entitled to the first and second rewards, who shall by any process, whether of his own invention or not, produce from the *Phormium tenax*, or other fibrous plant indigenous to New Zealand, twenty-five tons of merchandise. The merchandise must be saleable as an article of export from the colony, and must be produced at a cost not exceeding 75 per cent. of its value at the port from which it is exported. The process must be fully made known, so that the public may at once participate in its advantages. Claims for reward may be preferred at any time before the 1st of January, 1859.

WHEAT CROP.—The New Albany Ledger has the following very sensible remarks: We do not remember a year in which we have not seen paragraphs going the round of the papers headed "wheat crop failed," and although these little notices are so industriously circulated, still the wheat crop more frequently turns out good than bad. This year we see many such notices afloat, but we are assured by practical farmers that the wheat crop never was better, and should a partial failure occur more wheat would be raised than in any previous year, for five acres have been sown this year to one in any previous year in the wheat growing districts. We may confidently look forward this year for cheap bread, and not only cheap, but cheaper than has been known for years.

SANTA CRUZ HARVESTING.—The process of harvesting has in good earnest commenced. The crops in every part of the county, so far as we have heard (says the Sentinel), are more than usually good. The wheat has not yet been injured by the rust, the disease of which our wheat growers stand annually in so much dread; everything betokens an abundance. Yet the good prices obtained by our farmers last year for their productions are hardly to be expected, although the crops south of San Jose and Santa Cruz county are generally short, and, in many places, total failures; yet all the papers, north of those localities, speak of the prospects as unexpectedly good. The crops south never have been sufficiently extensive to materially affect the market, even in seasons of the most abundance—neither are the number of consumers sufficient so to do in times of scarcity. We have no doubt a fair supply for the State will be harvested, without drawing upon other markets, and, if so, productions cannot be expected to bring more than ordinary prices.

THE CROPS.—During the past week, says the Sonoma County Journal, we have made inquiries of farmers and others from different sections of this county, and are confirmed in the opinion that the crops of the present season will prove remunerative to the grower. The Grass crop has proved far heavier than first anticipated. The Grain harvest will also greatly exceed the estimated amount per acre. We are inclined to the opinion that the deficit per acre the present year, as compared with that of 1856, will not probably exceed one fourth. If this be the case, this will most assuredly prove a prosperous season to our farmers, as the yield of 1856 was unusually heavy. In relation to the Potato and Corn crops, we are not sufficiently advised to speak with any degree of confidence, as the reports are very conflicting; some asserting that they must be small, while others report them quite flourishing.

THE CROPS IN BUTTE.—The Record, of Monday, June 22d, gives rather an unfavorable picture of the crops in the valley. It says:

"We learn from Alexander Kerby, that at Wilkins' ranch, the crops of hay are less than one-half as large as on previous seasons, and on his own and neighboring ranches the crops of hay and grain have been very much injured by the drouth. The valley is as parched and dusty as in the middle of August, and the arid plains look like broad fields of stunted and ripened wild oats. The roads are so very dusty as to make travel remarkably unpleasant to man and beast.

Mr. Elijah Smith, who resides at a ranch near San Andreas, met with a painful accident on the 15th, in being capsized with a load of hay, so that the prongs of the hayfork passed through his body, from the left shoulder blade to the breast.

NEURALGIC HEADACHE.—The application of towels, wrung out in hot water, to the forehead and temples, is represented to be an efficacious and speedy remedy for headaches arising from neuralgic affections.

DANGEROUS.—A late Southern paper, speaking of the damage done by a tempest, says—"A heavy *gal* raged furiously here on Wednesday last."

ON Tuesday, the Sacramento Committee of the Wagonroad movement collected $1200.

The Great Stump Puller.

WE invite the attention of all who are clearing lands, to the Stump Puller which we offer to the people of the Pacific Coast. Read the powers that can be obtained by this machine in the annexed descriptions of the patentee:

The Orange Improved Stump Machine.

Farmers! Mechanics! Speculators! all Progressive Men! Come, stir the Stumps of this swampy Nation!

My Stump Extractor is a machine of great power. It clears away scores of stumps, great and small, in a day; and doubles the value of lands at once.

It is a good *ROCK MACHINE*. It moves massive rocks, many tons weight, with perfect ease.

It is the best machine to *MOVE BUILDINGS*, ever invented. One of common size has more than 300 tons power, and the power increases in ratio with the size.

The weight of it corresponds to the work and will range from 200 to 1,500 pounds. The machine is exceedingly simple, easily operated, and not liable to get out of repair. One man, with a horse, can work it, though two work it to better advantage. One machine will answer for a whole town.

Gentlemen! have you roads to build on stumpy routes? Have you a forest you wish to fell, in order to bring in grains and grasses? Have you lands near villages, defaced by rocks and stumps? lands you wish to turn into house lots or gardens? Get my machine!

It will do the work of more than fifty men. Do not wait a hundred years for the winds and rains to do your work, when it can be done in a day. WM. W. WILLIS.

The undersigned now offer the patent right of this machine for any portion of California, or the exclusive right for all California. It will gave capitalists a chance to make a fortune. Ample testimonials of its worth can be given. tv7-21 WARREN & CO.

Hemp Seed.

SUPERIOR Hemp Seed, just received. No country in the world can surpass California in the production of this article.

For sale at our Office 130 Washington street, San Francisco. v7-11 WARREN & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia, Pa.,
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity on the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits.

The proprietor, in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well-known Physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by all Druggists in California and elsewhere.

PARK & WHITE,
Washington street, San Francisco,
Wholesale Agents for California.

v7-15 1y

N. REYNOLDS & CO.,
Produce and General Commission Merchants,
Nos. 79 and 81 Davis street,
Between Clay and Washington streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

PERSONAL attention given to the sale of
Flour, Grain,
Potatoes, Onions,
Fruit,
Butter, Eggs,
Cured Meats,
Wool, Hides,
And all Staple Products of the Country.

Will fill orders for goods, when accompanied by cash or equivalent, in way of consignments.

Have constantly on hand New and Second Hand Grain and Gunny Bags, which we offer by the bale or bundle, in lots to suit.

First Class Storage furnished when required, and liberal advances made on consignments in store. Having good experience and locality, we trust, by strict attention, to give the satisfaction which is pleasant to both ourselves and our consignors.

Mich. Reynolds. [v7-13] L. V. H. Howell

Pacific Oil and Camphene Works.

OFFICE—No. 46 Front street, San Francisco.
BRANCH—Corner L and Front streets, Sacramento.

THE Office and Store of this Establishment are removed to No. 46 Front street, where they have on hand and for sale in lots to suit—

10,000 gallons Crude Whale Oil;
10,000 " Winter Oil—in bbls. and cases;
2,000 " Sperm Oil;
6,000 " China Nut Oil—in jars
3,000 " China Nut Oil—in case
3,000 " China Tea—in bbls.;
1,000 " Tanners' Oil;
3,000 " Lard Oil.

Camphene and Burning Fluid,
Distilled fresh every day.
ALCOHOL AND TURPENTINE—always on hand.

To Grocers and Bakers.
EXTRA REFINED LEAF LARD,
Of our own manufacture, constantly on hand, in large or small lots.

All sales guaranteed, and delivered to the up-river boats or to any part of the city, free of charge.

STANFORD BROTHERS, Proprietors,
San Francisco

v8-1 3m

☞ A GIFT BOOK FOR ALL SEASONS. ☜
FLORA'S DICTIONARY.
BY MRS. E. W. WIRT, OF VIRGINIA.

LUCAS BROTHERS, No. 170 Market street, Baltimore, Md., call the attention the public to their new splendidly illustrated edition of Mrs. Wirt's Flora's Dictionary. It is a medium quarto, containing two hundred and thirty pages, embellished with a border, and interspersed with upwards of

Five Hundred Wood Engravings!

It is issued in the following styles of binding and illustrations:

Muslin, super extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Eight Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

Morocco, extra, gilt edges and full gilt sides, with Fourteen Groups of Flowers colored from nature.

Turkey Morocco, super extra, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

Turkey Morocco, ANTIQUE, gilt edges, with Fifty-Eight Groups colored from nature, illustrating all the flowers named in the book.

☞ The above truly superb work is for sale by
WARREN & CO., State Society's Rooms,
Fourth street, Sacramento;
v6-21 3m And 130 Washington street, San Francisco

Manila Rope.

JUST RECEIVED—

50	Coils—One Inch;	
50	" 1½	inches;
25	" 2	"
25	" 2½	"
25	" 2¾	"
25	" 3	"
25	" 3½	"
25	" 3¾	"
10	" 4	"
10	" 4½	"
5	" 5	"
5	" 6	"
5	" 7	"
3	" 9	"

For sale at San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

Blocks and Sheaves.

JUST received, ex "Flying Mist," a very large and complete assortment of Blocks and Sheaves; also, Block and Tackle for Hay Presses. For sale at less than San Francisco prices, by
HEWLETT & COLLINS,
v7-21 Cor. Main and Hunter streets, Stockton.

To Teamsters and Others.

PATENT ANTI-FRICTION AXLE GREASE

THE season of internal communication with the mining district having opened, with a prospect of a large hauling business, the subscribers take the opportunity of thanking their numerous customers for the extensive patronage they have experienced for their

PATENT AXLE GREASE

during the last four years, and beg to say that no pains will be spared in its future manufacture to sustain it in the wide reputation it has acquired as the best lubricating medium for Coaches, Wagons, &c., ever introduced into California.

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and Sole Manufacturers,
Mellus street, San Francisco.

NOTE.—One application of the Patent Grease will enable the heaviest teams to perform the longest journey, without requiring to be re-greased on the road; and further, as the Patent Grease works free from coomb or gum, the draft of the horse is very considerably lightened—a great desideratum in a long journey over a heavy road. v7-15 tf

GEO. J. BROOKS & CO.,
PAPER WAREHOUSE,
123 Sansome street, San Francisco.

FOR SALE—10,000 reams Fine Printing Paper 22x32, 21x36, 28x42, 32x46;
20,000 reams Fine Book Paper, 24x38, 40, 44 and pounds;
10,000 reams Manilla, all sizes, in small bales of ten reams each;
3,000 reams Palm Straw Crown and Double Crown
200 gross Hart's Playing Cards
Blank Cards, Cap and Letter Paper, and Lightbody celebrated News Ink, together with a large stock of New and Fancy Job Type, from Conner & Son's Foundery.
Also—Hoe and Ruggle's Printing and Job Presses.
v5-10

HOTELS, &c.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,
CHANNEL STREET,
Between El Dorado and Hunter streets,
STOCKTON, CAL.
JOSEPH C. MORRIS, ... Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED IN 1849.

☞ This House is well adapted for the accommodation of the public. *Terms reasonable.* v7-18 3m

GIRARD HOUSE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS is the largest and best Hotel in Philadelphia, situated on Chestnut street, and near the business part of the City.
PRESBURY, BILLINGS & CO.,
Proprietors.
v7-15 3m

DAWSON HOUSE,
SACRAMENTO CITY,
LARGE FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING,
Corner of J and Fourth streets,
Contains Two Hundred Splendid Rooms.
☞ Open at ALL HOURS, day and night.
G. V. DAWSON, Proprietor.
v7-11

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
Corner of Bush and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
George E. Watriss (formerly of the St. Charles Hotel, N. O., and Astor House, N. Y.)
Samuel Loring (formerly of the Tremont House, Boston).

Having become Proprietors of this well known Hotel, we can assure our friends and the public, that every accommodation which a first class Hotel can afford will be found by our guests. v7-6

[JNO. J. HALEY.] [E. B. ROBINSON.]
HOTEL
INTERNATIONAL,
JACKSON STREET,
ABOVE MONTGOMERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

This Hotel contains *one hundred and forty rooms*, newly furnished and refitted throughout in the very best style, having reference to the comfort and convenience of the patrons of the Hotel.

☞ Suites of Rooms with Parlors, fitted and furnished for families, have been prepared to meet the wants of the many friends and patrons of this well known Hotel. v7-3
[M. A. FRENCH.] [A. S. HALEY, Lessee.]

Solano Hotel,
Corner of E and First streets, Benicia.

THIS Hotel is unsurpassed by any other house in the State for its superior and ample accommodations. Stages for Suisun, Napa and Sonoma leave the Hotel every morning.

A fine Yard and Stable is connected with the house.
F. P. WEINMANN, Proprietor.

P. S.—There is a coach connected with this house which will carry passengers and baggage to or from the boats every evening, free of charge. v7-9 3m

Rassette House,
Corner of Sansome and Bush streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FAMILIES accommodated with suites of rooms—boarders by the day, week or month, with or without rooms, at low prices. The "Rassette Coach" will call at all the steamers and convey passengers (baggage free) for One Dollar.
JOSEPH RASSETTE,
Proprietor.
v6-1

Hayward's Hotel,
Five Miles from San Leandro, near the Castro Ranch.

THE Proprietor of the above Hotel takes pleasure in calling the attention of his patrons to his house at the present time. Having taken some pains to newly finish and furnish his house and prepare it for the traveling public, he feels confident he can offer a pleasant and comfortable "home" for the traveler, or for any one that wishes to spend the summer season in one of the finest valleys of the State.

The location is one of the most healthy and delightful spots in Alameda county. Situated upon a commanding eminence, it presents a magnificent view of one of the most beautiful and highly cultivated valleys of California, and opens the prospect to the bay and harbor of San Francisco, and the country around for many leagues.

The Proprietor has spared no pains or expense to fit and furnish his rooms in a style having reference to neatness and cleanliness and comfort. These he feels confident will be approved; and every effort will be made to have the table and and every other department subserve the pleasure of his patrons.

A good Stable is attached to the house. Horses in saddle or harness can be furnished for the pleasantest road scenes in the country—the Springs, the Mission Gardens, the Fishing Grounds, and other places, furnishing abundant sources of amusement for the benefit of invalids or persons desiring recreation and pleasure.

☞ The patronage of the public is solicited. v7-18 3m

Antelope Restaurant,
Nos. 74 and 76 J street, Sacramento.

THE Proprietors of the above named Restaurant offer it to their friends and patrons as a *first class restaurant*, perfect in all its appointments, with Lodgings attached.

The Proprietors hope, by strict attention to business, to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

J. D. Treat. [7-8 3m] Charles Brooks.

OY'S FINE OY'S.

THE luxury of a good "Oyster"—a genuine "Cove Oyster;" one of your Baltimore or New Yorker's (the very thought of which makes one's mouth water)—can always be found by those who can appreciate them, either in the Shell, Broiled, Fried or Stewed, and in true epicurean style, at "DAN'S OYSTER SALOON;" and with this appetizer, before or after, every other dish of dainties, such as those who appreciate good things can always find at
DAN'S OYSTER SALOON,
Montgomery street, bet. Commercial and Clay,
v7-14 San Francisco.

HOME! SWEET HOME!!

WHEN you visit the States, remember "Oak Hall," the Pioneer Clothing House, established in Boston, Mass., in 1841, where you will find every article of Clothing and Furnishing Goods (on the one price system), necessary to complete a genteel dress, for the domestic circle, the drawing room, or the church. The stock is daily replenished with goods manufactured for the Wholesale and Retail trade, and offers great inducements to purchasers.

Nos. 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38, North street,
BOSTON, MASS. v7-14 1y

TRAVELING.

Contra Costa Ferry Notice.
Corner Broadway and Davis streets.

ON and after JUNE 22, 1857, the Contra Costa Ferry Boats will run from the new landing, corner of Broadway and Davis streets, and will leave as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO.	OAKLAND.	SAN ANTONIO.
At 8 A. M.	At 6½ A. M.	At 6 A. M.
1½ P. M.	12 M.	11½ A. M.
5½ P. M.	4 P. M.	3½ P. M.

San Francisco, June 25th, 1857.
v7-1 tf CHARLES MINTURN, Agent.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH 1st, 1857.

Departure from Jackson street wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer NEW WORLD, Capt. Samuel Seymour;
" ANTELOPE, Capt. E. A. Poole;
" CONFIDENCE,
" WILSON G. HUNT,
" HELEN HENSLEY Capt. E. C. M. Chadwick;
" J. BRAGDON, Capt. Thos. Bentley;
" URILDA, Capt. E. Z. Clark;
" CORNELIA, Capt. E. Conckiln.

One of the above steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
v6-1 SAM. J. HENSLEY, President.

BOOKS, &c.

SAMUEL S. & WILLIAM WOOD,
BOOKSELLERS,
PUBLISHERS AND STATIONERS,
389 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,

ARE continually adding to their extensive stock, by importation from England and France, as well as American Works, which they offer on reasonable terms.

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